

POLYSEMANTIC DESCRIPTION OF VOCABULARY IN "MAHBUB UL-QULUB"

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Abstract: This article suggests that there are different ways to learn the meaning of words, one of them is to analyze the semantic structure of the word by dividing it into meaningful parts.

Key words: Polysemy, lexical meaning, instrumental, phrases, narrowing, expansion, speech specificity, semantic structure, sememe.

It is known that researching the vocabulary of ancient written monuments on a scientific basis, identifying common and different features by comparing them with lexical units from sources created in different periods, thus, historical study of language phenomena has a special place in linguistics. . The work being carried out in this field in our country puts on the agenda the researches related to the vocabulary of classical monuments, as well as historical lexicology and lexicography. "Mahbub ul-Qulub" (Beloved by Hearts, 1500-01) is the last work of Navoi, which reflects the great thinker's observations throughout his life and his rich experience. In this work consisting of three parts, the mood of *soir un-nos* is the mood of *afol* and condition (the character and condition of different people), *hamid afol* and *zamima khisal khosiyat* (the nature of good deeds and the plight of bad deeds), *mutafarriqa favoid* and Allegorical matters (useful things and various wisdoms) are expressed. Polysemy allows expressing several meanings using one language tool in the process of communication. Ambiguity is a positive phenomenon specific to the language, it was actively used in the old Uzbek language and served to ensure the process of communication and interaction was easy and understandable. The conducted analyzes showed that the phenomenon of polysemy occurred mainly within the framework of lexical units related to noun, adjective, and verb categories in the studied work. The phenomenon of narrowing and expanding is observed in the semantic structure of the lexical units used in the work "Mahbub ul-Qulub". The narrowing of the meaning mainly occurs as a result of the shift of polysemous words towards monosemanticity, the meaning they mean is expressed by other lexemes of their own and assimilation layers, while the phenomenon of meaning expansion is monosemantic. and polysemant words were created due to the expansion of the meaning structure, the formation of various new symbols, and the development of portable meanings. Metaphorical movements mentioned in the source served to increase imagery, expressiveness, and emotionality. In the process of scientific research, it was found that metonymy and synecdoche types were used less often compared to the metaphor of migration. Lexical units of metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche prove that these phenomena have existed in the language since ancient times, and Turkic peoples used them appropriately. Researching each sememe of polysemous lexemes into semes helps to determine their lexical meaning relatively clearly. The content of the sememe does not consist only of the lexical meaning, it includes features such as stylistic, speech characteristics, all of which together form a semantic structure. [1.B. 56]. In polysemy, the lexical meanings of the word are connected to each other in the form of a fan and a chain. Both of these forms occur in one polysemant word, creating a complex connection. How they are related to each other is related to the medial or direct connection of other lexical meanings to the main meaning [2.B. 186] Polysemy plays an important role in any language. Language richness is measured not only by the number of words and phrases, but also by the number of lexical meanings of words. Undoubtedly, the polysemy of words has its place in the richness of the language[3. Б. 158] Many things-phenomena, signs-

characteristics, actions-states in existence are not named separately, they are known to be renamed, therefore the main part of the language is made up of polysemic lexemes [4.B. 17]. Polysemy is distinguished from other phenomena by the fact that it consists of lexical meanings within one category, their interdependence, and the fact that the meanings belong to the same word [5. B.47]. Ambiguity is a phenomenon inherent in the nature of Turkic languages, and most Turkic words are distinguished by the fact that they appear in figurative meanings [6.B.110] When thinking about ambiguity, first of all, without a doubt, lexemes belonging to the category of nouns and verbs, such as those that mean things and actions, are embodied before our eyes. Alisher Navoi also paid special attention to the meaning of words. This can be confirmed in the process of studying the semantics of lexemes in "Mahbub ul-Qulub". For example, *ček-* the verb is used in the following meanings: 1) "to pull, to experience": Ölgünčä balā čekib erürlär mavjud (MQ,16); 2) "beat": Har muğanniyki, dardmandānaraq nağma čekär (MQ,24); 3) "hang": One of them said: Dārga čekärdä yakši türdi (MQ,28); 4) "to pass, line up": Amal riştasin tama' ignäsiga čekib, ul bezabänniñ körär közni ham tikib (MQ,31); 5) "to do": Muni aňlağanlar qutulubturlar roziy üçün mehnat çekärdin...(MQ,40); 6) "endure, endure": Vale çekkän kişiniñ bahrası ganj (MQ,43); 7) "raise": Kesäk atqanğa çekär yumruq (MQ,79); 8) "to slip, get lost": Balki, çekär teñri yolıdın ayaq (MQ,64); 9) "to suffer, to be troubled": ...māl yığarğa emgäk çektiyu sarf qılurın bilmädi (MQ,66); 10) "refuse": Eränlär xizmatidin çekmägil baş (MQ,64). In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Language of Alisher Navoi's Works" 26 meanings of this verb are listed, but four of the 10 meanings reflected in "Mahbub ul-Qulub", namely "to play", "to do", "to slip, to get lost", "to suffer, to be troubled" are not recorded in the dictionary. such meanings are found (DTS,95). In the research source, several meanings of the lexeme are used: "to give": Gar it uzumğa kişi may birlä bersä suv (MQ,81); "to give, to donate": Masihākim, nafas bilä ölükkä jän berdi, goyā bu jihatdin erdi (MQ,69); "to pay": Šāh mālın berürdin ibā qılmasa va zabun šerikkä jafā qılmasa (MQ,29); "to deceive": Aña bāzi berurda yoq taqsir (MQ,28); It is possible to find out that the verb has acquired a polysemantic character in the work using the following examples: "to reach": Zamāni tulı iki lafz oqurğača yetmäs (MQ,71); "to go, to meet, to pass": Ey farzand, sen ul Bāyazidğa yet! (MQ,88); "achieve":...agar pādšāhliqqa yetsä va aña qulluq qılsa xobdur (MQ,74); "to cause harm" Yaxši-yaman sökünj yetkürib, aqrabdek nečäki yetsä niş urub (MQ,30); "enough": "Könjülgä andin açuğluq faydası yetär va köz andin yaruğluq natijası kasb etär (MQ,41); "be subjected to": Aña yetärdä ul bedādu sitam tişi astida ermiş ul diram (MQ,44); "to arrive, to arrive": Ul nazzāradin bexabar el yetib otin öçirgünšä andin ne xabar qaldı va ne asar (MQ,48); "to be": Va haqdin najät vaqti yetmäkdür (MQ,36). In the old Turkic language 1) to see, feed, look after; 2) to be subordinate, to obey; 3) to experience, experience, smoke, pull; 4) to hear, accept; 5) guess (DTS,317) the verb *kör-* is used to mean the symbols. The word is actively used in the current Uzbek literary language, its semantic range has expanded, and it has 16 meanings (O'TIL, II, 469). In the source under study, the lexeme expressed the following meanings:

- 1) *ko'rmoq*: ...šukr qilkim, közüñ yaruq duniyāni körärgä muhtāj emästür (MQ,96);
- 2) *uchratmoq*: Kördümkim, na'layn yanıda bir širāk tüšüb yatur (MQ,40);
- 3) *bilmoq*: Uyğaqlıgda ne aliñga kelsä, qazādın kör (MQ,93);
- 4) *hisoblamoq, qabul qilmoq*: Xiradmand pandini körgän açig (MQ,80);
- 5) *boshdan kechirmoq, tortmoq*: Gähe kördim zamāndin kāmranlig (MQ,7);
- 7) *e'tibor qilmoq*: Kiçiklärğäkim, andin munča bolğay, uluğlarğa körkim, nečä munča bolğay (MQ,44);
- 8) *qaramoq, nazar solmoq*: Agar ölsä işqi haqiqiyda kör ne bolğay hāl (MQ,48);
- 9) *kelmoq*: Agar söz saña körünsä mahāl (MQ,84).

In the course of the analysis, it was once again ensured that the content of polysemantic words is measured by the amount of lexical meanings, but no matter how many meanings the term has, it is considered a single lexical unit, and polysemanticity is mainly evident in the text. . As we have seen, Alisher Navoi effectively used, first of all, Turkish, and also borrowed polysemantic words in describing artistic expressions in the work. This ensured that the source language was colorful and attractive. According to the development of a specific lexical meaning of a word, a derivative meaning arises, it does not pass to another category, to which the related word belongs. Changing the meanings of words is a diverse and complex process. In particular, the narrowing and expansion of the meaning of a lexeme and the acquisition of a new term are the product of a long time [7. B. 166]. The expansion and contraction of meaning is related to the change in the size of the referent of the lexical sememe, and it is considered an extralinguistic phenomenon. The referent of a lexical meaning can consist of several things - referents of a certain type, but in any case they are the only referent of one lexical meaning. If there is a need to distinguish this referent by internal types, the determining or modal case is added in front of the word of lexical meaning in the speech. Expanded or narrowed lexical meaning is related to the current semantic structure of the word, and the previous one is only implied [8.B. 118-119]

The expansion of the semes of Turkish and foreign words used in the work is manifested in the increase of the lexical meaning at the expense of new derived semes. In this case, the lexical meaning of a specific word gives its name to the object, reality, action, state, sign and sensation (referent). As a result, the size of the referent expands, and the range of understanding about it increases. It can be said that according to the different stylistic structure of the text, we can see the phenomena of using words in different meanings.

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