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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF POLYSEMANTIC LINGUISTIC TERMS IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

ANNOTATION

The purpose of this article is to reveal the main trends and specificities of the polysemy development of linguistic terms in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages. The objectives of the research are to analyze the scientific and theoretical foundations of the linguistic terms polysemy in the comparative-typological aspect; identification of factors that determine the emergence of polysemantic linguistic terms in English, Uzbek and Russian; disclosure of criteria for determining the categorical and classification features of polysemantic linguistic terms in the languages under consideration; determination of the functional-semantic properties of polysemantic linguistic terms and the patterns of their functioning in the compared languages and substantiation of similarities and differences of polysemantic linguistic terms in the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The method of linguistic description, the comparative method, and the method of contextual analysis were used in this paper.

As a result, the factors influencing the emergence and functioning of polysemantic linguistic terms in English, Uzbek and Russian were identified; the types of polysemy of linguistic terms in the compared languages were revealed; the functional-semantic characteristic of polysemantic linguistic terms in the compared languages was made; the similarities and differences of polysemantic linguistic terms in the languages under consideration were substantiated. The studied phenomenon of polysemy, despite the heterogeneity of the compared languages, has common trends and patterns of its development,

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INGLIZ, O'ZBEK VA RUS TILLARIDA LINGVISTIKAGA OID POLISEMANTIK ATAMALARNING SHAKLLANISH XUSUSIYATLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida lingvistik atamalar polisemiyasi rivojlanishining asosiy yo'nalishlari va o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ochib berish maqsad qilib olingan. Unda lingvistik atamalar polisemiyasini qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan o'rganishning ilmiy-nazariy asoslari tadqiq etilgan. Ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillarida polisemantik lingvistik atamalarning paydo bo'lishini belgilovchi omillar aniqlangan, ko'rib chiqilayotgan tillardagi polisemantik lingvistik atamalarning toifaviy va tasnifiy belgilarini aniqlash mezonlari ochib berilgan, polisemantik lingvistik atamalarning funksional-semantik xossalari va ularning solishtirilayotgan tillarda amal qilish va rivojlanish qonuniyatlari, ingliz, o'zbek va rus tillaridagi lingvistikaga oid polisemantik atamalarning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari aniqlangan.

Maqolada lingvistik tavsif usuli, qiyosiy metod, semantikaga oid usullar, kontekstual tahlil usulidan foydalanildi.

Taqqoslanayotgan tillarning turlicha bo'lishiga qaramay, o'rganilayotgan ushbu polisemiya hodisasining rivojlanish tendensiyalari va qonuniyatlari ular uchun umumiydir. Xususan, bunda umumiy adabiy lug'at terminologiyasi natijasida polisemantik lingvistik atamalarning paydo bo'lishi, atamalar va tarmoq ichidagi determinizatsiya – qayta terminologizatsiya; ilmiy nutqiy kontekstda polisemantik atamalar ma'nosini konkretlashtirish; ilmiy bilimlarning turli sohalaridagi integratsiyalashuvi va turdosh, fanlararo fanlarning vujudga kelishi natijasida tilshunoslik terminlari tarmoqlararo polisemiyasining jadal rivojlanishi; lingvistik atamalarning konseptual polisemiyasini, lingvistik

namely: the emergence of polysemantic linguistic terms as a result of the terminology of general language vocabulary, the determinologization of terms and reterminologization; concretization of the meaning of polysemantic terms in the scientific speech context; intensive development of an intersectoral polysemy of linguistic terms as a result of the integration of various areas of scientific knowledge and the emergence of related, interdisciplinary sciences; development of conceptual ambysemies of linguistic terms; reflection in the polysemy of linguistic terms of the terminological conceptualization of the scientific and linguistic picture of the world.

Key words: term, terminological apparatus, terminology, terminologization, seme, polysemy, linguistic unit, designation

atamalarning konseptual ambisemiyalarini ishlab chiqish; olamning ilmiy va lisoniy manzarasini terminologik konseptuallashtirishning lingvistik atamalar polisemiyasida aks ettirishi kabilar nazarda tutiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: atama, atama apparati, terminologiya, terminologizatsiya, sema, polisemiya, lingvistik birlik, belgilash.

INTRODUCTION

There is an active use of contextual and definitional approaches to the study of linguistic terms in the modern linguistic studies that is based on the analysis of dictionary entries and contexts, which acquire additional importance due to globalization and the development of scientific and technological terminology. New designations are required for the nomination of new references of modern science in all languages of the world. That is why there appear either new terms or new terminological meanings for the terms. As a result, there is an urgent need for a close study of the phenomenon of polysemy of terminological units, especially linguistic terms as the main means of describing modern language systems. Terminology is part of the general language vocabulary, respectively, these processes are also relevant to this layer, but have specific implementation features depending on certain conditions. Ignoring the process of polysemy in terminology leads to a distortion of the semantics of terms due to the artificial pruning of their meanings. A special role in the implementation of the polysemanticity of the term is played by the context, which acts as a condition for overcoming polysemy by determining the lexical and grammatical environment of the term. The relevance of this article is determined by the search for the causes of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the compared languages, which define the development and functioning of linguistic terms in science.

The polysemy of linguistic terminology is based on the communicative and functional attributes of terms that lead to ambysemy and eurysemy of linguistic terms. The ambysemy of the term takes place when its meanings are modified in the process of the long functioning of the word. Eurysemy of the term contributes to the development of its meanings to denote various aspects and characteristics of the denotation along with its general denotative meaning.

Comparative-typological aspect of the study principles of polysemantic terms in this article is based on the following ideas:

- a) a linguistic term is a special unit expressed by a specific lexical sign; a word

that has a lexical and conceptual meaning;

b) the meaning of a linguistic term in the dictionary is represented by a definition that explains its conceptual content;

c) the formation of a polysemy of linguistic terms in the terminological system of a particular language has certain features that, when compared with another language, may either turn out to be similar or be characteristic only for a certain language.

The reasons for the polysemy in linguistic terms are determined by the lexico-semantic processes of transfer, primarily metonymic one, when a name of an action is transferred, for example, on the result of this action; metaphorical transfer based on the similarity of designated referents in form, action or other parameters, as well as synecdoche transfer – the name of adjacent phenomena located in the same field: general/particular, greater/lesser, genus/types [Kutina L., 1970; 72-94]. The polysemy of linguistic terms is a complex logical and mental structure that enables to strictly outline the logical and semantic boundaries of linguistic terms. The meanings of polysemantic linguistic terms are characterized by the commonality of categorical features of the designated concept, denoting its different properties and features. The polysemy of linguistic terms is studied by linguists both by analyzing certain languages separately and in a comparative-typological scope. The main areas of the research include the evolution of the linguistic terminology of the language and the origins of polysemy; types of polysemantic linguistic terms, and features of the functioning of linguistic polysemantic terms.

The current work is devoted to a comprehensive analysis and a description of the features of the representation of different types of polysemy of linguistic terms and the factors influencing its development in languages of different systems (on the material of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages), to the identification, analysis and description of the principles and methods for studying the polysemy of linguistic terms in a comparative typological aspect and to the determination of general trends in the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in English, Uzbek and Russian.

METHODS

The following conditions for the emergence of new meanings, or semantic variants of a polysemantic linguistic term under the influence of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors that determine the emergence, functioning and development of polysemantic linguistic termsthrough the transfer of the name can be singled out:

- 1) the presence of a word with a close meaning to denote a new concept;
- 2) the presence of metonymic relations between the meanings of the word;
- 3) the ability of individual semes of the term to acquire categorical features;
- 4) lexical generalization and abstractness of the sign underlying the meaning of the term, which serves as a prerequisite for the semantic compatibility of the term with almost all referents that have a similar sign.

Thus, in this article, we analyzed those terms that are recorded in linguistic dictionaries of the studied languages, have two or more meanings and are specifically marked. At the same time, we proceed from the definition that a polysemantic linguistic

term is any term that functions in the field of linguistics and has two or more meanings.

The analysis of linguistic terms enables to establish that the processes of notion transfer are typical for the English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

The phenomenon of polysemy of linguistic terms is determined by such types of transfer of notion – a metaphor, a metonymy, a synecdoche [Crossley et. al., 2010; 573-605]. Regular, hyponymic, consubstantial, hidden intra-linguistic, artificial and false types of polysemy of linguistic terms function in English, Uzbek and Russian. In the compared languages, regular polysemy appears as a result of the frequent use of certain optional meanings of the term in a specific context. Thus, repetitive lexico-semantic variants that reflect certain phenomena and signs of reality as the names of similar objects, signs and phenomena connected by regular, systemic relations serve the basis of regular polysemy.

Open regular polysemy in all compared languages is characterized by symmetrically distributed meanings in a similar grammatical form and the dependence of the choice of the corresponding meaning in the contextual surroundings.

On the other hand, closed regular polysemy in the compared languages is not symmetrical. The Uzbek and Russian languages are characterized by the simultaneous use of different terms in different semantic planes, while they do not act as synonyms, although they have the same meaning in their structure. For the English language, the characteristic features are the simultaneous use of different terms in different semantic planes in the same context, while not being synonymous.

Hyponymy should be considered as a way of developing polysemy, the essence of which lies in the specific and functional specification of the original meaning while maintaining its archiseme in the derived meaning, where the criteria for highlighting hyponymic polysemy in a linguistic term will be: a) a feature of the concept dividing into hypernyms-hyponyms, or generalization-concretization or functional relations in the studied case; b) determination of the fact which meaning of the term is used simultaneously in a broader sense, thus being a hypernym, and which in a narrower sense is a hyponym.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study revealed intra-scientific and inter-scientific consubstantial polysemy. Intra-scientific consubstantial polysemy takes place when the differentiation of meanings occurs within the same scientific sphere, but in different areas. The combination of common and terminological meaning in one term indicates the coincidence of their form, differences in functions, which enables us to speak about the presence of semantic homonyms. Inter-scientific consubstantial polysemy is characterized by the fact that in addition to having a commonly used meaning and a special meaning in the field of linguistics, the semantics of the term has meanings inherent in other scientific disciplines.

The hidden polysemy of linguistic terms is manifested in cases where one of the presented definitions has the broadest meaning from which all other meanings follow, while the term possesses a meaning in which definitions of different content

are combined: a) a linguistic term and any of the names of the subject is archaic (for example, *tree* in English); b) heterogeneous concepts, for example, a linguistic term *phrase*; c) the term refers to different states, functions of the described objects, which share the form, different in content, but are for some reason combined into one meaning.

Hidden multilingual polysemy is manifested in different interpretations of a linguistic term, which may be due to the peculiarities of the terminological system, differences in the very structure of the language, or the understanding of the term, by the author of the dictionary. Hidden multi-temporal polysemy at different times implies the existence of an equivalent term in another language, which either had a different meaning in the past, or the meaning of this term was associated with the difficulty of interpreting a linguistic phenomenon/process due to its inconsistency with these concepts in the compared languages.

Artificial polysemy is based on the representation in dictionaries of several artificial equivalents to the described term. In this case, the presented definitions should be considered either in a context, or by marking (gram., ling., etc.), or by the degree of preference/redundancy in relation to the original meaning.

False polysemy is a type of a polysemy that can be traced in translation dictionaries with inaccurate matches. In the languages being compared, the occurrence of false polysemy in translation is due to the lack of indication of a clear distinction between the equivalents for one term.

Factors influencing the development of polysemy have attracted the attention of researchers for a long time. One of the first researchers who developed the idea of the need to study the problem of polysemy was V.V. Vinogradov. The author considered the main factor to be the limitedness of the language system, which makes it necessary to redistribute a large number of meanings according to topics and headings of basic concepts – this position is generally accepted in modern science [Vinogradov V., 2001; 18].

Analyzing O.B. Ivanova, M.V. Vyatkina, S.M. Tolstaya, Yu.I. Gurova's works, the importance of the following factors influencing the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms can be noted:

1. Inter-linguistic factors, consisting of the natural processes of the language, leading to discrepancies between the plans for expressing the content of a language unit [Ivanova O., 2010; 69-74], in cases where there is no one-to-one correspondence between its form and content. At the same time, the causes of the formation of polysemy are associated with a combination of the following factors:

a) by the frequency of term's use within the designation of the concept by one social community;

b) when the derivative meaning of the term does not possess an expressive-evaluative and emotional coloring;

c) by the assignment of a lexical unit to a certain grammatical category, characterized by its own semantic potential;

d) by the features of the term's structure: a greater frequency of semantic

changes can be observed in terms with a non-derivative stem than in lexical units with a complex structure;

e) by the limitations of means of the language system, as a result, several meanings are assigned to one plan of expression [Vyatkina M., 2000; 28-36].

2. Language factors of all levels that contribute to the development of nomination (typical ways of categorizing reality) and expanding the semantic structure of the term according to intra-lingual principles and rules [Tolstaya S., 2000; 101-111].

3. Psychological factors, consisting of the use of a particular term within a specific communicative situation or its replacement depending on personal preferences, social, religious factors, the content of the author's individual picture of the world, the desire to avoid tautology [Gurova Y., 2015].

Thus, the analysis of approaches to the study of factors influencing the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms enables us to come to the following conclusions: firstly, the development of polysemy is influenced by external extra-linguistic factors (social, historical, economic, etc.), which result in an adequate nomination of new meanings by limited means of the language; secondly, semantic changes within one meaning occur under the influence of internal linguistic factors, as a result, the term undergoes an expansion of the semantic structure.

So, the emergence, functioning and development of polysemantic linguistic terms, as well as the terms of other branches of scientific knowledge, are influenced by intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

Extra-linguistic factors influencing the phenomenon of polysemy of linguistic terms, in our opinion, are as follows:

1) the development of linguistic science and its branches, which leads to the emergence of new concepts or clarification of the scope of existing ones;

2) poly-denotativity of the concept denoted by the linguistic term;

3) the transformation of linguistic concepts associated with the dynamics of their development (expansion, narrowing) under the influence of the development of linguistics itself and its specific branches within which these concepts are used;

4) the ability of a person to cognize the world by establishing logical relationships between the designated concept (and, accordingly, the term) and the referent (denotatum);

5) different perceptions by linguists of the essence of the studied linguistic object;

6) the influence of the scientific and speech context on the semantic content of the concept and term;

7) the imposition of various linguistic realities on the semantics of the term, etc.

Intra-linguistic factors also play a significant role in the emergence and use of polysemantic linguistic terms. Among them we highlight:

1) the correlation of the term with the general literary language, in which polysemy is a natural phenomenon;

2) terminology of general language vocabulary in sake of saving language resources;

3) interaction of general language, general scientific, linguistic layers of vocabulary;

4) the function of the term is to constantly clarify the scope of the designated concept and specify the boundaries of the logical-semantic structure of the concept;

5) the presence of a cognitive function of terms (displaying a specific understanding by linguists of the essence of the object under study);

6) fixing the heterogeneity of the designated concept, reflecting differences in the views of linguists on the studied language object, different concepts, approaches to research in terms;

7) the characteristic of an unambiguous term to acquire different semantic content in a scientific speech context, the so-called conceptual heterogeneity of meaning;

8) semantic variability of terminological units, as a consequence of the previous properties of terms, etc.

Based on the foregoing, we analyze the main factors in the development of polysemy of linguistic terminology in English, Uzbek and Russian.

Historical factors determine the development of the language and its terminology, whereas social factors affect the use of the term and its individual meanings in special speech. As a result, the term changes its semantics:

In English: *nest* in linguistics, botany.

In Uzbek: *aloqa*, *munosabat* in different social environments and professional sublanguages.

In Russian: *уровень* in different professional sublanguages.

However, chain and radial ways for linguistic terms to acquire secondary meanings remain the most productive ones. Within the first way, each subsequent value raises from the previous one. The second one implies each next value to develop from the original one.

Social factors play an important role in changing the semantics of a linguistic term, since each social environment operates with a different content of the same concept, for example:

Lemma in English varies:

1. In Lexicology, the item which occurs at the beginning of a dictionary entry; more generally referred to as a headword.

2. A term used in Psycholinguistics referring to the syntactic and semantic properties of a word represented in the mental lexicon [Crystal D., 2008; 273].

In the Uzbek language: *xususiylik*:

1. Individuality, originality.

2. Philos. One of the categories of philosophy. Consequently, language and speech are in a dialectical relationship of generality and particularity and are phenomena that pass from one to another [Madvaliev A., 2006; 429].

In Russian: acoustic image:

Акустический образ:

1. The auditory image of sound as an invariant, i.e. as a unit of the phonological system of a language, conceivable regardless of its actual sound reproductions.

2. In psychological linguistics, the phonemic composition of a word as a set of phonological representations that are used in different ways in speech [Akhmanova O., 1966; 38].

The analysis of linguistic terms showed that the polysemy of nouns is based on the presence of common features in concepts, while for a verb, instead of a logical connection between the original and derived meaning, in most cases, the syntactic and phraseological environment of the variant comes first. For example:

In English: *model* as a layout of something, and as a scheme or a sample of a linguistic unit, showing the sequential arrangement of its constituent parts [Crystal D., 2008; 309].

In Uzbek: *turlamoq* basically means *vary, diversify*, whilst in linguistics – to decline, *til* – language as a human organ and language as a means of communication [Madvaliev A., 2006; 197].

It is also worth to study the term *birikma* that in general Uzbek means a combination of something (in physics, chemistry, commonly used). In linguistics it means *a phrase – so‘z birikmasi*:

1. Chem., A substance with molecule made up of several atoms of an element.

2. Two or more words related according to certain grammatical rules; phraseological “O‘zbek tili darsligi” [Madvaliev A., 2006; 274].

In addition to extralinguistic factors, the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms is significantly influenced by internal linguistic factors. Among them are:

- the compatibility of the term with other lexical units (or terms), which acquires a permanent character within the phrase.

- semantic analogy implying the fact that in a group of words united by a single conceptual core, one word acquires a new meaning, after which the entire group of words develops similar meanings, for example:

In English: *tree* meaning an object that looks like a tree, a genealogical tree

In Uzbek: *so‘z* is synonymous with *nutq*, but is used in the meaning of speech as *og‘zaki nutq* – oral speech.

In Russian: *окончание* in the meaning of inflection and *окончание* as the completion of something.

- secondary acquisition of meaning through the transfer. Semantic transformation can be approached differently and thus reflecting various patterns. It serves to assign the term secondary meanings, implying associative links between the primary and secondary meanings. It is an associative link that determines the nature of the semantic transformations of linguistic polysemantic terms and the evolution of their semantic structure.

Thus, the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms is influenced by two types of factors:

1) extra-linguistic factors (social, historical, economic, etc.), which result in an adequate nomination of new meanings by limited means of the language;

1) internal linguistic, when the term undergoes an expansion of the semantic

structure.

A comparative analysis of the linguistic terms of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages gives grounds to assert that, regardless of whether these languages belong to different families, there are general trends in the development of polysemy, which can be explained by the similarity of mental properties of native speakers.

The general trends in the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the studied languages of different systems have the following points of contact: metaphorization of lexical units, transfer of notions based on the contiguity of referents in the temporal and spatial axis. Metaphorical and metonymic transfer of meanings constitutes a universal pattern of the phenomenon of polysemy.

Suffice it to mention three phenomena that constitute the origins of the emergence of polysemy of linguistic terms:

1. Terminology of general language vocabulary, when a terminological meaning is assigned to a general literary lexical unit.

2. Determinologization of terms, i.e., the transition of terms into the category of general literary words.

3. Intra-branch reterminologization or the transition of terms from one branch of scientific knowledge to another.

During the analysis of the material, three leading aspects of the phenomenon of polysemy in the languages under consideration were identified:

- 1) the similarity of the evolution of the polysemy of linguistic terms in English, Uzbek and Russian, covering the main array of polysemantic lexical units;

- 2) specific peculiarities in the development of the polysemy of the compared languages from the point of view of the peculiarities of the lexical layer.

In English, terms of Greek and Latin origin were actively borrowed by scientists of the 16th century, which intensified the processes of formation of the terminological vocabulary of the national language [Leed E., 1978; 305-319]. Thus, the borrowing of English linguistic terminology is also associated with a long historical interaction and influence of these languages.

Similar cultural and historical factors in the development of the Uzbek and Russian languages determined their common features. Terms come to the Uzbek language in different ways:

1. The source of the emergence of linguistic terms is the commonly used vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

2. Terms are formed as a result of borrowing foreign terminological units.

Linguistic terms in the modern Uzbek language are formed on the basis of:

- historical conditions, thanks to which the terminological apparatus was formed under the influence of other languages and cultures;

- thanks to internal, primarily word-building resources of the language;

- an international fund of terms (such terms as *grammar*, which have a common meaning in many languages), on the basis of which a national terminology is created.

The historical conditions for the development of the Uzbek language determine its close relationship with the Persian-Arabic terms that are used as synonyms:

omonimik – shakldosh, sinonimik – ma'nodosh, lingvistika – tilshunoslik, etc. The historical process had a significant impact on the paired use of terms: *fonetik yozuv – transkripsiya, qo'shtovush – diftong, laboxangi – singarmonizm*.

In Russian, there are many terms adopted from Greek and Latin. It is common for such terms to enter into complex relationships between semantics and concepts in the text. There are hybrid terms based on the elements of different languages. For example: *аблаут, агенс, дифференциация, иллатив, инфект, коннотация, орфоэпия, койне, амфибрахий*.

The word-formation apparatus of the language of science is based on the methods and techniques for the formation of words in the general literary language.

In English, a productive way of forming terms is morphological or affixal, for example: discordant; consonant, etc.; homograph, labial, palatal, vowel, alternation, etc.

The ways of enriching the Uzbek terminology include:

Morphological (affixation):

- expression of new meanings in Uzbek root words: *son, yon, tur*;
- adding word-building affixes such as *-лаш, -латиш* to words to express Russian terms formed with the help of suffixes in *-иров/-ать*;

• adding a suffix to root words through productive affixes: *chi (ko'makchi), – shunos (tilshunos), – dosh (ma'nodosh), – lik (uzlik), – ov + chi (jamlovchi), – li (urguli)*, etc.

• in Russian, prefixes *бе-, вне-, не-, полу-, меж-*, suffixes *-ик, -ник, -ость (безэквивалентность, словник, омонимика)*, prefix + suffix; elements *едино-, одно-, много-, против-, полно-*.

Syntactic way (successive combination of two or more independent word roots, in particular, compound terms, phrases) in the formation of polysemantic linguistic terms include:

- a) simple: proper, common, collective, concrete; stem;
- b) derivatives: inanimate, abstract, number, gender;
- c) complex: productive, unproductive, noun-forming, three-component, compound (complex).

In English, terms-phrases most often have the following structure:

1. Adjective + noun: *fundamental frequency, generative phonology, applicational grammar, impressionistic transcription*.

2. Noun + noun: *inheritance principle, generator component, lexicon optimization, minority language*.

3. Noun + preposition of + noun: *maxims of conversation, style of speaking, a characteristic of a speech, elements of structure, a theory of communication*.

Compound terms-phrases are also found in the Uzbek language. They are built most often according to the following models:

1. Adjective + noun: *jarangli undoshlar, differensial vazifa, ideografik sinonimlar, idiomatik iboralar*.

2. Noun + noun: *kirish tuzilma, yordamchi fe'llar, jamlovchi son, zamon*

kategoriyasi.

3. Noun + adjective + noun: *maqsad ergash gap, imloning an'anaviy prinsipi.*
4. Adjective + noun + noun: *morfologik so'z yasalishi, murakkab so'z birikmasi.*
5. Participle + noun: *yopilgan bo'g'in, yopilmagan bo'g'in.*
6. Numeral + noun: *ikki nuqta, birinchi shaxs, ikkitillilik.*
7. Numeral + adjective + noun: *ikki tartibli gap, ikkinchi darajali bo'laklar.*

The most productive in Russian are the following models:

1. Adjective + noun/participle + noun (agreed definition), this type is characteristic of phrases of the general literary language: *заимствованное слово, бытовая лексика, второстепенный член, согласный звук, искусственный язык, прикрытый слог, неделимая единица, сравнительно-исторический метод.*

2. Noun + noun (inconsistent definition), for example: *корень слова, категория состояния, время глагола, наклонение глагола, редукция гласных, психология речи, референт слова.*

3. Noun + noun + noun: *закон конца слова, средство выражения оценки, классификация звуков речи, артикуляция звуков речи, методы изучения фонетики, трансформация значения слова.*

4. Adjective + noun + noun (multi-component terms): *продуктивный класс глаголов, генеологическая классификация языков, внутренняя форма слова, филологический анализ текста.*

5. Noun + adjective + noun: *языки синтетического строя, классификация согласных звуков, система речевого аппарата, школа эстетического идеализма, язык искусственного интеллекта.*

It should be noted that among all the varieties of component terms, attributive terms are the most common, since they tend to indicate generic relationships between the word being defined and the defining word.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are many terms formed by tracing Russian terms. Such terms are characterized by the following features:

- when tracing, an equivalent is selected that corresponds structurally and in meaning to the Russian version: *birinchi shaxs – первое лицо, ikkinchi shaxs – второе лицо, birinchi turlanish – первое склонение*, etc.

- when tracing, a suitable analogue of the Russian version is selected: *“o” lash – оканье, ortiqchalik – плеоназм, префикс – old qo'shimcha, суффикс – ort qo'shimcha, окончание – tugallanma.*

- if it is impossible to select an equivalent or analogue to the Russian term, there is a structural discrepancy between the copies and the original term: *o'ram – оборот, ko'takchi – послелог, tahlil – разбор, pod (jins) kategoriyasi – категория рода.*

In all the languages we compare, linguistic polysemantic terms are represented from a morphological point of view by the following categories:

- nouns: Eng. lang.: *accent, articulation, homography, plereme*; Uzbek lang.: *gap, terminologiya, til, tizim*; Russian lang.: *база, вариант, глоссарий, значение*;
- terms-adjectives: eng. lang.: *autonomous, bound, covert, syntagmatic*;

Uzbek lang.: *vokativ, uslubiy, ideomatik, bosh*; Russian lang.: *агглютинативный, комбинаторный, коммуникативный, синтетический*.

• verb terms: Eng. lang.: *accommodate, acquire, govern, reduce*; Uzbek lang.: it should be noted that in the Uzbek language the terms of the polysemantic verb structure are mainly represented by *ҳаракат номи* – a special category of words denoting the notions of movement, action: *grammatikalash, “o”-lash, “j”-lash, ikkilanish*; Russian lang.: *актуализировать, управлять, склонять, редуцировать*.

Analysis of the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language showed two trends:

• the same concept often has several parallel terms, while they may not coincide in meaning;

• the term is polysemic and denotes several meanings that may be close, but not completely coinciding.

It should be noted that polysemy is typical for both simple single-word terms and terminological combinations. However, the correct meaning can be determined within the context; out of context, the term is usually polysemic.

In English, almost all primordially linguistic terms are built on the basis of commonly used vocabulary; therefore, in many terms, their literal meaning can be determined. The analysis showed that the polysemy of linguistic terminology in English prevails in terms denoting parts of speech, their grammatical categories, types, ways, structure and semantics.

At present, the characteristic trends for the Uzbek language include the following:

1. The ordering of linguistic terms, which means, bringing the terminology into a certain order, which is implemented through the creation of explanatory dictionaries, thesauri, etc.

2. Unification as a reduction of methods and means of constructing terms to the optimal variant. An example is the Uzbek-Russian dictionary of grammatical terms by A. Gulyamov (1940), which was compiled in order to consider the grammatical sections of linguistics. Most of the terms included in the specified dictionary are relevant in Uzbek linguistics to this day, it is worth to compare, for example, the phonetic terms *tovush, unli, undosh, jarangli, jarangsiz, bo'g'in, urg'u*. Morphological terms: *negiz, o'zak, ravish, ko'makchi, bog'lovchi, yuklama, ravishdosh, sifatdosh, tub so'z, yasama so'z*. Syntactic terms: *darak gap, so'roq gap, ko'chirma gap, o'zlashtirma gap, undov gap, soda gap, gap bo'laklari, ega, kesim, to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi*.

3. Standardization of a terminological standard for a certain field of science.

In 20-30s of the XX century some researchers tried to replace international words with analogues of the Uzbek language: *imlo* (spelling), *moziy* (the past), etc.

Uzbek linguistic terminology is distinguished by the greatest adaptation to the terminology of the Russian language, which contributed to the emergence and dissemination of textbooks for secondary and higher education based on Russian terminology.

In this regard, it is quite relevant to consider the position of I.M. Yakubova [Yakubova I.M., 2001; 20], who clearly distinguishes the linguistic terminology of the Uzbek language by the source of borrowing and recommends compiling dictionaries

and glossaries in order to streamline it:

- dictionary of linguistic terms of the Uzbek language;
- bilingual dictionary of linguistic terms;
- explanatory bilingual dictionary of linguistic terms,
- thematic reference book on linguistic terminology.

As we see, it logically follows the need to conduct special lexicographic studies, which, in our opinion, should be based on the following fundamental provisions regarding the selection of terminological units in the Uzbek language and the prerequisites for their consolidation in the terminological layer of the language:

1. The formation of terms should be based on lexical units included in the active fund of the modern language, in other words, the basic lexemes should actively function in the language in a given period of time.

2. Nationalization of terms, that is, the use of terms that exist in written sources: *imlo*, *qo* 'shimcha, *tasnif*, *uslub*, *ma* 'nodosh, etc.

3. The use of international terms: *grammatika*, *morfologiya*, *sintaksis*, *leksika*, *frazologiya*, *etimologiya*, *modal so* 'zlar, etc.

The specific features of the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the Russian language include:

- the functioning of terms in different meanings in different branches of science;
- generic relations between the meanings of one term (part-whole, process-action);
- the transition from the general literary language to the field of terminology according to the principle of similarity (*дерево и дерево зависимости, гнездо*);
- use of international words (*гипероним, контекст, полисемия*, etc.);
- preference for borrowed terms (*синоним, экстралингвистический, вербализация*, etc.).

The specific features of the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language include:

- an abundance of international words, which makes it difficult to understand the meanings of a certain term;
- paired terms;

The trends in the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms common to all languages include:

- borrowing from other languages;
- the inclusion of linguistic terms in common vocabulary or its terminology;
- borrowing based on tracing.

Thus, on the basis of the above-analyzed material, we can distinguish the following features of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the compared languages:

1. Polysemy helps to strictly limit the logical-semantic boundaries of linguistic terms.

2. The broad meaning of the term is a consequence of the designation of different properties and aspects of the concept.

3. Each meaning of a polysemantic linguistic term implements the function of

reflecting the commonality of the categorical features of the designated concept, which enables to consider this meaning as a manifestation of polysemy, but not homonymy.

1. The polysemy of linguistic terms functions as a complex logical and mental formation.

2. Polysemantic linguistic terms tend to form terminological concepts.

Despite the heterogeneity of the compared languages, it has common trends and patterns of polysemantic development of terms, namely:

1. The emergence of polysemantic linguistic terms as a result of the terminologization of general language vocabulary, the determinologization of terms and intra-industry reterminologization.

2. Concretization of the meaning of polysemantic terms in the scientific speech context.

3. Intensive development of an intersectoral polysemy of linguistic terms as a result of the integration of various areas of scientific knowledge and the emergence of related, interdisciplinary sciences.

4. The development of the conceptual polysemy of linguistic terms.

5. The development of the conceptual ambisemy of linguistic terms.

6. Reflection of the scientific and linguistic world picture in the polysemy of linguistic terms of the terminological conceptualization.

In general, the basis of the distinctive semantic features of terminological and non-terminological, i.e., general literary lexemes are the very mechanism of formation of their conceptual apparatus. Thus, the conceptual field of terminological units, in contrast to general literary ones, is built strictly on the basis of logical features that are most essential for the concept under review.

Terminology is part of the general language vocabulary. Ignoring the process of polysemy in terminology leads to a distortion of the semantics of the term as a whole, due to the artificial cutting off the meanings of the term. In our opinion, the elimination of the polysemy of the term should be carried out in natural ways.

A special role in the implementation of the polysemanticity of the term is played by the context, which acts as a condition for overcoming polysemy by determining the lexical and grammatical environment of the term. Considering that in speech a polysemantic term actualizes only one of its meanings, acquiring relevance in a certain situation depending on the purpose of communication, contextuality and situationality are both the basis for choosing possible semantic options.

To eliminate the problem of polysemy in traditional linguistics is proposed by using a number of methods:

1. Logical method proposed by Quine [Quine, 2013; 129]. This method is based on the determination of the truth/falsity of the meaning of the term in relation to the same object.

The meaning of a term can be derived from a specific context within a particular science. It is noteworthy that this phenomenon is also characteristic of the Uzbek and Russian languages. In our opinion, overcoming polysemy in this case is possible:

- 1) when this term is included into a certain dictionary of a professional

sublanguage;

2) when it is presented in an appropriate context in the terminological dictionary.

2. The linguistic method is based on the use of semantic restrictions in cases where a term with an identical grammatical structure occurs twice in a sentence [Kempson R., 1996]. However, in this case, the interpretation of the term leads to ambiguity in the interpretation of the entire sentence due to different or semantically similar meanings within the same term.

In the Uzbek language, the term word form has the meanings *so‘z shakli* – *So‘zning nutqda qatnashadigan muayyan ko‘rinishi. Mas., tog‘ havosi, tog‘da yurmoq, tog‘ga bormoq. So‘zning grammatik shakli, so‘zning shakliy qismi* [Hojiev A., 2002; 97-98].

In the context of the description of a language unit, it can occur more than once, each time having a different meaning.

Another variation of this method is the one of parallel predication, when the term forms syntactic combinations of the same type with other words, is used only in one of these combinations, and is omitted in others.

3. The definitional method is based on the study of the meaning of the term, which contains a set of necessary and sufficient characteristics of an object/phenomenon/process. The polysemy of a term is determined by the presence of more than one definition to determine its meaning, that is, if there is more than one set of characteristics behind the phonetic form of a word that are necessary to describe the meaning of the term [Goddard C., 2000; 129-151]. In our opinion, this method enables us to give an adequate interpretation of the meaning of the term within a particular context thanks to the fact that it enables:

- identifying the relationship of the term with the context;
- establishing the principles of interaction of the meanings of the term in this context;
- defining aspects of the meaning of the term and its invariants in different contexts based on comparison with the meanings of the same term, which are implemented in the same context.

The degree of verification of dictionary definitions by the context is represented by opposite positions:

- the context determines the semantics of the term [Goddard C., 2000; 129-151];
- the similarity of contexts determines the semantic similarity of the meanings of terms [Ravin Y., 2000; 1-29].

A similar situation is presented in the definitions of the term – *til sistemasi* (language system), the term has the meaning – *til qurilishi; tilning birliklari va vazifalari*. However, in this case, a larger context is required, within which it is possible to determine the ratio of the meanings of this term (part-whole, genus-species, etc.).

It should be noted that by defining the types of semantic relationships between the meanings of one term, one can understand which of them is meant in this context. For example, the term *entry* in English has two meanings:

1. A term used in grammatical description to refer to the accumulated structural information concerning a lexical item as formally located in a lexicon or dictionary. A

dictionary is seen as a set of lexical entries. The term is also current in psycholinguistics as part of the mental lexicon.

2. In systemic grammar, the phrase *entry condition* refers to the criterion which must be met in order for a particular grammatical system to become operative. For example, in order to operate the system which contains the choices declarative ~ interrogative ~ imperative, the entry condition requires that the input be a main clause. The whole of language is viewed as a network of systems of this kind [Crystal D., 2008;170].

In Uzbek, the term *grammatika* has three meanings:

1. The sub-branch of linguistics that studies word forms, types of phrases, sentences (grammatical structure of the language). There are several types of grammar from the point of view of the source of instructing, material and tasks: 1) historical grammar; 2) descriptive grammar; 3) formal grammar. According to the comparative study of the grammatical structure of related and unrelated languages, two types of grammar are distinguished: 1) hybrid grammar; 2) comparative grammar.

2. Grammatical structure: *phonetics and grammar of the Uzbek language*.

3. A set of rules about word forms, phrases and their connection in a sentence: *the grammar of the Uzbek language* [Hojiyev A., 2002; 31].

In Russian, the term *тавтология* conveys two meanings:

1) the use of cognate words when constructing a phrase or sentence, leading to informative redundancy;

2) an erroneous interpretation of the concept, leading to a vicious circle: “Functional stylistics is the science of functional styles.” One of the most frequent and persistent speech errors. Based on the unjustified repetition of words with the same root, which reduces the expressiveness of speech [Jerebilo T., 2010; 393]

The use or interpretation of each of the meanings of the above linguistic polysemantic terms requires an understanding of the context, on the basis of which it is possible to determine in what meaning the term is used (general or particular).

Thus, the ways of resolving the polysemy of linguistic terms are based on the logical, linguistic and definitional analysis of the semantics of a polysemantic linguistic term. In our opinion, the definitional method is the most preferable, since it uses the context as the main source of polysemy resolution.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above, the following conclusion can be drawn: when resolving the polysemy of linguistic terms, it is important to use the following criteria: meaning (common/terminological, out-of-context/contextual), context (definiteness/indefiniteness of meaning depending on the context), category (development of meaning from the central archiseme).

Thus, the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in English, Uzbek and Russian is influenced by two types of factors: 1) extralinguistic factors (social, historical, economic, etc.), which result in an adequate nomination of new meanings by limited means of the language; 2) internal linguistic, when the term undergoes an expansion of the semantic structure.

A comparative analysis of the linguistic terms of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages showed that despite the belonging of these languages to different families, there are common trends in the development of polysemy, which can be explained by the similarity of mental properties of native speakers.

The specific features of the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in English and Russian include the functioning of terms in different meanings in different fields of science the presence of generic relations between the meanings of one term (part-whole, process-action); the transition from the general literary language to the field of terminology according to the principle of similarity; the use of international words; and borrowing terms.

The specific features of the development of the polysemy of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language include: an abundance of international words, which makes it difficult to understand the meanings of one term; the presence of paired terms (international – Uzbek).

We have identified similar trends in the development of polysemy of linguistic terms for English, Uzbek and Russian: borrowing from other languages, the inclusion of linguistic terms in common vocabulary, as well as its terminology; borrowing based on tracing.

Methods for resolving the polysemy of linguistic terms are based on a logical, linguistic and definitional analysis of the semantics of a polysemantic linguistic term. The most preferable is the definitional one, since it uses the context as the main source of polysemy resolution.

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