

Study of polysemy and polyfunctionality in terminology

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Abstract: This thesis analyzes the linguistic features of the phenomenon of polyfunctionality and polysemy the opinions expressed by linguists to it. It is known that the feature of polyfunctionality of language units has been known to linguists since the beginning. But in different linguistic paradigms, the linguistic approach to this phenomenon is different. In traditional linguistics, the important role of polyfunctionalism in linguistic units has always been recognized. In the system-structuralist direction, however, the ambiguity of the word is ignored as an irritating condition. Because of this, the always present polyfunctionalism in the language has produced ambiguous opinions among linguists. The thesis focused on the analysis of these diverse theories.

Keywords: Polyfunctionality, conversion, transposition, lexeme, polysemy, function, terminology, grammar, morphemic, lexeme.

Introduction: Polyfunctionality – derived from the Greek words poly-many and lat. functio to work, activity) and can be translated as multitasking or a combination of several functions. We can witness the active use of this word as a term in many fields of science, such as mathematics, physics, engineering, biology, etc. In linguistics, polyfunctionality is recognized as a feature of units of different levels in the language system.

Even in scientific and theoretical views on the phenomenon of polyfunctionality, we find diversity in the opinions of scientists.

In Uzbek linguistics, the emphasis is paid to this issue. An example is the doctoral thesis of Sh. Gulyamova. In these studies, polyfunctionality has been studied mainly at the lexical level and argues that polyfunctionality is a phenomenon that stands between the phenomena of polysemia and homonymia [Gulyamova,2021,153-b].

T. Valiyev's thesis "Structural-semantic features and lexicographic interpretation of Uzbek language road terms" dwelt on the phenomenon of polyfunctionality. The scientist has defined polyfunctionality as a speech phenomenon that has moved far from polysemination, but has not yet reached harmony [Valiyev, 2017,78-b].

M. Mirtojiev in his book "Semasiology of the Uzbek

Language" draws attention to the relationship between polyfunctionality and polysemicity: polysemicity is considered as the presence of several lexical meanings of a certain word, while the emergence of polyfunctionality of words is associated with conversion" [Reformatsky, 1967, p. 64]. According to the conversion, the lexical meaning of a word is also noted as the function of the second category, the representation of the same word in a polyfunctional form [Mirtojiev, 2010, 103-b].

The Dictionary of Linguistic Terms (1999–1999), a disambiguation page from the World Encyclopedia of Linguistics (1999–1999) This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Disambiguation. But it is also a mistake to look at the phenomena of polyfunctionality and conversion in linguistics as exactly one concept.

Linguist Turniyazov considers the phenomenon of polyfunctionality to be a side phenomenon with functional transposition. Based on the ideas of the scientist, each word belongs to some morphological category according to its function. Within the syntagmatic range, it acknowledges that words can be moved from one morphological category to another [Turniyazov,2003,56-b].

R. Sayfullayeva believes that both transposition and conversion are speech phenomena and cannot be

confused with lexicalization and its above manifestations [Sayfullaeva, 2010, 136-b].

In linguistics, polyfunctionality refers to the ability of a language unit to perform multiple functions or meanings. In general, it can be manifested at all levels of language: we will try to touch some of them

Multifunctionality in lexemes: A word can be used in different parts of vocabulary in its own meaning. The polyfunctionality of words is more evident in the syntactic construction. For example, the word good can mean an adjective in syntactic terms, or the meaning of a phrase in a category of words. A good girl (adjective)-like a good reader (ravish).

We try to cite our point for the purpose of proof:

If you hide your illness, the fever will be revealed;

A seriously ill person was brought to the hospital.

In the first sentence, it is understood that the word sick is in the noun phrase, and in the second sentence, the adjective is in the verb.

Obviously, he does it—a modal word

There is no doubt that he will be able to do it.-
Adjective

As can be seen from the examples, word localization plays an important role in determining polyfunctionality.

Grammatical units can also be polyfunctional. In particular, polyfunctionality is common among auxiliary words. This phenomenon occurs a lot in binders and loads. For example, with (helper and binder), like -u, -yu, -da (load and binder).

Mother and child lilac with flower

He studied diligently, skillfully drawn- assistant

This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Cheremisina (disambiguation).

The presence of this phenomenon was also noted in the field of morphemics. A morpheme (part of a word) can represent more than one grammatical function. For example, the suffix "-s" is used in English to denote plural and possessive functions.

Similarly, in the Uzbek language, the morpheme -gan is a participatory form in a paradigm as well as has the property of cross-sectional formation.

For example: A child who read answered well in class.
-adjective form

He had come to the city in search of his child.

Linguist Sh. Rakhmatullayev commented on the question of polyfunctionality between suffixes: "It is necessary to distinguish the phenomenon of polysemancy from the phenomenon of polytask. For

example, a revenue agreement is single-task; but the chief conspiracy is multitasking; The lexeme in the main agreement comes in 1) in the function of the owner, 2) in the role of the interpreter, and in other tasks. On this basis, the general consensus is not ambiguous." [Rakhmatullayev, 2006, 36-b] From this it can be inferred that morphemic justified polyfunctionality in terms of the possibility of performing a syntactic function.

Polyfunctionality also occurs in the field of pragmatics: In the use of speech in units of language, one word or sentence can perform different pragmatic functions. For example, the phrase "I'll meet tomorrow at 5 p.m." means not only to set a time for a meeting, but also to call or approve a meeting, depending on a pragmatic situation. Intonation plays an important role in this.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that polyfunctionality is a phenomenon associated with the manifestation of another function, in addition to the primary function of language units. Since scientists have different opinions about polyfunctionality, this phenomenon is waiting for its solution in the field of linguistics.

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