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## PROBLEMS OF LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL POLYSEMIS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*The following article deals with certain conclusions based on a lexicographic analysis of phraseological polysemy. The study of the topic is classified and treated to a certain extent. Some suggestions are made on the basis of examples of the meanings of phraseological units expressed in the context, the differentiation of ambiguity and semantics of phrases, the interpretation of their presentation in dictionaries.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Lexicography Polysemy, Phrasing, Ambiguity In Expressions, Semantics, Semantics, Stylistics, Linguistic Possibility.*

### INTRODUCTION

The phrase eliminates the ambiguity in speech, both in context and in the context of speech. If the exponent changes without affecting the core semantics, the context will be variable. The phrase is free and subject only to the general laws of word compatibility in the language. Sometimes the basic and grammatical means interact with each other's semantics to form an inseparable semantic connection. In this case, the context is called constant and the expression remains free, after which it passes into the phraseological category. Lexicography plays an important role in the preservation, improvement and study of phraseological units. Necessary research and practical work have been done in developed countries in this regard. In Uzbek linguistics, our scholars have conducted a linguistic study of phraseological units in various aspects, a lexicographic study of phrases. A dictionary of polysemantic phraseologies has not yet been developed.

When compiling a dictionary, the contextual aspects of the phrases should also be taken into account. Depending on which segment of the speech chain serves as a necessary and sufficient actualizer of the verb, the intro-phrase, phrase, and super-phrasal context differ. Intro is defined by A.V. Kunin as an actualizer of a verb expressed by a word or group of words in a simple or complex sentence in a phrasal context. Phrasal context is a verb actualizer represented by a simple or complex sentence. Super phrasal context is a verb actualizer represented by two or more sentences. The proposed research seeks to identify context types in which the meanings of phraseological units are updated.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Phraseologism is the recognition of figurative and figurative meanings as differential signs that distinguish integral signs from fixed ones. Phraseologization is not only a linguistic phenomenon,<sup>1</sup> but also a product of the development of the human mind, and should be considered as a linguistic and philosophical phenomenon. Semantic, methodological, grammatical-semantic features of phraseological units prof. Sh.Rakhmatullaev<sup>2</sup>, studied in the researches of A.Mamatov<sup>3</sup>, K.Khakimov<sup>4</sup>, Sh.Almamatova<sup>5</sup>, U.Rashidova. Functional-methodical, usual and occasional functions of phraseological units, pragmatic possibilities in the text were studied by B.Yuldashev and U.Rashidova.

Phraseological context includes situations in which variable combinations of words (their categorical or specific semantics) or non-sentence words act as actualizers of verb values. In the study of phrasal actualizers of this type, the analysis of nominal forms that perform subject-object functions in the verb is of particular importance. Linguists emphasize the special role of the subject-object functions that express the verb internally, emphasizing the objects that are directly “involved” in the action it represents. The semantic analysis of words performing subject-object functions reveals their direct involvement in overcoming the ambiguity of the predicate expressed by verbal phraseology.

In the analysis performed, the semantic reference can come both from the categorical semantics of words performing the functions of subject, object (or subject and object), and from their specific semantics that constitute the lexical series, the model of lexical compatibility. The role of categorical semantics of words in overcoming polysemy should be emphasized. The categorical components of words, explaining the relationship of words in a sentence, allow important words to be grouped into categories or classes that differ in the unit of grammatical activity. It is well known that many lexical and grammatical categories within separate parts of speech are distinguished on the basis of categorical semantic features. These categories may include, in particular, the names of animate or inanimate objects, the names of concrete objects or abstract concepts, the names of persons or non-mahrams, the names of countable or uncountable objects, and so on. The fact that words belong to certain categories within a particular part of speech makes them phraseological semantic variants of the verb in the form of system actualizers.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The distinction of science at the level of semantic categories and abstract concepts of concrete objects can be shown in the example of the verb to go wrong. In this phrase, the meaning of “to stop work, to get out of work” occurs when the horses that perform the function of the subject

are represented by specific objects that represent mechanisms, devices, and so on. The second meaning of “exit, exit, disagreement” is actualized by horses in abstract semantics.

The analysis of examples shows that the belonging of keywords that act as an object of action to the semantic category of inanimate objects (abstract concepts) means "stay away with respect", while the belonging of keywords to the category of animate objects means "drive (thought), give (feel)", means to hold at arm's length.

In some cases, the distinction between phraseological and semantic variants of a verb is made by grammatical (syntactic or morphological) means.

### Analysis and results

Hence, the verb to rejoice in the sense of "to entertain, to amuse" is used in the absolute sense, and in the sense of "to laugh, to mock someone" is mainly controlled by the addition of the word in the future tense. Phraseological units that express mood also have a polysemantic character. For example, “**Ko’ngli bo’lmadi**” ( **could not dare, or do not want**). In the current era of rising prices, he did not want to leave her homeless. (Author’s diss.145p.)

“**...ichi uvishdi**” ( **to pity**). Oychechan bibi's was pitied for the woman who had lost her memory. (Author’s diss.145p.) “**...jon berayotib**”( **before dying**) John before dying raised his head and shouted at Malik, the young man who was being taken out of the siege. (Author’s diss.145p.) “**...diliga qo’rquv tushib**” ( **to feel fear**). Fear fell on the hearts of the noyans and navkars, some biting the ground and some trembling. (Author’s diss.145p.)

“**...hayratdan tang qotdi**” ( **to be astonished**). Gulbegim was astonished. (Author’s diss.145p.) “**... xayolini yig’ishtirib olmoq**”( **to keep the coincide**). Before the mother could keep her coincide, the boy began to squirm again. (Author’s diss.147p.) “**... yo’l ko’rsatmoq**” ( **to give the direction**) – You are really guiding me and looking for a reward, so you have no other goal. (Author’s diss.147p.) “**... bag’riga bosdi**” ( **to hug**) Abdul Mahak hugged him. (Author’s diss.148p.) “**...ko’zqirinitashlamoq**” ( **to glance at**). The Sultan glanced at him. (Author’s diss.148p.) ...тилга олишарди.

“**...sir boy bermaslik**”( **to keep a secret**). He astonished to the power of Jalaliddin but tried to keep a secret. (Author’s diss.150p.)

“**...Joniga oro kirib**” ( **to lessen, to release**). But the moment the hook fell on his neck, he slipped his thumb through the rope. (Author’s diss.150p.)

“**...отилиб чикди**” ( **to come out of**). Jalaliddin came out of the tent, then into the side. (Author’s diss.150p.)

“**...o’rabolaboshladi**” ( **began to surround**). It began to surround on all four sides. (Author’s diss.151p.) ... **to break the curve**. The intensity of the siege was replaced by the intensity of the siege. (Author’s diss.151p.)

“ **...esiniyig’ishtiribolmoq**” ( **to regain consciousness**).

Unexpectedly, the young man broke through the barrier until he regained consciousness. (Author’s diss.152p.) ... **the flames of rage engulfed him**. His face twisted and his flat face was covered with the flames of anger. (Author’s diss.152p.) ... **escaped my clutches**. "Today he

escaped from my clutches," said Haqqan without taking his eyes off the ground. (Author's diss.152 p.) ... I can't catch. I can't catch her tomorrow. (Author's diss.152 p.)

**...ko'ziniolibqochmaydi ( does not take his eyes off).**

Chigatoy does not take his eyes off. (Author's diss.152 p.) ... **without blinking.** He answered without blinking. (Author's diss.152 p.) ... building himself. Chigato sits on the haqaan as he builds a building for himself and speaks. (Author's diss.152 p.) ... **disappointing.** He was annoyed in vain. Disappointed. (Author's diss.153 p.) ... **suppressing his anger a little.** Long live the sultan! He continued, suppressing his anger a little. (Author's diss.153 p.) ... **to capture.** - First I wanted to capture that arrogant Khorezmshah alive. (Author's diss.153 p.)

The mother, the wife, the child, must be captured in full with the harem. (Author's diss.153 p.) ... there was a heavy silence. There was another heavy silence. (Author's diss.153 p.) ... the root of the soul is alive. - The sultanate of Khorezmshahs is broken, but his soul is still alive. (Author's diss.153 p.)

**"...damiichigatushmoq" (... to fall into the trap).** If he surrenders alive, the people will fall into the trap. (Author's diss.153 p.) ... **writing his heart.** Your mother's feast broke the Sultan's heart. (Author's diss.154 p.) ... **heart pounding chest.** "To the river?" He asked, his heart pounding in his chest. Jaloliddin. (Author's diss.154 p.) ... **the last to be mentioned.** Perhaps eternity is the last grace spoken involuntarily in the face of judgment! (Author's diss.154 p.)

**"...qonga to'ldi" ( to get angry).** The sultan's eyes filled with tears and blood. (Author's diss.154 p.) ... **with a glance.** Nurani, who was twenty paces ahead, turned around and said to Abdul Mahak, who was staring at the rock, "Go, dear brother, go." (Author's diss.154 p.) ... **to get out.** "That's where we're going to rest on the rock and go on the road." (Author's diss.154 p.) ... **to shake an entity.** The cold wind grew stronger, and the sound of the waves shook the creature as if it had moved into the Sultan's heart. (Author's diss.156p.)

**"...oyoqqa turg'izdi" (to raise).** Upon receiving this news, the sultan immediately raised his bar army. (Author's diss.156 p.) **"... yo'l oldi" ( to be going to).** He and his men marched to the left in the direction of the coming Kutku Noyn army. (Author's diss.156 p.)

**"...ko'ziorqasida" (behind the eyes, to worry).** Behind his eyes was his mother's wife, who was still being put on the ship, with her children, on the side where her mind was crawling. (Author's diss.156 p.) ... **full of hearty whey.** Oychechan Bibi tries to calm down her daughter-in-law and relatives, but her heart is full of whey, and yet she keeps the secret and tries to be patient. (Author's diss.156p.) (Author's diss.156 p.)

**"...ming joyidan tilindi" (was torn from a thousand places).** The mother's heart was torn in a thousand places. (Author's diss.157 p.) ... **disappeared.** Jaloliddin disappeared from the hill without being caught by the guards behind him. (Author's diss.157 p.) ... **cracked.** Karabayir broke through the first siege. (Author's diss.157 p.) ... **thrown at him.** The river is gushing. He was screaming. It was thrown at him as if on a ship. (Author's diss.157 p.) ... **jumping over the bow head.** Karabayir jumps over the slope and rushes to the shore.

**"...o'zigakelmoq" (to get back, to recover).**

Gulbegim Bonu, whose son was left on the shore, still cannot recover. (Author's diss.159 p.) ... **at the tip of the tongue.** Oychechan bibi wanted to say something to the bride, but the words on the tip of her tongue remained under the roar of the waves.(Author's diss.159 p.)

**"...ko'z ochibko'rmoq" (to love, to like).**

On the shore, where he was on a wavy ship and his imagination was getting farther and farther away, his love was with the sultan, with his only son, Jalaliddin.(Author's diss.159 p.)

**"...ko'zgatashlandi" (to be seemed).** Karabayir was seen leading the qibla to the shore.(Author's diss.160 p.)

**"...girdob og'zigatutadi"(to catch the whirlwind of the ship).**The waves catch the whirlwind of the ship, which is rolling on its shoulders Тўлқинлар ўз елкаларига чархпалак қилиб келётган кемани гирдоб оғзига тутди.(Author's diss.160 p.)

**"...ko'zdan g'yib bo'ldi" (to disappear).** It wakes up and disappears(Author's diss.160 p.)

He needed the head of Genghis, who had ruined his country, his people, his homeland, his parents, his children, his wife, his brothers. (Author's diss.160 p.) Probably for the first time in his life, Genghis Khan became envious and said to his sons: "If one have a son, let it be like a Jalaliddin"!(Author's diss.162 p.)

**"...ko'zdanqochirmang" (to pay attention, to make overlook).** No matter where you go in the world, don't overlook it.(Author's diss.162 p.)

**"...ichidan zil ketdi" (to trouble).** Ibn Hojib was troubled.(Author's diss.165 p.)

**"...ko'z-quloqbo'lmoq" ( to take care of).** The reason he found out that the war ended in Genghis Khan's favor was because he was standing by the river. Suddenly a huge wave hit the wrists of the hump and tore off his nose, and although the minister did not try to swim, the river began to pull him to his knees.(Author's diss.165 p.)

**"...ko'zitushibqoldi" (to catch a sight).** Then he caught sight of the fast-flowing boy, and longed for him.(Author's diss.165 p.)

**"... xayoliga ham kelmagan"(never imagined).** It was unthinkable for Shamsulmulk to take the burduk from the boy.(Author's diss.166 p.)

**"...bosh ustlarida" (wearings, clothes)** Suddenly a group of blacks appeared on their body.(Author's diss.166 p.)

**"...quloqtutmoqlik" (to listen, to obey)**It is our duty to listen to and follow the word of the Almighty.(Author's diss.166 p.)

**"...g'azabiqattiq" (the anger is intense).** He was well aware of the severity of Eltutmish's anger.(Author's diss.166 p.)

**"...gapning indalosini"(The motive of speech).**But Ibn Hijib can be told the motive of the sentence, which the Cubans know... (Author's diss.165 p.)

**...qo'lkelmoq(... to be able to).** This will come in handy on this way.(Author's diss.165 p.)

The above examples from "Sultan Jalaliddin" novel are used in two or more senses.



We can distinguish polysemantic phraseologies as a special type of expression in the occasional context, which is usually understood as the addition and deformation of the verb. The inclusion of variable components in the verb structure is also used to make other periodic changes, in particular, to strengthen, improve, or weaken the verb value. This functional load of occasional “novelties” can in some cases eliminate any meaning that is potentially specific to the verb due to the logical incompatibility of the meaning of a particular qualification with the phraseological meaning.

Sentence elements that contain phraseological units are in some cases contextually inadequate and cannot understand the true meaning of a verb. In such cases, the phrasal context can act as a necessary and sufficient actualizer of the verb.

**Conclusion and recommendation.**Hence, by studying the contextual use of the polysemantic verb, we can draw the following conclusions:

- 1) Due to the structural and semantic features of the verb, they do not always have sufficient descriptive power to reveal the content of the verb. This implies the need to interconnect the so-called phraseological context of the verb and the context;
- 2) It serves as a means of emphasizing and updating contextual values in relation to polysemy. The context realizes and emphasizes the shadows of single verb values, as well as the individual values of a multi-valued verb.

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