POLYSEMY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY

Tojiddinova Donokhon Yusuf qizi
Uzbek State World Languages University
English Language Teaching Methodology №2

ПОЛИСЕМИЯ С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ НАУЧНОГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Тажиддинова Донохон Юсуфовна
Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков
Методика преподавания английского языка №2 Стажер-преподаватель

TERMINOLOGIYANI ILMIY O'RGANISH NUQTAI NAZARIDAN KO'P MA'NOLILIK

Tojiddinova Donoxon Yusuf qizi
O'zbekiston Davlat Jahon Tillari Universiteti
Ingliz tilini o'qitish metodikasi №2 stajyor-o'qituvchisi

https://orcid.org/
0009-0007-4256-0486

e-mail:
tojiddinovadono@gmail.com

+998977032366

Annotation. This article deals with the discussion of polysemy, the definition of the word, and a few" words "about the idea of "word" because it is crucial to understand what a word actually means and the first comprehending of the "word," the basic linguistic unit that unites meaning and form, it is impossible to talk about the function of meaning.

Keywords: polysemy, meaning, term, form, homonymy, seme, word, linguistic units, terminology.

Аннотация. Эта статья посвящена обсуждению многозначности, определению слова и нескольким «словам» об идее «слова», поскольку крайне важно понять, что на самом деле означает слово, и первое понимание «слова», Основная языковая единица, объединяющая значение и форму, нельзя говорить о функции значения.

Ключевые слова: полисемия, значение, термин, форма, омонимия, сема, слово, языковые единицы, терминология.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada polisemiya, so'zning ta'rifi va "so'z" g'oyasi haqida bir necha" so'zlar muhokama qilinadi, chunki so'z aslida nimani anglatishini tushunish juda muhimdir va ma'no va shaklni birlashtiruvchi asosiy til birligi bo'lmish "so'z"ni avval anglamay turib, ma'no vazifasi haqida so'z boradi.

Tayanch so'zlar: polisemiya, ma'no, termin, shakl, omonimiya, sema, so'z, lingvistik birliklar, terminologiya.

Introduction. The subject of polysemy has taken on a contentious nature within the field of terminology research. Many terminologists, during the 1960s and 1970s, cast doubt on the existence of a phenomenon known as polysemy in terminology. This is because, due to the unwavering definiteness of scientific and technical concepts, the various terminological meanings must also be unwaveringly defined and distinguished from one another. Because of this, the reality is that we are not dealing with definitions of the same term, but rather with terms that are homonyms (i.e. terminological form morphology is used in quite different meanings in linguistics, biology and geology). Even in the process of metaphorically forming a new term, semantic analogy or shared qualities are only realized instantly at the moment of forming a new term, and soon after that, they are deliberately ignored.

TAMADDUN NURI / THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION ISSN 2181-8258
2024-yil, 6-son (57) Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal

74

This is true even in the process of figuratively forming a new term. Typically, new terms are part of different terminologies, which can lead to the alienation of related meanings and the acquisition of the status of homonymy by respective terms. One example of this is the use of the term "glyba" in construction (which refers to angular stones larger than 200 millimeters in size) and in pedology (which refers to clods ranging from 10 to 200 millimeters in size), as well as the terms "rehabilitation" [Grinev, Sergej V. ,1994] After then, it was realized that in certain instances of the metaphorical construction of a new term, both terms frequently remain in the same terminology, and their connection is extremely evident. This was one of the things that led to the discovery. For instance, the term "assimilation" in linguistics can refer to two different things. [1]

MATERIALS AND METHODS. Assimilation /1/ is a procedure that involves changing the articulation of the sounds that are immediately adjacent to one another, between sounds that belong to the same category (consonants, most of the time). Assimilation/2/ The process of bringing a word that was borrowed in to correspondence with the original language is called assimilation, standards for the visual, phonetic, grammatical, and lexical components of the language being accepted. There are a total of three instances of this. To begin, there is attendance, when new terms are created with the assistance of metonymic transfer, to use names of processes also for the results of these processes. For example, roofing, flooring, carpeting, classification, definition, borrowing, assimilation, isolation, and cladding are all examples of this tendency. This phenomena has a predictable and consistent occurrence, and the findings of our research conducted in Russian indicate that it occurs in 65% of all cases [Grinev-Grinevich, S.V. 2008: 133]. When this occurs, both the old and the new terminology continue to coexist, which is an inconvenient situation. Second, there are situations in which the same form is employed concurrently in both the broader and the narrower senses of the term. For instance, the term "walls" can refer to partitions when it is used in its more general sense, but when it is used in its more specific sense, it contrasts with partitions since inner walls support loads whereas partitions do not. In a similar manner, mineral water treatment and water treatment proper are the two categories that makeup water treatment. Fang therapy, sometimes known as mud treatment, is included in the broader definition of balneology, while the restricted definition of balneology excludes it. In these instances, the same form works both as a hypernym and a hyponym, and the circumstance of two meanings having a hyponymic link comprises hyponymic polysemy. [2]

DISCUSSION. Thirdly, in a number of instances within the same field independently appear terms with the same form and similar meanings: for example, in the field of linguistics, we have idiom/1/ (language or dialect) and idiom/2/. (phraseological unit functioning only in a given language) [McArthur,1992] In addition, the assimilation/1 and assimilation/2 processes. In the field of lexicology, there are two types of doublets: doublets/1/ (two or more words that come from the same source) and doublets/2/. (absolute synonyms).This creates hesitancy when deciding whether to view such cases as homonymy or polysemy, and while the former appears to be preferable from a logical stand point, both in terminological practice and theory, the second case of using the same lexeme to denote two related concepts within the boundaries of a subject field is considered polysemy. Homonymy and polysemy are both considered to be instances of the same phenomenon. So, in the realm of terminology, we may encounter both homonymy and polysemy, which both refer to the use of the same lexical word to name a variety of different concepts. V.M. Leichik is the one who suggested using these criteria onto differentiate between the two in terms of language. Whether you are in the process of deconstructing the meaning or transferring it, If, in the semantic structure of the derived terms, the major seme of the name remains the same but the secondary semes differ, then we have polysemy; if, on the other hand, the main seme is different, then we have homonymy [Leychik 1991: 119]. This is true for the third scenario, in which it can be observed quite plainly that the same form is employed to express concepts that are related to one another but are not the same. In addition, an agreement was achieved about the transfer of names of processes based on the findings of these processes at the annual international terminological conference that was held in 2011 and was hosted by the Russian Technical Committee "Terminology. [3]

TAMADDUN NURI / THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION ISSN 2181-8258
2024-yil, 6-son (57) Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal

75

As a form of homonymy, given that processes and the products of those processes belong to distinct ontological and logical categories. As a result, we may acknowledge that both homonymy and polysemy are real phenomena that occurinside the realm of terms. The common seme plays an important role in the meaning of both polysemy and homonymy, although in polysemy it plays a supporting role in homonymy. This is the key distinction between the two types of word meanings. In the same breath, there exist varieties of polysemy that are not widely known and have not yet been thoroughly explored, studied, with a particular focus on the many nuances of covert polysemy. In a general sense, we can classify varieties of polysemy as either overt (open, explicit) or covert (hidden, implicit). Since the end of the 20th century, numerous occurrences of the so-called hidden polysemy have been uncovered in the process of translating specialized vocabulary. This occurs when a phrase in one language corresponds to two orometers in another language due to the variance in national terminologies. Many of the differences and quirks that exist between national terminologies are the direct outcome of the unrelated and autonomous evolution of each language. Building, for instance, is the most common translation of the Uzbek word bino, which refers to the construction of dwellings. Nevertheless, this translation is not always accurate because the English term has a considerably limited connotation and relates primarily to the construction of homes. The word civil engineering, which should be used instead of it, is a supplement to it, in a variety of different instances. [4] Throughout the course of history, the word "building" was reserved exclusively for describing inhabited structures. Engineering was considered to be responsible for the construction of everything else, including but not limited to roads, bridges and tunnels, waterworks, and so on. Roads and the other man-made buildings that go 34 along with them (such as bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, etc.) were initially constructed for use in the military and, together with the construction of defense structures, were referred to as examples of military engineering.

RESULT. As a result, the term construction came into being; this phrase currently unites all several forms of construction-related activities. As a result, when we translate, we need to pay careful attention to the appropriate use of the numerous equivalents [Grineivich2010: 80]. Translation is intricately linked to the practice of terminography, which can be defined as both the theory and practice of creating terminological dictionaries. For instance, int he most well-known English-Russian building dictionary [Amburger ,1961]. There are three alternative terms that can be used to translate the English word "aeration:" prowetriwanije (airing), which is a somewhat different and more specific phrase, and ventilacija (ventilation, quite a different term, wrong translation). The correct translation of the term "ballast" used in railroads has had two additional translations added to it, one of which is shcheben' (which literally 35 translates to "crushed stone") and the other is gravij (gravel). The word "boulder" can also be translated as "bulyzhnik," which is synonymous withour word "cobble," "gal'ka," which is synonymous with our word "pebble," and "gravij" (for which we have an exact equivalent – gravel). We found the following several ways of translating boulder on the website translate.yandex.ru: valun (the exact equivalent), kamen' (stone – a much broader generic notion), glyba (angular stone of the same size, a distinct concept), bulyzhnik (cobble – smaller stones), and skala (rock – quite a different concept). The last four different interpretations are incorrect and result in meaningless translations. Grinev presents a large number of examples that are analogous to those found in English-German and German-English special dictionaries that contain incorrect and needless translations (1999). It seems to me that we could call the practice of offering equivalents that aren't needed a form of artificial polysemy, and in the instance of providing incorrect equivalents, we could call it a form of is leading polysemy. [5]

CONCLUSION. Moreover, polysemy plays the significance role in the development of cognitive abilities. The exploration of terminologies through time has led to the discovery of a further form of hidden polysemy known as diachronic hidden polysemy, which takes the form of syncretism in semantics. The investigation of the fundamental concepts of emotion revealed that, in many instances, the initial 36 meaning was distinct from the contemporary one. In a number of instances, the original meaning was substantially different from the contemporary one. In some instances, it began by

TAMADDUN NURI / THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION ISSN 2181-8258
2024-yil, 6-son (57) Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal

76

identifying the source of the feeling: Something that causes wonder is something that causes surprise; something that causes fear is something that causes danger; something that causes grief is something that causes suffering; something that causes anger is something that causes pain or irritation; distress is stress; and fun is a practical joke. In addition to this, it was discovered that throughout the course of human history, there is latent fused polysemy that may be observed in the semantic properties of the early word-stock.

REFERENCE

1. Amburger, P.G. 1961. Anglo-russkij stroitel'nyj slovar. Moskva. [Amburger, P.G.1961

2. Grinev-Grinevich, S.V. 2008. Terminology: studies. manual for students. higher.studies. establishments.Moscow: Publishing Center "Academy". ,p.13336.

3. Griniewicz, Sergiusz. 2010. On terminological issues of translation, Edukacjadla Przyszłości.vol VII, Białystok, 79-84

4. Leychik, V.M. 1991. Semantic homonymy and ambiguity in the fieldof terms,Vocabulary and lexicography. Moscow, 115-121.

5. McArthur,1992, The Oxford Companion to the English Language, writtenbyTom McArthur and published in 1992. The illustrious Oxford University

TAMADDUN NURI / THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION ISSN 2181-8258
2024-yil, 6-son (57) Ilmiy, ijtimoiy-falsafiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy, adabiy-badiiy jurnal

77