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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF POLYSEMANTIC PHRASE WITH THE COMPONENT "KO‘NGIL"

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Abstract: This article studies the linguistic features of the phenomenon of polysemy inherent in phraseological units using the example of expressions with the “heart” component. The aspects of phraseological polysemy that differ from lexical polysemy are highlighted, and the fact that the main meaning in phraseological units also has the character of a portable meaning is scientifically explained. In the course of the research, the multi-meaning nature of some phraseologisms with the “heart” component, their semantic development factors, relationships between meanings, and mechanisms of occurrence in a speech context were analyzed. The results of the research serve to provide a deeper understanding of the semantic nature of phraseological units in the Uzbek language and to identify the specific features of phraseological polysemy.

Keywords: phraseological polysemy, polysemy, phraseological unit, phrases with a mood component.

Introduction

Phraseological polysemy is one of the important semantic phenomena in the field of phraseology, which means the property of phraseological units to express several meanings. The phenomenon of polysemy, which is characteristic of language units, is widely found not only in lexical units, but also in phraseological units. Although the majority of polysemantic expressions have two meanings, phraseologisms with three, four and even five meanings also exist in the language system. This indicates that phraseological units have wide semantic possibilities and can express various aspects of meaning in the speech process.

Although phraseological polysemy is close to lexical polysemy in its formation and development, it differs from it in some important respects. In particular, in lexical polysemy, the main meaning is based on the correct meaning, and the derived meanings are based on the figurative meaning. In phraseological polysemy, the main meaning itself has a figurative and figurative character. Because phraseological units reflect reality not directly, but figuratively, and their meaning is formed on a mobile semantic basis. Therefore, phraseological polysemy is one of the important means of demonstrating the figurativeness and expressiveness of the language.

This article sheds light on the theoretical foundations of the phenomenon of phraseological polysemy, analyzes the semantic properties of polysemantic phraseological units. Also, their meaning development, formation mechanisms, and functional-stylistic possibilities in speech are scientifically explained.

Methodology

The phenomenon of phraseological polysemy is clearly manifested in the example of phrases with the “ko‘ngil” component. It is known that the meaning of phraseological units with multiple meanings is determined by the speech context. For example, the phrase *“ko‘ngli to‘lmoq”* expresses different semantic meanings in different texts. In the sentence *“I apologize, I am satisfied with the fact that the sought-after teacher is teaching my child”,* this phrase is used in the meaning of “to be happy”. In the sentence *“No, anyway, I was not*

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satisfied with them," it means "", *"ko'ngli to'lmadi"* with them. Thus, a phraseological unit of the same form acquires different semantic meanings in different speech situations, which serves to reveal phraseological polysemy.

The expression *"ko'nglidan chiqarmoq"* can be a synonym in more places than it is given in the sources. Let's analyze the interpretations of this expression on the example of sentences: *butkul unutib yubormoq – Sultanali Mirza tried to dishearten Anwar with this indecent statement and kept on offering consolations, while the listener would agree with his opinion with a short sentence or smile and give a sign of approval (Mehrobdan Chayon, 112); O'z roziligi bilan berishni ma'qul ko'rmoq – After the owner of the house gave the thing he disheartened, the children greeted the owners of the house and performed the traditional Ramadan greeting (Ramadan Song); Ko'nglidan g'uborni tarqatmoq – He would carry it in his car until evening, getting rid of yesterday's sadness from his ko'ngil (My Lost and Found);* The above are the explanations given in the dictionary. *Even though Zebi said this word sincerely and with a jerk, all the girls burst out laughing at once (Night and Day, 22).* In the novel Night and Day, this expression expresses the meaning of wanting.

The phenomenon of polysemy is not widespread among expressions with the "heart" component. Their number does not exceed four.

Among the expressions with the "ko'ngil" component, the phrase FB *ko'ngl(i)ga tugmoq* (to come to mind) with the most polysemous properties is considered, which means the following meanings: 1 to intend to say (a "speech") when the time comes: *Dodxoh had long had in his mind the idea that the land of Rum should not be divided, but should be preserved in its entirety and handed over to the prince Khalil Sultan (Ulug' sultanat);* 2 to make a vow: After giving his money and moving, he decided to completely renovate it: *"Let nothing remain that reminds him of this old man" (Ajdarko'l):* 3 to determine from an idea; 4 to keep in mind without forgetting [O'TFL, 294]: *One day, Akbarshah made a proposal to his aunt that had been on his mind for a long time (Gulbadanbegim, who died at the age of eighty).*

Sometimes, if one meaning of a polysemantic expression has very little expressiveness and functional specificity, then the next meaning may have a highly expressive coloring and a bookish character, as mentioned in the works of B. Yu'ldashev. In addition, the scientist emphasizes in one of his works that polysemantic expressions have a stylistically holistic character, since a polysemantic expression often does not have a correct, nominative meaning, and all its meanings often merge into a single internal image, which clearly explains our above thoughts [Jumanazarova Kh. The issue of polysemy in phraseologisms in literary texts. Article.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that the phenomenon of polysemy is one of the important semantic features in the phraseological system of the Uzbek language. In particular, the presence of polysemy in the structure of phraseological units with the "ko'ngil" component demonstrates the wide and diverse semantic possibilities of these expressions. In the process of analysis, it was found that some phraseological units express several meanings, and the meaning in which they are used is determined by the speech situation and the context of the text. The semantic connection between these meanings is preserved, and they are often formed as a result of the processes of meaning development and migration.

It was also observed that the polysemantic nature of phraseological units with the "ko'ngil" component is an important linguistic tool reflecting the national thinking, spiritual experiences and cultural views of the people. Studying the semantic structure of these units allows us to identify the laws of phraseological meaning development, systematically classify

phraseological units, and gain a deeper understanding of the content-aesthetic properties of literary texts. From this point of view, studying the issue of phraseological polysemy is of urgent scientific importance for the fields of Uzbek phraseology, semasiology, and cognitive linguistics.

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