



THE ISSUE OF STUDYING POLYFUNCTIONAL WORDS IN LITERATURE

Umarova Farida Kurbanmurodovna

2nd year master of Linguistics (Uzbek language) at
Termiz State University

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: January 26 th 2023 Accepted: February 26 th 2023 Published: March 30 th 2023	Polyfunctionality of lexical units is one of the delicate problems in modern linguistics. The issue of polyfunctional words is very common in world linguistics. But scientists interpret polyfunctionality as a different phenomenon. Some scientists considered this phenomenon as homonymy, while others recognized that polyfunctionality is the breaking of the chain between words with multiple meanings or word forms that perform different functions. This article presents thoughts and opinions about the study of polyfunctional words and how it is covered in the literature.

Keywords: polysemy, interpretation in literature, homonymy, phenomenon of polyfunctionality, morpheme, word, polyfunctionality of phrases

It is known that polysemy plays an important role in any language. Language richness is measured not only by phrases and proverbs, but also by the lexical (dictionary) meanings of words. The variety of word meanings, i.e. the polysemy of words, has its place in the wealth of language. The phenomenon of polysemy in language has been the focus of attention of scientists for a long time.

It is known historically that the famous lexicographer Mahmud Koshgari mentions Turkish polysemantic words in the book "Devonu Lugatit Turk". The great thinker Alisher Navoi also focused on the meanings of words in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". Almost all words in Navoi's works have multiple meanings, so lexicographers always encounter polysemanticism when interpreting the meaning of words. As a result, in the history of Uzbek lexicography, interpretation of word meaning has its own consistent system. In all dictionaries created during this period, the interpretation of the meaning of the word was carried out based on the principle "from general to specific": first the general, correct meaning is indicated, then the portable meaning of the word laments are explained [1:48].

The approach to the phenomenon of polysemy from a purely linguistic point of view began with the French semasiologist M. Breal. After that, there were different opinions about this event.

Assessment of polysemy has caused conflicting opinions among linguists. According to some scientists, a word should have only one meaning in an ideal language. If each lexical meaning of a polysemantic word is taken as one group, they are linked together in a chain. If one of them falls out, the chain, that is, the lexical meanings of the polysemantic word, will be broken. Scientist M. Mirtojiev emphasizes that homonyms are formed based on this process at the expense of polysemantic words.

Polyfunctionality characteristic of language units was already known to scientists. But the attitude to this fact was different in different periods. In particular, in Russian linguistics, the important role of polysemy in language movement has always been recognized based on the traditional direction. In structuralist concepts, the ambiguity of the word is ignored as an annoying condition. Therefore, the multi-functionality that is always present in the language causes ambiguous opinions among linguists [2]. Searching for a lexical meaning from some words creates cases of confusing the polyfunctionality of words with polysemy and sometimes not distinguishing polysemy from homonymy. In many linguistic studies, polyfunctionality is considered in relation to the phenomenon of homonymy [3:312].

Polyfunctionality is related to the conversion phenomenon. O.S. Akhmanova defines in "Словарь лингвистических терминов" that "Conversion is the occurrence of a certain word without any affix in the context of another word group."

In many linguistic studies devoted to the polyfunctionality of words, the uniqueness of the system relations of each word reflected in the word description and the need to distinguish such a unit from the class of their counterparts arises. Such cases are observed in the works of the following scientists: M.B. Plyaskina, A.A. Leonenko, E.A. Starodumova, A.I. Zaitseva, S.G. Bolotova, E.B. Sergeeva, A.B. Kravchenko, A.S. Krylova [4].

The concept of polyfunctionality in linguistics is very diverse. Polyfunctionality is distinguished as a feature of language level units: researchers think about the polyfunctionality of morpheme, word (word form), phrases. The polyfunctionality of a morpheme is the ability to act as an affix and a root at the same time. V.A. Plungyan writes: "Polyfunctionality is the word-forming morphemes (that is, as affixes and as independent nouns, as the root of verbs)

in Esperanto is a constant phenomenon. Sometimes polyfunctionality is understood more narrowly, sometimes very broadly. Polyfunctionality can also exist within a single grammatical class. For example, polyfunctionality is common among auxiliary words.

It is especially characteristic of binders and downloads. The semantic unity of such words was proved by M.I. Cheremisina: "In a certain case, a connecting predicate and vice versa, in certain positions, a predicate is used as a connecting function" [5:370].

The polyfunctionality of the word form is manifested in the fact that its syntactic structure, lexical composition, interrelation of intonation and semantic connections can change the meaning of the context.

It is understood that polyfunctionality (from the Greek poly "many" and Lat. function, performance, activity) is a combination of various functions in harmony. Polyfunctionality stands out as a feature of units of different levels.

Polyfunctionality characteristic of language units has been known to scientists. But the attitude to this fact was different in different periods. In particular, in Russian linguistics, the important role of polysemy in the language movement has always been recognized within the framework of the traditional direction, on the contrary, in the structuralist concepts, the ambiguity of the word is ignored as an annoying condition. Therefore, the multi-functionality that is always present in the language causes ambiguous opinions among linguists [6].

The polyfunctionality of the word form is manifested in the fact that its syntactic structure, lexical composition, interrelation of intonation and semantic connections can change the meaning of the context. The processes of searching for lexical meaning from some words, confusing the polyfunctionality of words with polysemy appear. In many linguistic works, polyfunctionality is studied in relation to the phenomena of homonymy.

Polysemy is the fact that a certain word has several lexical meanings. The occurrence of polyfunctionality of words is related to conversion. Conversion is the phenomenon of a certain word appearing in the function of another word group without receiving any affix [7:123]. According to conversion, the fact that the lexical meaning of some words is recorded with the function of the second group is due to the polyfunctionality of that word. *In the sentence "A good speaker speaks well"*, the adjective "good" is used both in its own function and as an adverb - adverbialization has occurred. A polyfunctional word has appeared. It should also be said that the auxiliary meaning of verbs does not constitute a polysemantic word structure. Rather, it performs a grammatical function. Accordingly, it can be said that it is the basis for polyfunctionality.

V.V. Vinogradov writes about the polyfunctionality of fixed words: "The functions of adverbial, prepositional, connecting and modal words can be combined in one word" [8:29]

O.S. Akhmanova explains the relationship between full and incomplete words as polyfunctionality, if "word similarity" is not violated, including: *kak* (how) (approach and connective), *kogda* (when) (adjective and conjunction), *ladno* (ok) (adv, Particle) etc. This phenomenon is evaluated by other researchers in a similar way.

V.V. Vinogradov divides homonymy into grammatical homonymy (polyfunctionality) and lexical homonymy (homonymy). A.T. Krivososov writes: "If we follow the tradition, we can consider lexemes that retain semantic invariance when moving from class to class as polyfunctional lexemes, and lexemes that do not maintain semantic invariance when moving from class to class as homonymous lexemes" [9: 582].

A number of works on the issue of polyfunctionality have also been carried out in Uzbek linguistics. The researches of Y. Tajiyev, J. Eltazarov, N. Kadirova, G. Sulaymonova, T. Valiyev, A. Botirova and others devoted to the analysis of this problem are particularly valuable [10:26]. Various opinions have been expressed on the issue of polyfunctionality of language units. They can be summarized and divided into the following groups:

- 1) studying the polyfunctionality of language units within the framework of polysemy;
- 2) connecting link between polysemy and homonymy;
- 3) syncretism of meanings specific to different word groups in the semantic structure of the word; a unit whose polysemantic feature has weakened, but has not reached the level of homonymy.

M. Mirtojyev in the book "Semasiology of the Uzbek language" dwells on the phenomenon of polyfunctionality. If polysemy is considered as having several lexical meanings of a certain word, the occurrence of polyfunctionality of words is related to conversion. Linguist Azim Hajiyev defines conversion in the "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" as follows: "Conversion is the transition of a word from one word group to another word group without changing phonetically and morphologically, thus forming a new word. "According to the conversion, the lexical meaning of some word takes on the function of the second category and is recorded as a polyfunctional use of that word. Here, the scientist dwells on the explanation of the Uzbek word "*barkash*": household item, portable (round, circular). And the word "*cho'loq*" as an adjective has the lexical meaning of lame. If this word refers to a person with such a fault, then a thing is called by the name of an adjective - a polyfunctional word is recorded. Also, the auxiliary meaning of verbs does not form a polysemantic word structure. Rather, it performs a grammatical function. Accordingly, it is the basis for polyfunctionality [11:288].

In the article of H. Ne'matov, T. Asadova, N. Shirinova about the phenomena of conversion, transposition and lexicalization, it is emphasized that polyfunctionalism needs comparative study with lexical polysemy [12:205].

In her dissertation, A. Botirova carried out a functional-syntactic analysis of the primary and secondary function of word groups in the Uzbek language. In his research, the scientist found that a homonymous word belongs to more than one family, that a word has one meaning or one of its meanings, and that the word moves from one family to another, that the family of words serves each other includes the fact that a word can temporarily assume the function of another word group while performing its function in the speech process [13:56].

It became clear from the analysis that in linguistics this phenomenon is approached from different points of view, and there are different scientific conclusions about it. However, it can be said that since language is a means of communication, polyfunctional words perform certain tasks in speech. As a social phenomenon, language itself has a polyfunctional nature, and it is natural that its internal structure and units acquire polyfunctional properties. Scientific approaches to polyfunctional words still witness thousands of related scientific studies.

REFERENCES

1. Nurmonov A. O'zbek tilshunosligi tarixi. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston, 2002.
2. <http://na55555.ru/lab/polifunkcionalnos>
3. В.В.Виноградов Лексикология и лексикография избранные труды.- Москва, 1977.
4. <https://www.dissercat.com/content/polifunksionalnaya/leksicheskaya-edinitsa-k-slovu-i-ee-kontekstno-funksionalnye-sinonimy>.
5. Черемисина М.И. Сравнительные конструкции русского языка. – Москва, 1976.
6. Миртожиев М. Семасиология. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2010.
7. Виноградов В.В. Основные типы лексических значений слова // Вопросы языкознания. – 1953.
8. Кривоносов А.Т. Философия языка.-Москва, 2012.
9. Qodirova N.A. O'zbek tilidagi affikslarda polifunksionallik: Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2002;
10. Sulaymonova G.A. O'zbek tilida ot turkumidagi so'zlarning polifunksionalligi: Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Toshkent, 2010.
11. Mirtojdiyev .M O'zbek tili semasiologiyasi .- Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2010.
12. Eltazarov J.D So'z turkumlari paradigmasidagi o'zaro aloqa va ko'chish. Monografiya. Toshkent, 2005.
13. Botirova A. O'zbek tilida so'z turkumlarining birlamchi va ikkilamchi vazifasining funksional-sintaktik tahlili: Filol.fanlari bo'yicha falsafa dok. Diss. Aftoreferat. Qarshi, 2018.
14. Bakhodir T., Amonturdiyev N. R. LEXICO-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TRADER SPEECH //Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research Journal. – 2022. – T. 3. – №. 5. – С. 2122-2125.
15. Rakhimova Z. S. ARGO AS A SOCIALLY LIMITED LEXICAL UNIT //CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES (2767-3758). – 2021. – T. 2. – №. 12. – С. 146-150.
16. Rashidovich, Amonturdiyev Nurali. "LINGUISTIC STUDY OF MERCHANT SPEECH." (2022).