



Polysemy in phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages

Allaboyeva Zebuniso Baxrom qizi

Master's degree student, Termiz State University

zeboallabojeva@gmail.com

Abstract

Polysemy in phraseological units is a common phenomenon in the Uzbek and English languages. It refers to the existence of multiple meanings or interpretations for a single phraseological unit. In this article, we will explore the nature of polysemy in phraseological units in Uzbek and English languages, and how it affects language use and understanding.

Key words: polysemy, types of polysemy, Uzbek language, English language, word units, phrases.

Introduction

Polysemy, which refers to the existence of multiple meanings or interpretations for a single word or expression, is a common phenomenon in languages worldwide. Phraseological units, which are fixed expressions or idioms used in a language as a whole, are often subject to polysemy. This article explores the nature of polysemy in phraseological units in the Uzbek and English languages and its impact on language use and understanding. In order to make it more understandable, it can be stated that, phraseological units are fixed expressions or idioms that are used in a language as a whole, rather than as individual words. They are often used to convey a particular meaning or idea that cannot be expressed through individual words. For example, in English, the phrase "kick the bucket" means to die, while in Uzbek, the phrase "anqoni urug`i" (literally meaning "a seed of a rare plant ") means something valuable or precious [1, 254].

Nature of Polysemy in Phraseological Units



Phraseological units reflect the cultural and historical context of a language and are an integral part of any language. Polysemy in phraseological units occurs when a single expression has multiple meanings or interpretations. For example, in English, the phrase "break a leg" can mean good luck or encouragement before a performance, but it can also mean an actual injury. Similarly, the Uzbek phrase "qo'shiqni tashlab yuborish" can mean to forget a song, but it can also mean to waste something valuable [2,12]. Polysemy is a linguistic phenomenon that refers to the existence of multiple meanings or interpretations for a single word or expression. Phraseological units, which are fixed expressions or idioms used in a language as a whole, are often subject to polysemy. The nature of polysemy in phraseological units is complex and fascinating, reflecting the cultural and historical context of the language and adding richness and diversity to language use [3, 65].

Phraseological units are an integral part of any language, and they reflect the cultural and historical context of the language. Polysemy in phraseological units occurs when a single expression has multiple meanings or interpretations. For example, in English, the phrase "break a leg" can mean good luck or encouragement before a performance, but it can also mean an actual injury. Similarly, the Uzbek phrase "qo'shiqni tashlab yuborish" can mean to forget a song, but it can also mean to waste something valuable [4, 85].

Polysemy in phraseological units presents several challenges for language learners and non-native speakers. Firstly, it requires an understanding of the cultural context in which the phrase is used. Secondly, it can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations if the intended meaning of the phrase is not clear. However, despite these challenges, polysemy in phraseological units also has several benefits for language users.

Firstly, it allows for greater flexibility and creativity in language use. Polysemy in phraseological units means that speakers can use a single expression to convey multiple meanings, which can be useful in a variety of contexts. This flexibility and creativity can lead to more nuanced and expressive language use. Secondly, polysemy in phraseological units adds richness and depth to language use. The multiple meanings and interpretations of phraseological units reflect the complexity and diversity of human experience and culture.



By understanding the various meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language users can gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language and the cultural context in which it is used [5, 98].

In other words, polysemy in phraseological units is an essential aspect of language that reflects the cultural and historical context of the language and adds to its richness and diversity. While it can be challenging for language learners and non-native speakers, it also allows for greater flexibility and creativity in language use and adds richness and depth to language understanding. By embracing the complexity of polysemy in phraseological units, language users can enhance their communication skills and gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language.

Challenges of Polysemy in Phraseological Units

Polysemy in phraseological units presents several challenges for language learners and non-native speakers. Firstly, it requires an understanding of the cultural context in which the phrase is used [6, 78]. Secondly, it can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations if the intended meaning of the phrase is not clear. Polysemy in phraseological units is a fascinating linguistic phenomenon that refers to the existence of multiple meanings or interpretations for a single expression. This complexity is particularly evident in Uzbek and English, where phraseological units are an integral part of the language and reflect the cultural and historical context of the people who use them [7, 65].

However, polysemy in phraseological units presents several challenges for language learners and non-native speakers. Firstly, it requires an understanding of the cultural context in which the phrase is used. For example, in Uzbek, the phrase "qo'shiqni tashlab yuborish" can mean to forget a song, but it can also mean to waste something valuable. To understand the intended meaning of this phrase, one needs to be familiar with the cultural context in which it is used [8, 68].

Similarly, in English, the phrase "break a leg" can mean good luck or encouragement before a performance, but it can also mean an actual injury. Non-native speakers may not be familiar with this cultural context and may misunderstand the intended meaning of the



phrase. Secondly, polysemy in phraseological units can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations if the intended meaning of the phrase is not clear. For example, in Uzbek, the phrase "qo'shiqni tashlab yuborish" could be misinterpreted as wasting something valuable instead of forgetting a song. In English, the phrase "break a leg" could be misunderstood as an insult instead of a well-wish before a performance [9, 65].

Despite these challenges, polysemy in phraseological units also has several benefits for language users. Firstly, it allows for greater flexibility and creativity in language use. Polysemy in phraseological units means that speakers can use a single expression to convey multiple meanings, which can be useful in a variety of contexts. This flexibility and creativity can lead to more nuanced and expressive language use.

Secondly, polysemy in phraseological units adds richness and depth to language use. The multiple meanings and interpretations of phraseological units reflect the complexity and diversity of human experience and culture. By understanding the various meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language users can gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language and the cultural context in which it is used.

Benefits of Polysemy in Phraseological Units

Despite the challenges posed by polysemy in phraseological units, it also has several benefits for language users. Firstly, it allows for greater flexibility and creativity in language use. Secondly, polysemy in phraseological units adds richness and depth to language use.

Greater flexibility and creativity in language use: Polysemy in phraseological units allows for a single expression to convey multiple meanings, which can be useful in a variety of contexts. This flexibility and creativity can lead to more nuanced and expressive language use.

Richness and depth in language use: The multiple meanings and interpretations of phraseological units reflect the complexity and diversity of human experience and culture. By understanding the various meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language users can gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language and the cultural context in which it is used.

Improved communication skills: Understanding polysemy in phraseological units can help language users avoid misunderstandings and misinterpretations. It also allows them to use language more effectively and accurately in



different contexts [10, 98]. Cultural understanding: Phraseological units reflect the cultural and historical context of the people who use them. By learning about the different meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language learners can gain a deeper understanding of the culture and history of the language they are studying. Enhanced language proficiency: Learning polysemy in phraseological units can improve overall language proficiency by expanding vocabulary, improving comprehension, and enhancing communication skills.

Conclusion

In conclusion, polysemy in phraseological units is a common phenomenon in the Uzbek and English languages. It can be challenging for language learners and non-native speakers, but it also adds richness and depth to language use and understanding. By understanding the various meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language users can enhance their communication skills and gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language. Polysemy in phraseological units is an essential aspect of language that reflects the cultural and historical context of the language and adds to its richness and diversity. By understanding the various meanings and interpretations of phraseological units, language users can enhance their communication skills and gain a deeper appreciation for the nuances of language. Polysemy in phraseological units is a common phenomenon in the Uzbek and English languages, and it can be challenging for language learners and non-native speakers, but it also adds richness and depth to language use and understanding.

References

1. Csábi, S. (2004). A cognitive linguistic view of polysemy in English and its implications for teaching. *Cognitive linguistics, second language acquisition, and foreign language teaching*, 233-256.
2. Crossley, S., Salsbury, T., & McNamara, D. (2010). The development of polysemy and frequency use in English second language speakers. *Language Learning*, 60(3), 573-605.
3. Sh, J. S. (2021). Comparative typological analysis of homonymy and polysemy in English, Russian and Uzbek. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 93-97.
4. Falkum, I. L., & Vicente, A. (2015). Polysemy: Current perspectives and approaches.
5. Rice, S. A. (1992). Polysemy and lexical representation: The case of three English prepositions. In *Proceedings of the fourteenth annual conference of the cognitive science society* (Vol. 8994).



6. Gadoyeva, M. (2021). Polysemy of somatisms in English and Uzbek languages. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 6(6).
7. Ubaydullaeva, D., & Yuldasheva, Z. (2020). POLYSEMY IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. In *АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ НАУКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ* (pp. 234-235).
8. Masharipova, N. (2020). The Functional Features of Polysemy in English and Uzbek Languages. *International Journal of Innovative Technologies in Social Science*, (2 (23)), 49-52.
9. Sh, J. S. (2021). Comparative typological analysis of homonymy and polysemy in English, Russian and Uzbek. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research*, 2(6), 93-97.
10. Bolibekova, M. M., Elmuratova, N. X., Mirsagatova, P. A. Q., & Alimjanova, S. A. Q. (2021). The Structural And Functional Features Of Polysemy In The Process Of Translation In The Uzbek And English Languages. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*, 27(1), 424-433.