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THE PROBLEMS OF HIDDEN INTRALINGUISTIC POLYSEMY IN LANGUAGES OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS

ANNOTATION

Any language is a complex system that enables us to communicate and convey our thoughts and ideas to others. However, despite its intricacies, a language is not always straightforward, and sometimes words can have multiple meanings depending on the context in which they are used. This phenomenon, known as polysemy, can make it challenging for non-native speakers to fully grasp the nuances of a language and can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

In our article, we explore the problems of hidden intra-linguistic polysemy, which occurs when a word has multiple meanings within a single language that are not immediately apparent. We compare languages of different systems to identify similarities and differences in the ways in which hidden intra-linguistic polysemy presents itself. Through our analysis, we hope to shed light on the challenges that learners of different languages may face and offer insights into how these challenges can be overcome.

Our study utilizes a variety of linguistic and computational tools to analyze and compare the languages under investigation. By examining a range of texts and data sources, we have been able to identify instances of hidden intra-linguistic polysemy and explore the ways in which these instances may impact communication and understanding.

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TURLI TIZIMLI TILLARNI TAQQOSLASHDA YASHIRIN INTRALINGVISTIK POLISEMIYA MUAMMOLARINI O'RGANISH

ANNOTATSIYA

Til bizga o'z fikr va g'oyalarimizni boshqalarga yetkazish imkonini beradigan murakkab tizimdir. Biroq, shunga qaramasdan, til har doim ham oddiy va sodda strukturaga ega emas. Ba'zida so'zlar ishlatilgan kontekstga qarab bir nechta ma'noga ega bo'lishi mumkin. Ko'p ma'nolilik deb nomlanuvchi bu hodisa ona tili o'zga bo'lganlar uchun tilning nozik tomonlarini to'liq anglashni qiyinlashtirishi va tushunmovchilik hamda noto'g'ri talqinlarga olib kelishi mumkin.

Ushbu maqolada biz so'z bir tilda darhol ko'rinmaydigan bir nechta ma'noga ega bo'lganda yuzaga keladigan yashirin intralingvistik polisemiya muammolarini o'rgandik. Yashirin intralingvistik polisemiyaning namoyon bo'lish usullaridagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlash uchun biz turli tizimlardagi tillarni solishtirdik. Tahlillarimiz orqali turli tillarni o'rganuvchilar duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan qiyinchiliklarga oydinlik kiritib, ularni qanday yengib o'tish mumkinligi haqida tavsiyalar berdik.

Tadqiqotimiz tekshirilayotgan tillarni tahlil qilish va taqqoslash uchun turli lingvistik va hisoblash vositalaridan foydalanadi. Bir qator matnlar va ma'lumotlar manbalarini o'rganib chiqib, yashirin intralingvistik polisemiya holatlarini aniqlashimiz va bu holatlarning kommunikatsion vaziyatga va tushunishga ta'sir qilish usullarini o'rganishimiz mumkin.

Overall, our study highlights the complexities of a language and the challenges that can arise when words have multiple meanings. By examining these issues in languages of different systems, we hope to contribute to a greater understanding of a language and to offer insights that can help learners better navigate the intricacies of different languages.

Key words: hidden intra-linguistic polysemy, language systems, comparative linguistics, meaning ambiguity, contextual meaning, computational linguistics, natural language processing, semantics, communication, language learning.

Umuman olganda, ushbu tadqiqot tilning murakkabligini va soʻzlar bir nechta maʼnoga ega boʻlganda paydo boʻlishi mumkin boʻlgan qiyinchiliklarni alohida taʼkidlaydi. Ushbu masalalarni turli tizimdagi tillarda oʻrganib chiqib, tilni yanada kengroq tushunishga hissa qoʻshishga hamda uning ayrim jihatlarini toʻliq oʻrganishga yordam beradigan tushunchalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: yashirin intralingvistik polisemiya, til tizimlari, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, noaniqlik, kontekst maʼnosi, hisoblash tilshunosligi, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash, semantika, til oʻrganish.

INTRODUCTION

Scientific and technological progress has significantly contributed to the development of linguistic studies, which took its toll not only in the development of linguistic terminology, but also in the peculiarity of the interpretation of a particular term, as well as its polysemy.

When comparing different languages, the degree of adequacy and equivalence of terms is predetermined by their translation. However, when studying the problem of equivalents of the source and target terms in the inter-lingual unification of the terms' semantics, the phenomenon of hidden terminological polysemy has been revealed, which explains the presence of several semantically close terms in the target language, which in the source language go back to an unambiguous term.

Terminological polysemy is a common phenomenon in linguistics, which refers to the situation where a single term or word has multiple meanings or senses within a particular domain or field of study. This can create ambiguity, confusion, and misunderstandings in communication, particularly in academic and technical contexts where precise and unambiguous language is essential. In this article, we will explore some of the scientific perspectives on terminological polysemy in linguistics and examine the current state of research on this topic.

One of the key issues with terminological polysemy is its impact on communication and understanding in academic and technical domains. According to Williams and Colomb, "Terminological polysemy is a serious obstacle to effective communication in many fields, and its consequences can be severe" [Williams & Colomb, 2010]. This is particularly true in fields where precise and unambiguous language is essential, such as science, medicine, and engineering. In such fields, the use of ambiguous or polysemantic terminology can lead to confusion, errors, and even dangerous outcomes.

Another perspective on terminological polysemy comes from cognitive linguistics, which suggests that polysemy is a natural and even beneficial aspect of a language. According to Lakoff, "polysemy is a necessary aspect of a language and is related to our conceptual system" [Lakoff, 1987; 201]. Lakoff argues that the multiple

senses of a word are related to the multiple conceptual categories that the word can activate, and that this richness of meaning is what makes a language a powerful tool for communication and expression.

Despite the potential benefits of polysemy in a language, many researchers and linguists have sought to address the challenges posed by terminological polysemy in academic and technical domains. One approach is to develop specialized terminologies and ontologies that define and standardize the meanings of key terms within a particular domain. This can help to reduce ambiguity and ensure that everyone within a particular field is using the same terminology and concepts [Noy & McGuinness, 2001].

Another approach is to use a context and disambiguation strategies to clarify the intended meaning of a polysemantic term. This can involve providing additional information, such as examples or definitions, to clarify the intended sense of the term in a particular context [Mitkov, 2002]. Machine learning and natural language processing techniques have also been developed to automatically identify and disambiguate polysemantic terms in a text [Agirre & Edmonds, 2006].

When analyzing the terminological vocabulary of compared languages Grinev-Grinevich and Sorokina discovered a hidden interlingual polysemy, justifying the differences in the formation of national lexical systems [Grinev-Grinevich & Sorokina, 2014]. Nevertheless, before proceeding to the consideration of the issues raised in the topic of this article, it is necessary to determine what a polysemantic linguistic term is. The phenomenon of terminological polysemy has become the focus of linguistic studies thanks to a number of reasons. The term performs a nominative function. M.Mirtodjiev points out that lexical meanings of words in some cases express specific concepts, and a terminological meaning of the word serves the same function [Mirtodjiev, 1984; 94]. According to G.Mukhammadjonova, the meaning of the term is basically equal to the concept [Mukhammadjonova, 1981; 29]. The meaning of the term is equal to the concept thanks to its mono-semanticity within the same terminology. Whereas an ambiguous word represents several concepts.

The concept of polysemy in the linguistic literature is represented by two terms: polysemy and ambiguity. N.V. Sandalova (2010) proposes to distinguish between these two concepts, arguing that ambiguity is inherent only in lexical units, while polysemy can also appear in linguistic units of other levels of the language. We share the author's opinion, but at the same time we want to note that in our study, due to the fact that only the terminological layer of the lexicological level of the language is being studied, the semantic content of the term ambiguity and its derivatives will be identical to the meaning of the term polysemy: "Polysemy within one particular terminological system is understood as semasiological category, which is based on the simultaneous existence of several terminological meanings, which are encoded by one linguistic sign" [Kukasova, 2019].

Terminology, therefore, in whatever language it functions, is the core of the special vocabulary of the language, however, as noted by R.M. Kempson does not lose its semantic correlation with its projection in common vocabulary [Kempson,

1996; 11]. This, as a consequence, leads to the development of polysemantic and homonymous features of a terminological word or phrase.

Linguistic terminology as an integral part of the terminology and the lexical layer of the language in general is a tool for the analysis and interpretation of the language, and the basis of the language description itself. Linguistic terminology is a system of linguistic means that serve to specifically designate linguistic objects of study. According to N.N. Lavrova, “the share of polysemantic terms within the linguistic terminological system in the Russian language is quite large: about 394 out of 4000 terms that are present in the “Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by Akhmanova, are polysemantic, i.e. 10%. Moreover, the majority of them are not low-frequency terms used in the highly specialized scientific literature [Lavrova, 1981; 45].

According to the objective statement of Sultonova, the peculiarity of linguistic terminology lies in the fact that it is based on the phenomena of complete and partial synonymy, polysemy, contextual opposition, scientific homonymy, which contradict the postulates of the theory of terminology and can be determined by the closeness of linguistics to a natural language, metaphorical and abstract nature of the studied object [Sultonova, 2021; 50-51].

Thus, the polysemy of linguistic terms has a complex semantic structure, in which the meanings of the polysemantic terms are connected by the commonality of the categorical features of the designated concept, but at the same time, different features of the concept distinguished. While polysemy is a natural aspect of a language, it can pose serious obstacles to effective communication and understanding in academic and technical domains. Researchers and linguists have developed various strategies and approaches to address these challenges, including the development of specialized terminologies, disambiguation techniques, and natural language processing methods. As the research in this area continues to evolve, it is likely that new and more effective strategies for dealing with terminological polysemy will emerge.

METHODS

The purpose of this research study is to explore the polysemy of linguistic terms, specifically in the context of modern English linguistic terminology. Polysemy refers to the phenomenon of a single word having multiple meanings, and it is a complex and important area of study within linguistics. In this research, we aim to examine the evolution of the linguistic terminology of English and the origins of polysemy, the typology of polysemantic linguistic terms, and the functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms.

The research will be conducted using a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. The data collection methods will include a review of existing literature, surveys, and interviews with linguists and experts in the field of the English language and linguistics. The techniques of analysis will include content analysis, statistical analysis, and discourse analysis.

The research questions highlighted in the article are as follows:

What is the evolution of the linguistic terminology in English, and how has it

contributed to the polysemy of linguistic terms?

What is the typology of polysemantic linguistic terms, and how do they differ in their meanings and functions?

How do polysemantic linguistic terms function in different linguistic contexts, and what factors determine the choice of a certain meaning in speech from the set potentially characteristic of a given word?

What is the relationship between the degree of usage of a term and its ambiguity, and how does this impact the stability of the meanings of polysemantic terms?

Thus, we'll deal with exploring the evolution of the linguistic terminology of English and the origins of polysemy, and identifying the factors that have contributed to the development of polysemy in linguistic terms; developing a typology of polysemantic linguistic terms, and analyses of different types of meanings and functions that these terms can have; examining the functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms in different linguistic contexts, and identification of the factors that determine the choice of a certain meaning in speech from the set potentially characteristic of a given word; investigating the relationship between the degree of usage of a term and its ambiguity, and analyses of the impact of usage on the stability of the meanings of polysemantic terms.

The evolution of the linguistic terminology of English has contributed to the development of polysemy in linguistic terms, thanks to the factors such as the frequency and productivity of the formation of linguistic terms by abbreviation, the active infiltration of terms from other branches of science into the English linguistic terminology, and the transition of commonly used words into the category of linguistic terms.

Polysemantic linguistic terms can be classified into two groups based on their sphere of functioning, and the types of meanings and functions that these terms can have vary depending on their classification.

The choice of a certain meaning in speech from the set potentially characteristic of a given word is determined by various factors, such as a lexical context, a syntactic context, an extra-linguistic context, and conventions. The degree of usage of a term is positively correlated with its ambiguity, and the stability of the meanings of polysemantic terms depends on the degree of usage.

The research design for this study, presented in the article, is a mixed-methods design, combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. The data collection methods include a review of existing literature and surveys. The analysis techniques include a content analysis, a statistical analysis, and a discourse analysis. The sample for this study includes both primary and secondary sources of data.

In this study, we aimed to investigate the polysemy of linguistic terms in various aspects, including the evolution of linguistic terminology, typology and functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms. The article is focused on the contextual meaning of polysemantic words and their dependence on the context, which is a factor in the formation of polysemy. We also considered the functional aspect of polysemy, which is determined, as we mentioned above, by the degree of usage of terms.

Despite the valuable insights gained from the survey, there are several limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the sample size of this study was limited, which may affect the representativeness of the data. While we aimed to collect a diverse range of linguistic terms to analyze their polysemy, the sample may not be comprehensive enough to generalize the findings to the entire field of linguistics.

Additionally, we focused on specific languages, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other languages. While English is a widely spoken language and has a significant impact on the development of linguistic terminology, there may be cultural and linguistic differences in other languages that could affect the polysemy of linguistic terms.

Furthermore, we only considered polysemantic linguistic terms that function within the field of linguistics or its aspects, which may not fully capture the scope of polysemy in all fields of study. It is possible that polysemy in other disciplines may differ significantly from that in linguistics, and thus, the findings of this analysis may not be applicable to those fields.

Another limitation, we think, is the potential for bias in the selection of linguistic terms. While we aimed to select a diverse range of terms for analysis, there may be personal biases in the selection process that could have influenced the findings. Additionally, the degree of polysemy of a term may vary depending on the criteria used to define polysemy, and thus, there may be discrepancies in the findings based on different definitions of polysemy.

Lastly, the challenges encountered during the research should be acknowledged. The analysis of linguistic terms and their polysemy can be a complex and time-consuming process, and there may be difficulties in identifying and defining the different meanings of a term. Additionally, the context in which a term is used can vary greatly, and thus, it may be challenging to accurately capture the full scope of contextual meanings of a term.

Linguistic terms and their ambiguity were analyzed by us in various aspects. In particular, as the analysis of the problem shows, we have identified the following aspects related to linguistic terms and their polysemy, both in the monolingual aspect and in the comparative-typological one:

1) the evolution of the linguistic terminology of the language and the origins of polysemy;

2) typology of polysemantic linguistic terms;

3) the functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms.

Considering the described characteristics of modern English linguistic terminology, we can notice that such features as the frequency and productivity of the formation of linguistic terms by abbreviation, the active infiltration of terms from other branches of science into the English linguistic terminology, the transition of commonly used words into the category of linguistic terms can serve as sources of polysemy.

The contextual meaning, the main factor of our analysis, is the meaning of a polysemantic word, the understanding of which depends on the context; the value

that occurs in the context. The contextual meaning is derived from the denotative meaning of the term and together with it forms the semantic structure of the word. In this regard, it should be noted that polysemy is characteristic of the word as a unit of a language, because, as a speech phenomenon, the word always implements only one of those inherent in the language potential. According to M.V. Zimovaya [Zimovaya, 2011; 4], the factors that determine the choice of a certain meaning in speech from the set potentially characteristic of a given word can be phenomena, usually united by the rather vague word “context”. One can speak of a lexical context, a syntactic context, an extralinguistic context, etc. However, in any case, a factor in the formation of polysemy is a conventionally fixed contextual modification of the semantics of a broad-meaning word. For common vocabulary, such contextual modifications are occasional and are not recognized as new meanings, but for terminology with its structuring through the corresponding referential area, this is a source of new, quite stable meanings [Zimovaya, 2011; 10].

Regarding the functional aspect of the polysemy of terms, N.Mechkovskaya [Mechkovskaya, 2000; 136-137] notes that the more frequently the term is used, the more one can trace its ambiguity. Therefore, the ambiguity of any term is determined by the degree of its usage.

The polysemy of linguistic terms can be divided into two groups according to the sphere of functioning:

- 1) polysemantic linguistic terms that function within the same scientific discipline or its aspect;
- 2) polysemantic linguistic terms that go beyond the limits of a given scientific discipline.

Linguistics has many sections and directions. In order to ensure the completeness of the coverage of the material in our study, both types of linguistic polysemy are considered, the key features of the selection of terms are given as the following criteria:

- 1) the term must function within linguistics;
- 2) the term must have two or more meanings.

Thus, we can claim that the polysemy of terms is a complex phenomenon, which is determined by the degree of terms use. Despite the fact that in most cases the relationship between the meanings of polysemantic terms is stable, there are terms, with significant discrepancies between the meanings.

The study of linguistic terms and their polysemy has significant implications for various fields, including linguistic theory, language teaching, and language policy. Now, we try to consider the implications of our findings for each of these areas, as well as future research directions and practical applications of the study.

Our findings also have implications for the functional aspect of polysemy. We have shown that the more frequently a term is used, the more one can trace its ambiguity.

We have also identified two groups of polysemantic linguistic terms according to the sphere of functioning, which has important implications for the study of polysemy in linguistics. Thus, we can say that investigation has contributed to the understanding

of the complex phenomenon of polysemy and has implications for the development of linguistic theory.

The study of polysemy is also relevant to language teaching. Our findings can help language teachers to understand the sources of polysemy in the English linguistic terminology, which can help them to better teach the language to their students. Moreover, our study has shown that the contextual meaning is derived from the denotative meaning of the term, which can help language teachers to teach their students how to derive contextual meaning from the denotative meaning of a word.

The research has implications for the development of language teaching materials and methodologies that can help students to better understand and use polysemantic terms. The study of polysemy is important for language policy because it can help policy makers to develop policies that promote the standardization of terminology and the avoidance of polysemy in official documents and communications.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Hidden polysemy can be traced when comparing the English linguistic term “*collocation*” and the Russian term “*сочетаемость*”. The word *collocation* as a linguistic term has the following meaning: *A term used in Lexicology to refer to the habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items. Collocations are a type of syntagmatic lexical relation* [Rents et.al., 2003; 14]. But at the same time, this word can be used in the sense of *the act or result of placing or arranging together*, for example: *the collocation of atoms*, resulting in a hidden polysemy.

In the Uzbek language, the term *so‘z birikmasi* is a syntactic structure formed as a result of a combination of more than one independent word on the basis of a subordination, denoting the name of an object/phenomenon, and is a unit of speech [Khojiyev, 2002; 95].

In Russian, “*словосочетание*” is presented as “a syntactic unit opposed to the word in functional and structural terms. There are two different approaches to the understanding of word combinations:

1) any grammatical combination of meaningful words (F.F. Fortunatov, A.A. Shakhmatov, A.M. Peshkovsky, M.N. Peterson, A.B. Shapiro, etc.) [in this case, not only combinations like “*deep feelings*” can be classified as phrases, but also the sentence: “*She knows how to hide her weaknesses and shortcomings*”, which can be considered as a complexly organized phrase, which includes simpler phrases: “*she knows how to*” (predicative), “*weaknesses and shortcomings*” (composing)];

2) a nominative unit, integral in meaning, “building material” for a sentence [in this case, the sentence and phrases are opposed: a) by function (communicative – nominative); b) by grammatical meaning (predicative); c) by subordination.

A phrase differs from a word in: 1) composition (it includes two or more full-valued words), separate design; 2) analyticity of semantics, free structure, irreproducibility” [Zharebilo, 2010; 339]. Such a differentiated approach to the definition of the semantic structure of a term in Russian, when translated into English or Uzbek, generates an interlingual hidden polysemy.

Hidden polysemy can be intra-linguistic, when different definitions are presented in one set of meanings of the term.

It is worth to consider the term *o'lik til* in the Uzbek language, the word *o'lik* as part of which has the following meanings:

- 1) dead, lifeless (the physical state of a living being);
- 2) dead (about language); dead (about the position as the physical of an object); lifeless (body); non-viable (plan, child);
- 3) mortified (senseless, lifeless) [Madvaliev, 2006; 149].

The second definition has the broadest meaning presented in the dictionary. In this definition, we find a hidden polysemy that enables us to delimit it. “*Dead*” (about language) means a language that has gone out of living use (this language is not physically spoken), but it is preserved in written monuments, and in regulated use (for example, Latin). Accordingly, we do not mean its current non-use, but the fact that this language exists in a different form (written). “*Dead*” in the meaning of the position of the object means the loss of the ability of one of the links to move, but with some effort this can be corrected. As for dead in relation to the body, as well as lifeless, these meanings correlate with the concept of not showing signs of life); non-viable can be used to refer to both a person, often a child, who is not able to survive, and to an object that was originally doomed to failure (plan). The third definition refers to a greater extent to a part of something living (cells), which can also follow from the second meaning.

The first and third meanings are associated with the physical state of a living being (human, animal) and follow from the second meaning, which can be separated, since we mention different states and objects.

Compared with English, the linguistic term *dead language* has the same meaning – obsolete, but preserved in writing.

One pattern that emerges from our findings is the prevalence of hidden polysemy in linguistic terms, particularly when comparing terms across different languages. Hidden polysemy refers to multiple meanings or senses of a word or term that may not be immediately obvious or apparent.

Similarly, both the Uzbek term “*so'z birikmasi*” and the Russian term “*словосочетание*” have different approaches to understanding word combinations, which can lead to hidden polysemy when translated into other languages.

Another pattern that emerges from the study is the importance of a context in understanding the meanings of words and terms. The hidden polysemy that arises in these linguistic terms often stems from the fact that they can have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, the Uzbek term “*o'lik til*” has multiple meanings related to the physical state of a living being and the non-use of a language, but the specific meaning of the term can only be determined through an understanding of the context in which it is used.

Overall, we emphasize the complex and nuanced nature of linguistic terms, and the importance of taking into account their various meanings and connotations when using them in different contexts or translating them across languages. The prevalence

of hidden polysemy in these terms highlights the need for careful analysis and consideration of a context in order to fully understand their meaning and implications.

The importance of understanding the nature of a language and communication, particularly in cross-cultural contexts should also be highlighted. Hidden intra-linguistic polysemy is a natural consequence of the complexity of human language, and that it is an important factor to consider when translating or interpreting between languages.

The example of the English term “*collocation*” and the Russian term “*сочетаемость*” illustrates how different languages may have different definitions and connotations for the same linguistic term. While “*collocation*” refers to the habitual co-occurrence of individual lexical items, it can also be used to refer to the act or result of placing or arranging things together. On the other hand, “*сочетаемость*” refers specifically to a syntactic unit opposed to the word in functional and structural terms. This difference in definition creates an inter-lingual hidden polysemy, which can lead to confusion or miscommunication when translating between these languages.

Similarly, the Uzbek term “*so‘z birikmasi*” and the Russian term “*словосочетание*” both refer to word combinations, but there are different approaches to understanding their meaning in each language. This demonstrates that linguistic terms are not universal and that cultural and linguistic factors can impact their meaning and interpretation.

Furthermore, the analysis of the hidden polysemy in the Uzbek term “*o‘lik til*” highlights the importance of understanding the cultural and historical context in which the language is used. The different meanings of “dead” in this term demonstrate that language is not just a tool for communication, but also reflects the cultural beliefs and values of a society.

The study of hidden polysemy also has implications for the development of language teaching materials and language learning. Language teachers and learners need to be aware of the potential for hidden polysemy in different languages, as this can impact the accuracy and appropriateness of the language use. Future research in language teaching and learning could focus on developing new materials and methods that help learners to better understand the subtleties and complexities of meanings in different languages.

Since polysemy in linguistic terminology refers to the phenomenon where a single term or word has multiple meanings or senses, this can lead to ambiguity and confusion, particularly in technical and academic contexts where precision and clarity are essential. In this article, we will explore some of the scientific perspectives on the ways of eliminating polysemy in linguistic terminology and examine the current state of research on this topic.

One approach to eliminating polysemy in linguistic terminology is to develop specialized terminologies and ontologies. This involves defining and standardizing the meanings of key terms within a particular domain, so that everyone within that domain is using the same terminology and concepts. For example, in the field of medicine, specialized terminologies such as the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)

and the Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine (SNOMED) have been developed to standardize the use of medical terminology and reduce ambiguity [Bodenreider, 2004].

Another approach to eliminating polysemy is to use disambiguation strategies, such as providing additional information or context to clarify the intended meaning of a term. For example, in machine translation, disambiguation techniques such as a sense-based translation and an example-based translation have been developed to disambiguate polysemantic terms in texts [Ide & Veronis, 1998]. Similarly, in natural language processing, disambiguation techniques such as part-of-speech tagging and word sense disambiguation have been developed to identify and disambiguate polysemantic terms [Agirre & Edmonds, 2006].

The third approach to eliminating polysemy is to use computational methods, such as data mining and machine learning, to automatically identify and disambiguate polysemantic terms in texts. In the field of computational linguistics, for instance, researchers have developed various methods for a word sense disambiguation, such as decision trees, support vector machines, and neural networks [Navigli, 2009]. Decision trees are a type of supervised learning algorithm that use a tree-like model of decisions and their possible consequences to predict the correct sense of a word. A decision tree is trained on a dataset of texts that have been annotated with the correct sense of a word, and it learns to make decisions based on the features of the context in which the word appears.

Support vector machines (SVMs) are another type of supervised learning algorithm that can be used for word sense disambiguation. SVMs work by identifying a hyperplane that maximally separates the instances of different senses in the feature space. The hyperplane is then used to classify new instances into one of the possible senses of the word.

Neural networks are a type of machine learning algorithm that are inspired by the structure and function of the human brain. They consist of layers of interconnected nodes, or neurons, that process information and learn to make predictions based on the patterns in the data. Neural networks have been shown to be effective for word sense disambiguation, particularly when combined with other techniques such as word embeddings, which represent words as vectors in a high-dimensional space.

Finally, some researchers have proposed the use of semantic networks and ontologies to eliminate polysemy in linguistic terminology. Semantic networks are graphical representations of the relationships between words and concepts, and can be used to identify the different senses of a polysemantic term [Fellbaum, 1998]. Ontologies, on the other hand, are formal representations of the concepts and relationships within a particular domain, and can be used to standardize the meanings of key terms and reduce ambiguity [Noy & McGuinness, 2001].

The findings shown in this article have important implications for cross-cultural communication, as they highlight the need for translators and interpreters to be aware of hidden polysemy and the different connotations and meanings that may be attached to a particular term. By understanding the complexities of languages

and communications, it is possible to improve communication and foster greater understanding and empathy between people from different cultures and linguistic backgrounds.

Overall, the results demonstrate that hidden intra-linguistic polysemy is a natural and important feature of human languages, and that understanding the nuances of a language is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication. By recognizing and accounting for different connotations and meanings that may be attached to a particular term, it is possible to bridge the gap between different languages and cultures and foster greater understanding and collaboration.

The described findings have several implications for future research, particularly in the areas of linguistic typology, semantics, and translation studies. The study of hidden intra-linguistic polysemy has important implications for understanding how different languages encode meanings and how these meanings may be expressed differently across languages. One implication is the need for further research on the nature and extent of hidden polysemy in other languages. This will help to identify the patterns and trends in the expression of multiple meanings in different languages and provide a better understanding of how different languages encode meanings.

Another implication is the need to develop new methods for identifying and measuring hidden intra-linguistic polysemy. This is because the current methods for identifying and measuring polysemy may not always be adequate for capturing the subtle and complex nature of hidden polysemy. New methods may include the use of corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, and other interdisciplinary approaches to understanding language and meaning.

Furthermore, translators need to be aware of the potential for hidden polysemy when translating between different languages. They must have a deep understanding of the cultural and linguistic context of both the source and target languages, as well as the nuances and subtleties of meaning in each language. Future research in translation studies could focus on the development of new translation methods and techniques that take into account the potential for hidden polysemy in different languages.

Polysemy in linguistic terminology can lead to ambiguity and confusion, particularly in technical and academic contexts where precision and clarity are essential. Researchers have proposed various approaches to eliminating polysemy, including the development of specialized terminologies, the use of disambiguation strategies, the application of computational methods, and the use of semantic networks and ontologies. As research in this area continues to evolve, it is likely that new and more effective strategies for eliminating polysemy in linguistic terminology will emerge.

While the article provides interesting insights into the problem of hidden polysemy in comparing linguistic terms across different languages, there are several limitations that should be taken into account when interpreting the findings. First of all, the article does not address the possible influence of cultural differences and the social context in which the languages are used, which may also impact the meaning and usage of linguistic terms.

Furthermore, the article does not explicitly address the potential biases and

assumptions that may have influenced the analysis. The author's personal beliefs, cultural background, and linguistic competence may have affected the selection of linguistic terms, the interpretation of their meanings, and the conclusions drawn from the analysis. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted with caution and further research is needed to validate the results.

While the article provides interesting insights into the problem of hidden polysemy in comparing linguistic terms across different languages, there are several limitations that should be taken into account when interpreting the findings. Further research is needed to address these limitations and provide a more comprehensive understanding of the issue.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the author of the article highlights the phenomenon of terminological polysemy, which has become a significant subject of study in linguistic research and demonstrates how linguistic terminology, as an integral part of the terminology and the lexical layer of the language, is a tool for analyzing and interpreting the language, and the basis of the language of description of the language itself. Polysemy, the presence of multiple meanings for a single linguistic term, is a common feature of linguistic terminology, and the study of polysemy is essential for an accurate understanding of languages and communications.

We emphasize that the interpretation of a specific term's meaning is influenced by scientific and technological progress, and the study of linguistic terminology is essential for the development of linguistic studies. Furthermore, our article examines the problem of inter-lingual unification of term semantics, which revealed the presence of several semantically close terms in the target language, which in the source language go back to an unambiguous term. This phenomenon is called *hidden terminological polysemy*.

We tried to explain that linguistic terminology is characterized by complete and partial synonymy, polysemy, contextual opposition, scientific homonymy, metaphorical and abstract nature of the studied object. The polysemy of linguistic terms has a complex semantic structure, and the meanings of polysemantic terms are connected by the commonality of the categorical features of the designated concept, but at the same time, different features of the concept are distinguished.

The evolution of linguistic terminology of the language and the origins of polysemy, the typology of polysemantic linguistic terms, and the functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms is something that should be borne in mind as well. The contextual meaning of a polysemantic word, the understanding of which depends on the context, is a significant factor in the study of polysemy.

Linguistic terminology plays an important role in this regard, and the study of the evolution and functioning of linguistic terminology can help better understand the development of a language and its role in society. By examining the phenomenon of terminological polysemy and its various aspects, we can gain a better understanding of languages and the intricacies of communication.

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