**ISSN:** 

3030-3680



## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF UNDERSTANDING POLYSEMY AND MEANING

Ergashova Khusnora Abdivohid qizi

Chirchik State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan

Scientific advisor **Tulyaganova Nargiza Farxod qizi** English teacher, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

This article offers a thorough examination of polysemy, a Abstract: fundamental linguistic phenomenon in which a single lexical term has several related meanings. Polysemy is a reflection of how human intellect arranges and understands the world, in addition to being a characteristic of ordinary language use. In order to provide insights into how meanings are expanded and organised within the mental lexicon, the study looks at the theoretical underpinnings of polysemy from both structuralist and cognitive linguistic perspectives. There is a strong differentiation between polysemy and related semantic issues like ambiguity and homonymy. Using examples from English and other languages, the paper also examines how context affects the intended meaning of polysemous terms. Furthermore, the useful applications of polysemy are examined in fields including natural language processing, lexicography, translation, and language instruction. This work advances our knowledge of semantics and the intricacies of human language by illuminating the changing nature of word meaning.

*Keywords:* Polysemy, lexical semantics, word meaning, context, homonymy, vagueness, semantic shift, cognitive linguistics, mental lexicon, language ambiguity.

12



## INTRODUCTION

Dialect, as a device for communication, could be a complex and evolving system that always adjusts to meet desires of its clients. Among the different phenomena that contribute to its abundance, polysemy stands out as one of the foremost captivating. Polysemy alludes to the wonder where a single word or lexical thing carries numerous implications that are related by a common conceptual center. Not at all like homonymy, where words share the same frame but have totally distinctive meanings, polysemy recommends a cognitive association between the different faculties of a word[4]. This permits speakers to communicate nuanced and multi-layered messages, making polysemy an basic include of both ordinary communication and scholarly expression.

The marvel of polysemy isn't as it were a hypothetical confuse for etymologists but moreover a commonsense challenge for speakers, interpreters, and computational frameworks. For speakers, understanding the planning meaning of a polysemous word regularly depends intensely on setting. The relationship between distinctive faculties of a polysemous word reflects how human cognition forms and organizes information, empowering effective communication whereas dodging pointless equivocalness[1]. For interpreters, the capacity to accurately translate polysemy is vital to guaranteeing the meaning is protected over dialects. Moreover, polysemy plays a noteworthy part in normal dialect handling (NLP), where frameworks must recognize and separate between different faculties of a word to realize precise content understanding.

This paper investigates polysemy from both a hypothetical and commonsense point of view. It dives into the instruments that oversee the creation and translation of polysemy, drawing on structuralist, cognitive, and down to business speculations of meaning. By comparing polysemy with related wonders such as homonymy and unclearness, it points to clarify the boundaries between these concepts and investigate their cover. Moreover, the consider analyzes the suggestions of



polysemy in different spaces, counting dialect securing, etymology, interpretation, and computational phonetics[3]. Through a arrangement of case studies and illustrations from distinctive dialects, the paper illustrates how polysemy enhances phonetic expression and shapes the way we see and translate the world.

Hypothetical Foundation of Polysemy alludes to the marvel where one word carries different related implications. This concept challenges conventional structuralist models of meaning and adjusts with cognitive etymological sees, which recommend that meaning is molded by human encounter and conceptualization. Polysemy could be a common portion of dialect and reflects the energetic and adaptable nature of communication. Polysemy varies from homonymy in that polysemous implications are conceptually connected, whereas homonyms have disconnected implications. For case, "bank" can cruel a budgetary institution (polysemy) or the side of a stream (homonymy). Polysemy exists over dialects, with shifting degrees of lavishness and utilization. In English, common illustrations incorporate words like "light" and "run," which have different implications depending on the setting. The sign of polysemy in other dialects, such as Arabic or Chinese, may vary due to social and cognitive variables. The Part of Setting is pivotal in disambiguating the meaning of polysemous words. Etymological setting, beside situational and social prompts, makes a difference the audience or peruser distinguish which meaning is planning. For illustration, "book" can cruel a composed work or to save something, depending on setting. Polysemy in Cognitive phonetics sees polysemy as a reflection of how human cognition organizes and interfaces concepts. Polysemous words share a conceptual center that's connected to physical or unique encounters, as seen in words like "head," which can allude to the beat of the body, a pioneer, or the front of an protest[5]. Polysemy presents challenges in dialect instructing, interpretation, and normal dialect preparing (NLP). Understanding polysemy makes a difference learners translate words accurately and helps interpreters in passing on the planning

Na

meaning. In NLP, disambiguating polysemous words remains a key challenge in assignments like machine interpretation. In spite of its significance, polysemy remains troublesome to classify and ponder. Progresses in NLP and machine learning are required to progress word sense disambiguation and way better account for the complexities of polysemy.

## CONCLUSION

Polysemy may be a principal viewpoint of dialect that reflects the complexity and adaptability of meaning. By permitting a single word to carry numerous related implications, polysemy enhances communication and gives speakers with the apparatuses to communicate nuanced messages. The part of setting in deciding the planning sense of polysemous words is pivotal, illustrating the energetic relationship between dialect and cognition.

This think about highlights the significance of understanding polysemy not as it were from a hypothetical point of view but moreover in down to earth applications such as dialect instructing, interpretation, and normal dialect preparing. In spite of its challenges, polysemy remains a central highlight of human dialect, advertising bits of knowledge into how we organize and translate the world around us.

As inquire about in cognitive phonetics and computational phonetics advances, advance investigation of polysemy will offer assistance refine our understanding of meaning, moving forward both hypothetical models and practical technologies. The consider of polysemy, subsequently, holds critical suggestions for long haul of etymological hypothesis and its application in real-world settings.

## REFERENCE

1. Cruse, D. A. (2000). Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics. Oxford University Press.

2. Batirovna, Y. S. (2023). COMPARISON OF SPEECH FORMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH NOVELS. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF* SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 8.036, 12, 65-66.

3. Geeraerts, D. (2010). Theories of Lexical Semantics. Oxford University Press.

4. Lakoff, G., & Johnson, M. (1980). Metaphors We Live By. University of Chicago Press.

5. Tulaganova, N. F. Q., & Yusupova, S. B. (2022). Madaniyat, san'at va adabiyotning tilga ta'siri: uzbek va ingliz tillarining óziga xos xususuyatlari. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *3*(4), 794-797.

6. Pustejovsky, J. (1995). The Generative Lexicon. MIT Press.

7. Tulyaganova, N. F. K. (2023). THE USAGE OF POETIC WORDS AND ARCHAIC WORDS IN LITERARY FORM OF SPEECH. *Academic research in educational sciences*, *4*(5), 53-57.

8. Taylor, J. R. (2003). Linguistic Categorization: Prototypes in Linguistic Theory. Oxford University Press.

9. Sweetser, E. (1990). From Etymology to Pragmatics: Metaphorical and Cultural Aspects of Semantic Structure. Cambridge University Press.

10. Тулаганова, Н., & Юсупова, Ш. (2022). Til o 'rganish va o 'qitish jarayonida nutq madaniyatining ahamiyati. Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире, 1(2), 244-246.

11. Zwicky, A. M. (1987). Where is the boundary between polysemy and homonymy?. Linguistics and Philosophy, 10(2), 411–429.