

PHRASEOLOGICAL POLYSEMY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article draws certain conclusions about the formation of phraseological ambiguity. The study of the subject was classified and to a certain extent criticized. On the basis of examples, the meanings of phraseological units in the context are explained, the difference in the multiplicity and ambiguity of expressions, the spelling of which is given in dictionaries, some sentences are described.

KEYWORDS: *Polysemy, Phraseology, Plural In Phrases, Semantics, Stylistics, Linguistic Possibility, Homonymy*

INTRODUCTION

The phrase eliminates ambiguity in speech, both in context and in speech. If the pointer 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 phrase remains free, after which it moves to 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. [1]

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-phasal 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. [2]

Literature review. Phraseologism is the recognition of figurative and portable semantic integral signs as differential features that distinguish them from fixed compounds. Phraseologization is

not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a product of the development of the human mind and should be considered as a linguo-philosophical phenomenon. Semantic, methodological, grammatical-semantic features of phraseological units prof. Sh.Rahmatullaev studied in the researches of A.Mamatov, K.Khakimov, Sh.Almamatova, U.Rashidova. Functional-methodical, usual and occasional functions of phraseological units, pragmatic possibilities in the text were studied by B.Yuldashev²⁴ and U.Rashidova. [3]

Research Methodology. During the study, a number of new meaningful phraseological polysemias were identified. There is a phrase in the vernacular to flourish. 1) plant development; 2) human development; 3) increase; 4) promotion; 5) reduce and reduce; 6) rape; 7) used in meanings such as anger. For example: They both loved to try their best with humor, to round each other up. But in order not to disturb the sleeping wind, this time the struggle did not intensify (Oybek, "Winds from the Golden Valley").

The phrase head lift has the following meanings:

- 1) to look. I am in so much pain that I am in pain, the girl does not look up and say that you are a dog or a donkey (Iqbal Mirzo, "Bonu");
- 2) stop what you are doing. The chairman raised his head sharply and stared at Sherzod as if he had not regained consciousness for a long time (Utkir Hoshimov, "There is light, there is shadow");
- 3) to move, to move. - Of course, Darveshali did not raise his head to intrude on the state (Oybek, "Navoi");
- 4) vibrate. The dead seemed to rise to our eyes as if a wild cat had entered under the bed, sat on the dead man's chest, and was biting his nose... (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola");
- 5) to grow. The hoof of a galloping horse flying up the hill rose from the ground and crushed a tulip bud that was about to open sooner or later (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights");
- 6) to be ill. He could not get up from the pillow for several days (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin").

When comparing the head-raising phrase in context, many aspects of meaning differ sharply from each other. Illness and inability to lift the head were introduced as a new additional meaning. When we observed the works, the oscillating, growing phrases were identified as new meaningful phrases. It was taken as a polysemous phrasal verb because it differed sharply from each other.

The phrase fits in the context:

- 1) to conform, to conform, to fit. - In this case, - said Togonbek, frowning, - the most reasonable way is to separate the enemies (Oybek, "Navoi").
- 2) Being at the same time. "Will my brother Salim talk in another week?" "I'll find an excuse and go." Don't let Abdullah pochcham coincide with my party! (Oybek, "Kutlug Kan").
- 3) touch when distributing. Omon and I had a hand-held wooden spoon with a long handle, which was twice as heavy as a nogai spoon (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

4) to meet, to meet. He said that the king was returning from a difficult and arduous journey without any visible work, but in two or three days he would have to go to the future (Oybek, "Navoi").

5) to be comfortable. This means that if the threat of punishment disappears and the conditions are right, it can turn into a threat again (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Three Roots").

6) to be necessary, to be necessary. If we have to say goodbye to you, we will probably follow you to the whole Herat, the ruby, wherever you dream ... (Oybek, "Navoi").

7) to worry. Fasihiddin loved his extraordinarily talented student and praised his zeal and knowledge. But for this young man he always had to worry too much (Oybek, "Navoi").

The use of the phrase coincidence in the sense of worry is an added meaning to the new phrase.

The phrase eloquence has been used effectively by writers. 1) In the sense of seeing the truth:

The blood spilled unjustly on the grass was like a dried tulip leaf (Oybek, Navoi).

Finally, in the distance, beneath the rippling peaks of the blue horizons, a dusty haze appeared (Oybek, Navoi).

If you look through the gate, you can see the school yard, the sports field, and the noise of children taking a break when the wind blows (Erkin Azam, "Writers' Garden").

2) *It is also used in the sense of being clearly separated and felt. There were wonderful ideas not only about some of the most significant periods of Navoi's life, but also about his years (Oybek, "Navoi").*

The scar on the left side was more prominent than the original (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin").

There is also a novelty point in the sense of 3) attention. Those who stood out were rewarded (Erkin Azam "Lost").

The phrase of the mind reaches 1) to comprehend, to read, to know; 2) to convince, to believe; 3) In addition to meanings such as comprehension, the meaning of being conscious was taken as a new meaning. He has become a well-rounded critic of many troubles (Erkin Azam, "Writer's Garden").

Going to the pinnacle in the vernacular 1) to fall asleep; 2) in the sense of being in a state of meditation. The phrase differs in context in the sense that it is new - to be quiet - except in these cases. In the clear blue of the sky, the full moon planted a stream of light. In the majestic, glorious tune of countless stars, he quietly went to bed yesterday (Oybek, "Navoi"). The writer is using this lexical content in a new sense. [4]

To love is a lexical phrase 1) to love, to be in love (a girl and a boy; a man and a woman); 2) differs from each other in such meanings as love, respect (mother child, brother...). The meaning of loving even things other than individuals was taken as a polysemous phrase.

3) to like. I loved the pair of ants hanging in a cage at the top of the corridor (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

Turning away exists in language as a polysemous phrase: it has meanings such as 1) turning one's head to look the other way, 2) breaking the connection, not wanting to be treated. During the observations, the 3rd and 4th meanings of the face-turning phrase were identified through the contexts in the works of art.

3) to look, to face. Although the teacher was a little hesitant at first, he turned his back on the dead man and raised the dead man's leg after a thousand abominations (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

4) to be resilient. Navoi said without hesitation: "The fireplace does not give up any effort to build this good work" (Oybek, "Navoi").

The phrase heart played in the dictionary is 1) heartbeat, faster and stronger than usual; 2) It was found to be used not only in the sense of excitement but also in the sense of anxiety. For example: Dam rejoices like a child with joy, Dam is overwhelmed with fearful thoughts and his heart beats (Oybek, "Navoi").

Definition is defined as a polysemous phrase in language:

1) to perform in public;

2) The meanings of using the service in the discussion are given in dictionaries. Meanings 3-4 were shown as new meanings.

3) to apply. Someone was laughing. It was as if someone was being grabbed and beaten, screaming and crying in the presence of God (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

4) to say. Therefore, he named a number of scholars who had a deep knowledge of the Shari'a and were well known among the people (Oybek, "Navoi").

The difference between the phrases was observed through the texts.

The phrase phrase has been used effectively by writers. Meaning identified in observations:

1) to express confidence. "If you don't master the technique, you will become a legend. I have promised myself to master the technique. I am working in a technical master's shop. I am guilty of not knowing the technique because I am a laughing stock in Moscow," said Ghafur Ghulam.

2) to give official permission to speak in negotiations. The victim was given the floor in court (from the newspaper).

3) to make a covenant. - Amirzodam allied with Sultan Ali Mirza. We promised to leave here (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). The 3rd meaning of the phrase to promise is to make a covenant.

Two additional new meanings have been identified in the hand-raising phrase:

1) to express support and benevolence;

2) Defined meanings that exist in the language to mean that you want to speak.

3) to beat. "Who's going to raise his hand to my sister?" I'll show you more, 'said the brother on the angry horse, glancing at his sister's bruised eyelids. Then the condition arose (from the Internet).

4) stop. Kosa Maddoh raised his hand again, stopped the cauldrons, and continued his sermon in a hoarse voice: Slave, "Shum bola").

5) to intend. They raised their hands in prayer (from the Conversation). The 3rd, 4th, and 5th meanings were taken as polysemous phrases because their meanings in the context differed through the texts.

Listen. 1) to listen. The king laughed and listened seriously (Oybek, Navoi).

2) In addition to meanings such as doing what he says,

3) to pay attention. No one listens to "Hey, hey, stop, what's going on" (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

4) to hear, to be attentive. Blinking his eyes, frowning and listening intently, Arslanqul looked at the guests and said: - Navoi is gone - Herat is gone (Oybek, "Navoi"). Meanings 3-4 were taken as new meanings.

In the phrase not to enter the ear, meanings 1-2 are defined in language. The 3rd meaning was recognized as an additional meaning.

1) not understanding what is being said to him due to being careless, intensely excited, or busy. He could not hear the commotion of the passengers, who were resting in Rabat, and his heart was always pounding. (Oybek, "Navoi").

2) to ignore, not to accept. It is a concern for me not to listen to advice (Sabir Abdullah, "Mayli...").

3) not hearing. For some reason, a flock of sheep swayed back and forth, coughing profusely and rolling their eyes. The attempt to bring him to the gang did not reach his ears (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

The catch phrase is expressed in the language as a plural phrase: 1) to take at will. Is there a man or a woman in Fergana? Askad Mukhtor "The Story of Karakalpakstan"; 2) a sudden attack and invasion. ... those who confiscated all banknotes, gold, silver and other valuables and declared the bank to be the people's (Sadridin Ayni, "Death of a usurer"); 3) capture. I first wanted to capture that arrogant Khorezmshah alive (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin"); 4) to arrest, to detain for the purpose of arrest. I will not catch him tomorrow (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin"); 5) to obey in one way or another. You know Bozorov well in Selpo. That arrogant one caught my father (Ibrahim Rahim, "True Love"); 6) inclination. Jalaliddin's determination is to seize his will. (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin"); 7) captivity. They wanted to capture a commander you believed in, who was in fact a swamp of betrayal (Erkin Samandar, "Sultan Jalaliddin"). [5]

The answer is used in the language as a plural phrase:

1) to say; 2) act in response; 3) satisfaction; 4) take responsibility; 5) to allow to "leave". Meaning 6 is used as a new meaning - to respond consciously. "He didn't know what to say." In order to answer thoughtfully, the heart must not panic. However, the mind is anxious and therefore in a trance ... (Cholpon, "Night and day").

Give the answer. 1) to drive away; 2) consent to the annulment of the marital status; The meanings such as put are defined. During the observations, 3 new meanings were identified in the contexts. 3) dismissal from office. Under Kasimbek's words: "If you really want to be a dervish, why do you need so many nobles? Why don't you answer?" (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights").

Enthusiasm is used as a polysemous phrase in the language. 1) to revive, to revive; 2) to revive; 3) to come back to life, to be resurrected; 4) return to previous normal activities. 5 meaning defined. 5) feel the heat in the body. He died of sandal fever (Utkir Hoshimov, "World Affairs").

The phrase "assume" also has several meanings:

1) to be encouraged to do something. The dead were slowly picked up by friends and laid in a pit, and they took responsibility for their work (Oybek, "The Sun Does Not Darken").

2) agree to do something. On top of them stood Minister Nizamulmulk and Togonbek. Nizamulmulk, although he was not against the reconciliation of the father and son, took it upon himself to take over the work (Oybek, "Navoi").

3) to cover any "expenses". Those who want to educate children should bear the cost (Oybek, "Kutlug Kan").

The author also used the phrase "take responsibility" in the sense of doing difficult work:

4) to do hard work. They returned to the issue of spying. Togonbek undertook to organize this "delicate work" (Oybek, "Navoi").

- This poor man faithfully fulfilled his difficult promise (Oybek, "Navoi").

The phrase "fever" means "to arouse curiosity", "boredom", "increased attention". Meaning 3 used in new paint. The poets were heartbroken; Everyone expected Navoi to give a final, firm assessment of the gazelles, problems, and ostriches, beautifully written with jeweler's attention on colored paper (Oybek, "Navoi").

The phrase of execution also has several meanings:

1) to provide. Well, I promised I would make your wish come true. I have to keep my word (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights").

2) to install. Muhiddin seemed to say respectful, first to the harvest and then to Komiljon (Rahmat Fayzi, "Spring has come to the desert").

3) to do. I took the money and ran to get some bread. I performed his services (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

4) to respect. More than a hundred amirs, commanders and governors of the regions lined up on both sides of the high throne bowed (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights").

5) to die, to die has been found to be used in a new sense through texts. Unfortunately, when her husband said that he was now in his late seventies, he was enslaved (Bektosh Ismoilov, "Treatment").

Take a look. 1) read. "No, Grandma, you know Arslanqul." This is not a tarot! "Speak slowly!" - the old woman winked (Oybek, "Navoi"). 2) intending to subdue (take) in one's own interest.

The meaning of not looking with bad intentions, other than meanings such as to read, to subjugate (take) for one's own benefit, has been defined in context. In particular, I do not look at all four wives of my pirim more than my mother (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola").

Eye contact. 1) to stare. It took me a long time to understand why, "said Sherzod, looking at the tulips. Sherzod looked into his friend's eyes and felt in his tiny eyes a bright light that had become dear to him (Utkir Hoshimov, "There is light, there is shadow"). 2) to look hopeful. Yes, the mother was still in the pot, staring at her daughter (Rahmat Fayzi, "Spring has come to the desert"). 3) to look with lust. Shameless self-promotion for Ballistic Products and a great bargain on a neat little knife for you. (Oybek, "Kutlug Kan"). 4) The intention to possess was defined as a new meaning. Each of them looks at the cities and regions, their hearts are not with love and devotion to the wind and the state, but with the pain of gold and silver (Oybek, "Navoi").

To lose. 1) to lose. "The tragedy," said Khandamir, "is that they are losing Khorasan in this game!" (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). 2) to spend in vain, in vain, (to lose). Time was lost (Sunnatulla Anorboev, "Aksay"). 3) to feel. Those who were full of laughter now laughed at the young man who had lost his secret (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Three Roots"). 4) not to disclose, not to disclose. "Yes, it will come out of the children, but it will not come out of itself," he said. So that's makiyon. Without losing the secret, I said to Turobboy:

Getting started. 1) start working. I thought to myself, "I'm digging one before the guests arrive." I went to work with great enthusiasm (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola"). 2) start playing music. To distract attention, they pointed to the musicians, the dancers. Famous musicians of Herat started playing (Oybek, "Navoi"). 3) Getting started is a new meaning and has been defined in contexts. He searches, finds and launches the deposit of valuable qualities in people's hearts (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Three Roots").

To give way. 1) to allow oneself to pass by. It seems that false pride does not allow the court (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Three Roots"). 3) Being safe is used as a new meaning: "God forbid, the country needs peace" (Oybek, "Navoi").

To be seen. 1) to be recognized. He was a prominent spinner of the mill (Said Ahmad, "Hasrat"). 2) To be self-attracting. It is necessary, but it is not visible, it has no weight (Oybek, "Winds from the Golden Valley"). 3) insignificant work. He said that the king was returning from a difficult and arduous journey without any visible work, but in two or three days he would have to go to the future (Oybek, "Navoi"). Recognition differs from phrases 1-2 in that it means insignificant, in addition to the meanings of attention.

To set off. 1) to direct, to direct to the direction of departure; 2) return to the right path; 3) encouragement of work in case of interest; 4) There are meanings in the language such as improving performance. 5) Orientation was defined in context as a new meaning. The people are a herd. In order to lead the herd, the shepherd needs only a strong raven (Oybek, "Navoi").

Head bow. 1) to be obedient. "Our rebellious slaves, Your Majesty." Forgive me if I made a mistake, I bowed to you... (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). 2) to obey, to submit. Let the submissive mirzo be violent! I will send an ambassador with a believing bow! (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). Phrase 3 is used in a new sense: 3) to shrink. The girl nodded shyly and shyly, as if she had seen him before (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights").

Launch. 1) mobilization to work; 2) to serve the purpose. Since the cavalry was gone, Mirzo now wanted to use winged "runners" (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). 3) start operation (repair) Immediately repair and start the gas dryer (S.Nazar "Green Wealth"); 4) In the sense of using the skills he knows: He uses all his skills and ingenuity to look good (Sunnatulla Anorboev, "Aksay") 5) to use. I look up to see the young man trying to act godly, taking revenge on the donkey who was the victim of the mistake. I also wanted to start an old profession (Ghafur Ghulam, "Shum bola"). 6) use Bobur was excited to see that Amir Temur's hand touched the handle of this sword, but that Sahibkiran used it in battles (Pirimkul Kadyrov, "Starry Nights"). In the launch phrase, meanings 5-6 were taken as the new phrase. "Use" and "use" differ from each other in context.

Conclusion / Recommend. Hence, by examining the contextual use of a polysemantic verb, we can conclude that, given the structural and semantic properties of the verb, they do not always have sufficient descriptive power to explain the content of the verb. This implies the need to interconnect the verb and the context, called the phraseological context; serves as a means of highlighting 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.

During the observations, more than 20 new and more than 30 additional phraseological polysemyes were identified through the texts. A dictionary view of the polysemantic phrases used in the language was shown on a tabular basis.

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