



PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING THE SEMANTIC EXTENSION OF POLYFUNCTIONAL WORDS

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Abstract – *Polyfunctional words are words with special features in the Uzbek language. The phenomenon of polyfunctionality has been extensively studied in various languages. In particular, this phenomenon was explained in detail in the studies of M.V. Plyaskina, A.A.Leonenko, Ye.A.Starodumova, A.I.Zaitseva, S.G.Bolotova, N.N.Skripnikova, Ye.V.Sergeeva, A.V.Kravchenko, A.S.Krylova on the polyfunctionality of lexical units. O.S. Akhmanova explains the relationship between full-meaning and incomplete words as polyfunctionality, if "word similarity" is not violated, including: kak (how) (adjective and connective), kogda (when) (adverb and connective), ladno (harmonious, fair) (adverb and load), etc. This phenomenon is evaluated by other researchers in a similar way.*

Key words: – *Polyfunctional words, phenomenon, lexical units, adverb, noun, semantic analysis, lexical meanings, context.*

I. Introduction

Sh. Gulyamova, writing about the automatic semantic analysis of polyfunctional words, describes this phenomenon as follows: "Polyfunctionality - (from the Greek poly many and Latin funstio work, implementation, activity) is a combination of different functions in harmony. Polyfunctionality is distinguished as a feature of units of different levels. Also, if the researcher believes that polysemy is a certain word having several lexical meanings, he connects the occurrence of polyfunctionality with conversion. Conversion is the phenomenon of a certain word appearing in the context of another word group without receiving any affix. The fact that the lexical meaning of some words is recorded in the dictionaries as a second category is due to the polyfunctionality of that word.



In the sentence "a good boy reads well", the quality "good" in the first use (a good boy) was used as an adjective, and in the second use (he reads well) it was used as an adverb, as a result, polyfunctionality was created. According to Sh. Gulyamova, 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 will be a tool for polyfunctionality.

A. Botyrova defines polyfunctional words as follows: "Expansion of the functional possibilities of word groups, differentiation of primary and secondary tasks in this process, and the creation of its theoretical foundations were put on the agenda by the linguist Y. Kurilovich in the middle of the last century. E. Kurilovich approaches the function of words in a sentence based on the principle of "from meaning to function", stating that each group of words actually performs syntactic tasks corresponding to a specific set of meanings, and that these tasks are primary tasks for him. emphasizes. The primary function corresponds to the primary meaning of the word, and the secondary function corresponds to the derived state.

II. Main part

E. Kurilovich considers the primary functions of words as the main task, function, which must be understood in a relative sense. Because the primary task means the first, main task from a genetic and diachronic point of view. However, in a certain synchronic state of the language, the primary function of the word may not be the main one. In other words, the main function of a word belonging to the adjective group in this group is primary, and later it completely moved to the noun group, and its function in this group may become more important, become active, and take the main place".

As evidence, A. Botyrova analyzes the Uzbek words *quralay* and *charos* from this point of view:

QURALAY 1 A young deer or deer.

2 *quralay ko'z. Mehribon ko'zlari jigarga moyil, quralay. «Yoshlik».*

Quralay ko'z *Quralayning ko'ziga o'xshash ko'zli. Quralay ko'z, bodomqovoq, sarv qomat. S.Siyoev, Avaz.*



ChAROS 1 *O'rtapishar, yumaloq qora uzum. Ichkari hovli keng, gulzor, baland so'riga ko'tarilgan toklar. Charos, husayni uzumlar g'arq pishib, boshlari osilib turibdi. Y. Shamsharov, Toshqin.*

Charos ko'z. Beautiful, dark eyes. *Yulduzxon charos ko'zlarini ohista ochdi. (from newspaper).*

2 Female name.

A. Botirova emphasizes that the first meaning of the words is less used today, and the second meaning is used more often, and it is used as a sign for a person's eyes. Today, the first semantic-syntactic feature specific to a noun is primary, but the second semantic-syntactic function specific to an adjective has become the main priority. We can observe this situation in many personal nouns and proper nouns: *dilbar, dilorom, dilso'z, dilrabo, dildor, mo'min, musulmon, betavfiq, betamiz*, etc.

A. Botirova distinguishes primary and secondary meaning tasks in polyfunctionality: "When talking about primary and secondary meanings and tasks, the factors that distinguish them in the context, the stability or transience of differentiation, the use in the secondary function with the same environment defined/undefined, the type and characteristics of the factors differentiating these meanings, the cooperation of the participating factors in differentiating and realizing the meaning and tasks should be put on the agenda as the main problem. At the same time, issues such as the relationship of the secondary meaning and function to the original essence of the word, the degree of departure from it, are also the basis for conclusions concerning the linguistic essence of words".

It seems that polyfunctional words have a specific semantic system in the Uzbek language: they can have several semas, each sema can belong to a different category and a different semantic field. The point that attracts our attention is that such words belong to several semantic fields. Because some of the semantic tags, as we noted in our previous works, are mainly determined according to the semantic field and semantic group. Therefore, their interpretation in dictionaries or semantic annotations in language corpora - semantic extension are distinguished by special features. Accordingly, below, we will consider the semantic interpretation of words used in various functions, such as personal names (nouns) and related nouns, related nouns, nouns, adjectives and proper



nouns, numbers and proper nouns, and the composition of the semantic extension of such words.

1. **Polyfunctional words with the meaning of personal name (noun) and related noun.** In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language, the words "men's name" and "women's name" can be found as special terms in the dictionary article of many words. Naturally, these words are not the first meaning of the word, its first meaning belongs to the group of nouns, adjectives, even numbers. If it is a noun, it naturally belongs to the noun group. Below we will look at the content of the dictionary article, where such words are explained.

SYMBOL [a. – sign, gesture, sign; nickname, nickname] 1 Conditional symbol, sign that represents and reminds of an idea, concept, event, etc. *A symbol of friendship. A dove is a symbol of peace. Sht My motherland is my symbol of loyalty, like a masterpiece in the glory of the stars. . E.Vohidov, Muxabbat. Artist Bernora, a child of the blue lake, a symbol of sound, transforms into a swan and floats smoothly onto the stage. "Saodat". Monuments are a sacred rare heritage, a symbol of loyalty to the Motherland, and are passed down from generation to generation. N. Safarov, Olovli izlar. For us, the citizens of free Uzbekistan, the symbols of independence - the State coat of arms and the National Anthem are dear.* From the newspaper.

2 A statement made with a gesture; hint. To speak in symbols. *sht Latifa, askiya, ramzu kinoya O'tar ulfatlar ichra benihoya. Habibi. Saidi, although he later understood Yaqubjan's symbol, said this in the form of an insult against an insult. A. Qahhor, Sarob. Hasrat to'la so'zingdan ozor topar nigorim, Ramzi ishora birlan qilgin uni ifoda.* E. Vohidov, Yoshlik devoni.

3 Ramz (male name).

As can be seen from the dictionary article, the 1st and 2nd meanings of the *ramz* lexeme are noun; The 3rd meaning is shown as a noun. This shows that this lexeme is a polysemantic and, at the same time, a polyfunctional word. Let's check the occurrence of this word in the corpus of the language. The corpus search found 712 contexts with



this word form. Among them, the situation of the word *ramz* being a cognate and a proper noun is mixed:

- *Yerni ekin ekishga tayyorlashda lazerli tekislash qurilmasidan foydalanyapmiz,*
- *deydi MChJ rahbari **Ramz**bek Raimov.*

*Fotoreportaj: “**Ramz** Bo‘zatov bog‘i”ning o‘zlashtirilgan yerlari ekin ekish uchun hozirlanmoqda.*

*Dunyoning boshqa hech bir davlat bayroqlari bir-biriga shunchalik mos kelmaydi. Bu davlat **ramzlarining** dizayni va o‘lchamlari deyarli bir xil va faqat diqqat bilan qaralsa, ko‘k, sariq va qizil vertikal tasmalardagi ranglar tusida tafovut seziladi.*

*Jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ma‘muriy javobgarlik to‘g‘risidagi kodeksining 2031-moddasida davlat **ramzlari** to‘g‘risidagi qonun hujjatlarini buzganlik uchun ma‘muriy javobgarlik nazarda tutilgan.*

In 9 out of 712 examples, it was a common noun, and in the remaining cases it was a related noun. It can be seen that in the semantic tagging of the corpus of the Uzbek language, if these polyfunctional words are not clearly semantically tagged, the search for common and related nouns will produce mixed results like the present. Currently, this corpus is untagged, so it is not possible to distinguish a *ramz* word that occurs only as a proper noun or only as a cognate noun. If each word of the corpus is tagged semantically correctly, the accuracy of the search result will increase.

Similar words can be found in words such as **nazar**, **nasim**, **ne‘mat**. Below is their explanation given in the dictionary article in the annotated dictionary:

NAZAR [*a.* – ability to see, to see; look] **1** Ko‘z qarashi; nigoh. *Nazar solmoq.*

Nazar tashlamoq. sht Yigitning sovuq nazari Madaminxo‘jani shoshirib qo‘ydi.

M.Ismoil, Farg‘ona t. o. Yo‘lovchi yoshlarni birma-bir nazaridan o‘tkazarkan,

atrofga alanglab so‘radi: –Idoralaringiz qaerda, yigitlar? P.Tursun, O‘qituvchi.

Bizning ishimizga ham bir nazar solsangiz-chi. P.Tursun, O‘qituvchi. Sidiqjon qip-

qizarib ketdi va Zunnunxo‘jaga “gapir-sangiz-chi!” degan mazmunda nazar tashladi.

A.Qahhor, Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari. O‘qituvchi leksiyaning yarmiga kelganda...

Yo‘ldoshga egilib turgan Hasanga nazari tushdi. Iboxon, Ulug‘ kun.



Nazar(i)ga (*yoki nazari*) **ilmaydi** Mensimaydi, pisand qilmaydi [He doesn't look at; He doesn't despise, he doesn't like]. *Menday bir mushtipar kampirni nazaringizga ilib kelibsiz, raxmat.* S.Anorboev, Oqsoy. **Nazarga olmoq or nazarda tutmoq** E'tiborga olmoq, hisobga olmoq. *O'sha vaqtdagi turmush, o'sha sharoitdagi bolalikni nazarga olganda, uni "kichik mehnatkash" deyish mumkin edi.* A.Qahhor, Oltin yulduz. **Nazardan qolmoq** E'tibori yo'qolmoq, xayrixohlik, yaxshi munosabatdan ayrilmoq.

2 (only with a possessive suffix) Event, event, person, thing, etc. k. a subjective opinion about them, a view towards them. *Nazarimda, siz yanglishyapsiz. Xo'jayinlar nazarida xizmatkor – yarim odam.* Oybek, Tanlangan asarlar. *Ishlar Elmurodning nazarida ko'ngildagidek davom etayotganga o'xshar edi.* P.Tursun, O'qituvchi.

Look down or look down. low 10. Point of view 1) a system of views, a way of understanding events and events; concept. *Masalaga moddiy manfaatdorlik nuqtai nazaridan yondaishoq* - Approaching the issue from the point of view of material interest; 2) aspect, side. *Iqlim nuqtai nazaridan O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari bor.* –**dan qat'i nazar** - From the point of view of climate, Uzbekistan has its own characteristics. –regardless of Something that does not depend on something.

3 Nazar (male name).

It is known that the lexeme of **Nazar** is polysemantic because it is numbered with an Arabic number. But Scientific Dictionary of the Uzbek language doesn't have pometa, which shows that it is polyfunctional.

NASIM [*a. – gentle breeze, breeze*] *kt. 1* **Yengil**, yoqimli shamol; shabada, sabo. *Ariq bo'ylari, tolzorlar oralab uchgan shabadalar, Samarqand nasimiday, qaynoq tanlarga qanot urib, erkalab, orom berib o'tadi.* Mirmuhsin, Umid. *Kolonnalar to'lib-toshadi, bayroqlar bahor nasimi bilan o'ynashadi.* Mirtemir. Tanlangan asarlar.

2 Nasim (male name).



Nasim lexeme is shown in Scientific Dictionary of the Uzbek language as a polysemantic lexeme: only 2 meanings are specified in Arabic numerals. There is no indication that it is a common noun.

NE'MAT [*a.* – happy, prosperous life; present, gift] **1** Tabiat in'om etgan yegulik narsalar; noz-ne'matlar. *Shirin mevalarga o'rgangan og'izlariga bu yerning nordon ne'matlari yoqmadi.* Oybek, Quyosh qoraymas.

2 Good work, good thing. *Bo'lakka ne'mati vasling farovon aylading ketding.* Muqimiy. *Mana, ilm qandoq aziz ne'mat. Dunyoda ilmdan ortiq ham lazzeatli shirin ne'mat bormi?* Hamza, Tanlangan asarlar.

3 Ne'mat (male name).

The word **Ne'mat** is a polysemantic and polyfunctional word. Below we will see how these words appear in the corpus (see Table 4.1.1).

III. Conclusion

As can be seen in the table, there is a preference for some words to appear as proper nouns, and some words to appear as relative nouns. The fact that the frequency of these words is not low indicates their active use in the language. Therefore, such words should be distinguished by different semantic tags in language corpora. Therefore, it is necessary to perfect the semantic extension of lexemes with this type of polyfunctionality with the following tags.

First, a tag indicating the polyfunctionality of this word is attached: Polyfunctional word – PfW. If this word is both polyfunctional and polysemantic, it is possible to use combined tags in the form of PfW+PsW. In the second stage of tagging, a tag indicating the word's group (N) and its meaning is required: it is recommended to attach a tag to a common noun (Per) and a related noun (Pr). The only way to automatically distinguish such words in the text is to write them in a different way: in the case of common nouns, they are written with a capital letter, and in the case of common nouns, they are written with a lower case letter. On this basis, it is automatically recognized and it is determined which function occurs in a certain context, and that tag appears in the semantic extension. For example, the word **ne'mat** can be tagged as follows:



No.	Lexeme/phrase	A set of semantic tags
1	ne'mat	<PfW+PsW>; <N>; <Pr>
2	Ne'mat	<PfW+PsW>; <N>; <Per>

This word is labeled as such because it is polysemantic and polyfunctional.

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