

POLYSEMY IN TEACHING NEW VOCABULARY UNITS

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Abstract: In this article, a comparative typological analysis of the new lexical units is carried out, while studying the specific characteristics of them. Also, the phenomenon of polysemy and homonymy in new lexical units is considered.

Key words: Language, teach, social, learn, polysemy, homonymy, dictionary meaning, derived meaning.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada yangi lug‘aviy birliklarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini o‘rgangan holda ularning qiyosiy –tipologik tahlili amalga oshiriladi. Shuningdek, yangi lug‘aviy birliklardagi polisemiya va omonimiya hodisasi ko‘rib chiqiladi.

Аннотации: В данной статье проводится сравнительно-типологический анализ новых лексических единиц, при этом изучается их видовая характеристика. Также рассматривается явление полисемии и омонимии в новых лексических единицах.

It is known that new lexical units are linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of each language, and they exist as linguistic units ready for speech. Also, taking into

account their semantic properties, they, like other language units, experience phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy, and polysemy. New lexical polysemy means the new lexical unit itself and more lexical meaning. Meanings that are understood from a free connection and a new lexical unit that are similar in form to each other are combined into one point and are not considered polysemy. Because these are different phenomena: free association - speech unity, new lexical unity - language unity. For example, the free combination "grasp at straws" or "grasp at straws" is used in speech, while the language also has new lexical units "grasp at straws" or "grasp at straws". The first one has a literal meaning, and the second one has a metaphorical meaning "to talk too much about a job or thing that one cannot do" or "to do something that gives hope or helps in a difficult situation when there is no way out and to be sought" is understood. Polysemy does not occur because these meanings are not represented by one language unit, but by two different language phenomena. The above-mentioned relationship is called homonymy. If the new lexical unit has more than one lexical meaning, the main meaning and the derived meaning are determined, as is done in lexemes. For example, the new lexical unit "to announce" means "to announce by means of an announcer" this has become an old meaning, "to spread news exaggeratedly". Also, the new lexical unit in the English language 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 new lexical units. In the current Uzbek and English new vocabulary units, the lexical meaning developed mainly as a result of metaphorical transfer. For example, the new lexical item "disgust" originally meant "to dislike" a food due to frequent consumption. This new lexical item was later used to refer to things other than food, as well as to people, such as as a result of transfer, this new lexical unit did not correspond to its nature, and the meaning "dislike was awakened" was formed. Or the new English word to walk all over somebody has the same view. 1) Mastava may have touched your hearts. I'm not about to let them walk all over me. 2) But repeating the same thing

every day touched his heart. We expected Williams to walk all over her. As a result of the development of the meaning specific to one new lexical unit, the quantity of the new lexical meaning changes. On the basis of one new lexical meaning, the birth of a second new lexical meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy. There is very little homonymy born of the development of a new lexical meaning. An example of this is the new lexical units in the Uzbek language, the new lexical units "Joni razed I" and "Joni razed II" and in English the new lexical units "to feel one's oats I" and "to feel one's oats II": had received. He did not die. "If you say to the teacher: "Man was created from dust," it's fine, if you say, "He was created from a monkey," he said. "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. Later, in the second new lexical unit, the option to take out one's soul appeared, and the separation into two new lexical units became even more clear. A new lexical unit also means contradictory lexical meanings. For example, the new lexical unit "heart will come out of its sheath" means strong excitement, but such a state is connected to both anxiety and joy: 1) I can't say I'm not afraid, my son. At this time, a person's heart will come out of its sheath. 2) As soon as he saw the girl's burqa, the boy's heart started beating. This can be compared to the phenomenon of enantiosemy. Most of the new lexical units are monosemantic. For example, the new lexical unit of "to pass through" is "to give up something that you consider useful", "to beat someone to death" is the new lexical unit "to say something without waiting until you finish speaking", or "go over somebody's head" lexical item means "not to understand anything", the new lexical item "get down to brass tacks"

means "to start discussing an important issue". There are many new polysemantic lexical units in the Uzbek language, and they are relatively rare in the English language. Most of the polysemantic new lexical units have two and three meanings. For example, the new lexical unit *базил* has two meanings: 1) "to be in vain", 2) "to be wasted"; *be living on borrowed time* has two meanings: 1) "to live in an unexpected short time", 2) "to be close to death". Also, the new lexical unit "to beg the question" has three meanings: 1) "to look with one's body outside and stick one's head in", 2) "to enter", 3) "to interfere" or to beg the question. meaning: 1) "to evade the question", 2) "to raise the main question or consider it important", 3) "to consider the argument or question as proven". The new lexical unit to raise the head has the following four meanings: 1) "to look", 2) "to stop what one is doing", 3) "to move", "to move". , 4) "get ready to fight". The new lexical unit to build has three meanings: 1) "to overestimate", 2) "to pay special attention to its appearance", 3) "to look with faith". The second and third meanings of this new lexical unit grew out of the first meaning. Also, the new vocabulary unit *let fly* in English has three meanings: 1) "to get angry", 2) "to throw stones", 3) "to let go". The second and third meanings of this new lexical unit grew out of the first meaning. In a lexeme, the main lexical meaning is usually the correct meaning. In a new lexical unit, the main new lexical meaning is a mobile meaning. Because the main meaning of a new lexical unit, like a derived meaning, is embodied in the form of a superlative figurative meaning, it is based on a certain image. So, the nature of the new lexical unit excludes the correct meaning. New lexical meanings appear in specific contexts, just like lexical meanings. The meanings of the polysemantic new lexical unit may differ from each other, in addition to their lexical meaning, in their lexical context, and in their grammatical nature. For example, the lexical unit "to lose" has three meanings: 1) "to lose", 2) "to lose", "to spend in vain, uselessly", 3) "to reveal". All three meanings appear in different lexical contexts: in the first one, it is used with a lexeme meaning gambling, a pledge, in the second, with a lexeme meaning time, and in the third, with a lexeme meaning a secret. Examples:

1. The younger brother has no rights, he sold even the touch from the yard and lost it

in gambling! 2. Thus, we got back the fifteen days we lost in the spring. 3. Those who were full of laughter were now angry at the young man who had lost his secret. It seems that the lexical context in the lexical meanings of this new lexical unit is different, but the grammatical nature is the same. Here, the lexical context and grammatical nature of the lexical meanings of this new lexical unit are different: to fall into the following categories: 1) "to follow the whole behavior from me", 2) "to act with interest to do." In both meanings, a person performs an action, but the object to which the action is directed is different: in the first case, it is directed at a person, and in the second case, at a thing. Therefore, the lexical context and grammatical nature of these meanings are different. The occurrence of a lexeme denoting a person in the accusative case opens the way for the use of all three person numerals in the first sense; and the arrival of a lexeme meaning something in such a task causes the participation of only the third person relative. As a result, the grammatical nature of these two new lexical meanings will be different. In the first meaning, it is used in the following forms: "I got off my head".

Here, the grammatical nature of the lexical meanings of this new lexical unit is different: to exceed; exceeded. 1) "To give oneself too much freedom", 2) "to become excessively strong and violent". In the first sense of this new lexical unit, it means an action specific to a person, and in the second sense, an action specific to an object, which is clarified in different lexical contexts. At the same time, the grammatical nature will also be different: in the first sense, this new lexical unit is indicated in all three persons and relative. In the second meaning, it is used only with the 3rd person accusative and relative: as if I exceeded my limit, I exceeded my limit. It is known that new lexical units are linguistic units that make up the vocabulary of each language, and they exist as linguistic units ready for speech. Also, taking into account their semantic properties, they, like other language units, experience phenomena such as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy, and polysemy. In short, new lexical units in each language have their own linguistic features. But in all languages, new lexical units serve as language wealth. Polysemantic new lexical units serve to enrich the lexical

structure of the language and speech and embody the meanings of emotional coloring in it.

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