



## Polisemantic Character of Phraseologisms in English and Uzbek Languages

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### ABSTRACT

English translation of Uzbek word-length dictionaries provides information about their phraseological features. The article focuses on the basics of grammar in the English language and the information on the polysemic meaning of words in them.

### Keywords:

Uzbek language, polysemy, phraseology, grammar, integrity, chatishma, device, semantic

It is known that phraseological units constitute the vocabulary of any language is a unit and they exist as a language unit ready for speech will be. They also have semantic properties like other language units taking into account synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy and occurs in phenomena such as polysemy. Phraseology in English and Uzbek languages The following is a comparative-typological analysis of the phenomenon of polysemy in units led to the identification of similar and different aspects:

Unlike English, Uzbek has two types of phraseological units shown to exist:

- 1) phraseological integrity;
- 2) phraseological confusion;

Phraseological integrity - based on the meanings of the words in its meaning are phraseological units that are interpreted and represent a generalized transfer: to tie the waist, like to lick when oil falls;

Phraseological match - with the lexical meanings of the words in its meaning phraseological units that are not connected and cannot be interpreted based on them: *dough is*

*made from the tip, the legs are six and the hands are seven;*

In English, phraseological units are divided into types according to their meaning, but unlike the Uzbek language, there are three types of phraseological units in English shown to have:

- 1) phraseological unity (phraseological unity);
- 2) phraseological fusions;
- 3) phraseological combinations or collocations;

When comparing these meaning types of phraseological units with the Uzbek language, phraseological units (phraseological units) and phraseological conflicts (phraseological fusions) is also reflected in the Uzbek language. But phraseological phrases (phraseological combinations or collocations) meaning in Uzbek Although not included among the groups, they are sometimes phraseological units included in the spiritual group. In addition, some of them are free also included in links. For example, to gain victory, to attain success, to make a report according to the meaning types of phraseological units in English groups, they are included in free

connections in Uzbek. By studying the semantic features of phraseological units in them phraseological polysemy, phraseological synonymy, phraseological antonymy, phenomena such as phraseological homonymy and phraseological paronymy in the Uzbek language has been extensively researched. In English, the study of these events is relatively studied in general lexicology, they are less than words occurs. Also, in the study of phenomena such as synonymy and antonymy it was seen that the phenomenon of polysemy is of great importance. Synonymous and antonymic relations to each meaning in polysemantic phraseological units is determined separately. The same meaning is defined between monosemantic phraseological units. If a polysemantic phraseological unit in a synonymous or antonymic relationship participates, not from a phraseological unit, but from a concrete phraseological meaning must go out. Because each phraseological meaning has its own synonym or may or may not have an antonym. For example, to be sincere monosemantic phraseological unit to build a polysemantic phraseological unit Synonym for the third meaning of the unit or phraseological unit to open gate give way is a synonym for the fifth meaning of the polysemantic phraseological unit. Also, to reveal the meaning of polysemantic words context is important. Because there are many polysemantic words has lexical meanings, and in the context it participates with only one meaning. A polysemantic word in English, unlike in Uzbek contexts clarifying the meaning are divided into three:

- 1) Lexical context;
- 2) Grammatical context;
- 3) Extralinguistic context;

Phraseological as a result of the development of the meaning specific to one phraseological unit the amount of meaning changes. One phraseological meaning is based on another phraseological meaning the birth of meaning leads to two different phenomena - polysemy or homonymy will come.

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