

**THE PHENOMENON OF POLYSEMY IN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEKI LANGUAGES**

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Ingliz va O'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rgangan holda ularning qiyosiy –tipologik tahlili amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi frazeologik birliklardagi polisemiya va omonimiya hosisasi ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** polisemiya, omonimiya, lug'aviy ma'no, hosila ma'no.

**Abstract:** In this article, while studying the unique features of phraseological units in the English and Uzbek languages, their comparative-typological analysis is carried out. Also, the phenomenon of polysemy and homonymy in phraseological units in English and Uzbek languages is considered.

**Key words:** polysemy, homonymy, lexical meaning, derived meaning.

It is known that phraseological units are linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of every language, and they exist as linguistic units ready for speech. Also, taking into account their semantic properties, they are subject to phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy and polysemy. Phraseological polysemy is understood as the meaning of the phraseological unit itself and more than that. Meanings that are understood from free association and phraseological unit of similar form are combined into one point and are not considered polysemy. Because these are different phenomena: free association - speech unity, phraseological unity - language unity. For example, the free combination "grasp at straws" or "grasp at straws" is used in speech, while the language also has "grasp at straws" phraseological units. From the first, the correct meaning is understood, and from the second, the figurative meaning.

Polysemy does not occur because these meanings are not represented by one language unit, but by two different language phenomena. The above-mentioned relationship (the phenomenon of phraseological units being equal in form with a free connection) is called homonymy. If the lexical meaning of a phraseological unit is more than one, the main meaning and the derived meaning are determined, as is done in lexemes. For example, the phraseological unit "to announce" means "to broadcast by means of an announcer" (this has become an old meaning), "to spread news exaggeratedly". Also, the English phraseological unit to make a getaway means "escape after committing a crime" and "escape from a boring political system". The first is the main meaning, the second is the derivative meaning that grew out of it. Also, the development of the lexical meaning is a phenomenon characteristic of phraseological units. In the current Uzbek and English phraseological units, the lexical meaning developed mainly as a result of metaphorical transfer. For example, the phraseological unit "to like" originally means "to dislike" a certain food due to frequent consumption. This phraseological unit was later used to refer to things other than food, as well as to people, as a result of such transfer, this phraseological unit in unity, it did not correspond to its nature, and the meaning "the feeling of dislike was awakened" was formed. Or the English phraseological unit to walk all over somebody has the same view.

1) Mastava ko'ngillaringizga tegib yurgandir. I'm not about to let them walk all over me.

2) Ammo har kuni bir xil narsani takrorlayverish uning ko'ngliga tegdi. We expected Williams to walk all over her. As a result of the development of the meaning specific to one phraseological unit, the amount of phraseological meaning changes. On the basis of one phraseological meaning, the birth of another phraseological meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy. There is very little homonymy born with the development of phraseological meaning. *Bo'ridan bir qo'zini ajratib olgan edi. Joni chiqmagan*

ekan. “Domlaga: “Odam tuproqdan yaratilgan”” – desang, ma’qul, agar “Maymundan yaralgan”, - desang, joni chiqadi”, - derdi. “Gosh, it’ll be great to get into harness again” – he said. “I’m feeling my oats already”. This Novak... and the people behind Novak, were feeling their oats and talking big. In the first example, the name of a specific state of a person is transferred to a second state based on the similarity in color: when a person dies, the body turns pale, the same change occurs when he is very angry, or in English the given example is also transferred to a second situation based on the similarity in color: when a person is angry, he appears in a curious and enthusiastic state, so he knows how powerful he is. considers himself important.

Most phraseological units are monosemantic. For example, the phraseological unit of "to go through" means "to give up what you consider useful", the phraseological unit of "to beat to death until you say something" means "to say something without waiting until you finish speaking", or go over somebody’s head phraseological unit "to understand nothing", get down to brass tacks phraseological unit means "to start discussing an important issue".

There are many polysemantic phraseological units in the Uzbek language, and they are less common in English. Most polysemantic phraseological units have two and three meanings. For example, the phraseological unit "his head turned" has two meanings: 1) “behud bo’lmoq”, 2) “esankiramoq”; *be living on borrowed time frazeologik birligi ikki ma’noni anglatadi: 1) “kutilmagan qisqa vaqt ichida yashamoq”, 2) “o’limga yaqin bo’lmoq” kabi. Shuningdek bosh suqmoq frazeologik birligi uch ma’noni anglatadi: 1) “gavdasi tashqarida qolib, boshini tiqqan holda qaramoq”, 2) “kirmoq”, 3) “aralashmoq” yoki to beg the question frazeologik birligi ham uch ma’noli: 1) “savoldan o’zini olib qochmoq”, 2) “asosiy savolni o’rtaga tashlamoq yoki uni muhim deb hisoblamoq”, 3) “bahsni yoki savolni o’z isbotini topgan deb bilmoq”. Bosh ko’tarmoq frazeologik birligi esa quyidagi to’rt ma’noni anglatadi: 1) “qaramoq”, 2) “qilib turgan ishini*

to'xtatmoq", 3) "qo'zg'almoq", "harakatga kelmoq", 4) "kurashga chog'lanmoq". Bino qo'yumoq frazeologik birligi uch ma'noli: 1) "ortiqcha baho bermoq", 2) "qiyofasiga alohida e'tibor bermoq", 3) "e'tiqod bilan qaramoq". Bu frazeologik birlikning ikkinchi va uchinchi ma'nolari birinchi ma'nosidan o'sib chiqqan. Shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi let fly frazeologik birligi uch ma'noli : 1) "jahli chiqmoq", 2) "tosh otmoq", 3) "erk bermoq". The second and third meanings of this phraseological unit grew out of the first meaning. In a lexeme, the main lexical meaning is usually the correct meaning. In a phraseological unit, the main phraseological meaning is a figurative meaning. Because the main meaning of the phraseological unit, like the derived meaning, is embodied in the form of a superimposed figurative meaning, based on a certain image. So, the nature of the phraseological unit excludes the correct meaning. Phraseological meanings, like lexical meanings, appear in a specific context.

In short, phraseological units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, phraseological units serve as language wealth. Polysemantic phraseological units serve to enrich the lexical structure of the language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring.

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