

DESCRIPTION OF SINGLE- AND MULTI-VALUED TERMS IRRIGATION AND LAND
RECLAMATION IN EXPLANATORY DICTIONARIES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE*Axmedova Maxliyo Toshtemirovna**Basic doctoral student of Shakhrisabz State Pedagogical Institute**maxliyo.axmedova1985@mail.ru*

Abstract: Monosemy and polysemy are among the most discussed topics in linguistics. The changes taking place in the life of our people were manifested primarily in vocabulary. These changes include the naming of newly introduced concepts and the choice of words to express them. Experts consider the phenomenon of ambiguity as a natural reaction of linguistic socialization to the overpopulation of language. Ambiguity is usually based on the presence of a meaningful relationship between the meanings in the semantic content of a lexeme.

Key words: Monosemy, ambiguity, irrigation, land reclamation, term, description, word, lexeme, vocabulary, terminological system, unambiguity.

Annotatsiya: Monosemiya va polisemiya tilshunoslikda eng ko'p muhokama qilinadigan mavzulardandir. Xalqimiz hayotida ro'y berayotgan o'zgarishlar, avvalo, leksikada namoyon bo'lgadi. Yangi kirib kelayotgan tushunchalarni nomlash, ularni ifodalash uchun so'z tanlash ham shu kabi o'zgarishlar qatoriga kiradi. Mutaxassislar polisemiya hodisasini tildagi so'z ko'payib ketishiga qarshi til ijtimoiyligining tabiiy javobi sifatida qabul qiladilar. Polisemiya, odatda, bir leksemaning semantik tarkibidagi ma'nolar orasida mazmuniy bog'lanish mavjudligiga asoslanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Monosemiya, polisemiya, irrigatsiya, melioratsiya, termin, tavsif, so'z, leksema, lug'at, terminologik tizim, birma'nolilik.

Аннотация: Моносемия и многозначность являются одними из наиболее обсуждаемых тем в лингвистике. Изменения, происходящие в жизни нашего народа, проявились прежде всего в лексике. К числу таких изменений относится и наименование вновь вводимых понятий, выбор слов для их выражения. Эксперты рассматривают явление многозначности как естественную реакцию языковой социализации на перенаселенность языка. Многозначность обычно основана на наличии содержательной связи между значениями в семантическом содержании лексемы.

Ключевые слова: Моносемия, многозначность, ирригация, мелиорация, термин, описание, слово, лексема, лексика, терминологическая система, однозначность.

Introduction. It is quite natural that the emergence of ambiguity occurs on the basis of patterns of development of meaning. On the other hand, monosemy means that lexical units express only one meaning. Usually nascent, newly mastered lexemes and terms acquire the character of monosemanticism[1:56]. However, the meaning of the word is not considered as an unchangeable phenomenon. Based on the commonality of the language, under the influence of certain factors, the meaning of a word may expand or, conversely, narrow. In fact, words that have just entered the lexicon will be unambiguous during the first period of use. Then there are

various changes in its content. As a result of a certain part of the changes, an unambiguous word becomes ambiguous, revealing a new lexical meaning. Sources note that the development of the meaning of a word depends on extralinguistic (such as socio-economic life, the development of consciousness, thinking) and linguistic, that is, linguistic factors [2:156]. Under the influence of such factors, changes occur in the meaning of a word, and a monosemantic lexical unit acquires the property of ambiguity, or, conversely, a polysemantic word acquires the property of monosemanticism.

It should be noted that monosemantic words will have the possibility of narrow conjugation. In this regard, it would be appropriate to cite the following points: "a lexeme with the narrowest context is usually unambiguous, such a lexeme is associated only with lexemes of the same semantic line (sometimes with only one lexeme), which cannot be used independently without such a connection"[1:56]. In other words, a monosemantic unit can form a combination with only a limited number of words. Unambiguous terms will also have a limited ability to conjugate and attach, as well as their universal units. Ambiguous terms related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation form the main part of the system. Among the unambiguous terms of the irrigation and land reclamation sphere listed in explanatory dictionaries, terms such as avtosug'orgich, agrar, agregat, agrotexnika, adsorbsiya, almashib ekish, ammiakli, ammiak, ammoniy, antisiklon, anhor, aralashma, artezian quduq, balchiqli, balchiqlik, barograf, barometrik, botqoqlanish, botqoqli, burg'i, burg'ilamoq, bug'lanish, vilt, virus, vodoprovod, geodeziya, geologiya, gerbidsidlar, gidrobiologiya, gibridlash, gidrogenerator, damba, dara, dezinfeksiya, dezinfeksiyalamoq, doza, dozalamoq, dozator, drenajlash, yer-suv, yog'inlar, yog'in-sochin, yog'ingarchilik, jala, jilg'a are included in explanatory dictionaries as monosemantic lexical units. When identifying these terms as unambiguous, we relied on the data from the explanatory dictionary. For example, the term hydrogenerator is interpreted in the two-volume explanatory dictionary as "suv turbinasi orqali harakatga kelib, suvning harakat energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradigan generator" [3:189], while the six-volume dictionary omits part of the footnotes "suv turbinasi orqali harakatga kelib" and "suvning harakat energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradigan generator"[4:219] is formed in style. There is no information about the existence of other meanings of the word in any dictionary entry. This means that there have been no changes related to the expansion in the development of the meaning of the word. However, technical changes in modern generators have led to the fact that the part "driving a water turbine" has been excluded from the annotation in the next edition of the dictionary.

Analysis of the literature on the topic (Literature review). The unambiguity of the terms ensures that they serve to form a clear understanding of the concept in a particular field. At the same time, the fact that the term is monosemantic does not mean that it refers to only one field of science. For example, the monosemantic term "drilling" refers not only to the field of irrigation and land reclamation, but also to fields such as geology and mining. A monosemantic term enters their terminological system only through one meaning, regardless of how many areas it belongs to. Monosemantics in terms is more pronounced in compound terms. The members forming the composite members may have the property of ambiguity when taken separately. But given that the compound term is considered as a nominative unit, it is clear that it is appropriate to express an opinion about their spiritual properties. We can observe this state in such complex terms as drilling techniques, the growing season, the derivation channel, and iodized water.

The phenomenon of ambiguity in terms is one of the issues that has always interested linguists and specialists in this field. The emergence of ambiguity is determined by the process

of perception of the world by human thought, by the maximum number of objects that need to be expressed, but by the limited linguistic units. Ambiguity refers to the use of a linguistic unit not only in its proper sense, but also in a figurative sense. As a result, there are changes in the content of lexical units, and fascination. Of course, this also applies to terminological system units. "Expression and expression asymmetry refers to the ambiguity of any word, including a term. Just as the phenomenon of meaning variability is embodied in the primary nature of a language element, elements of its later stages, that is, in the term after the word, in phrases, and in other components of the sentence, may also be present"[5:68-76]. Asymmetry here implies that the meaning is expressed differently from the concept, which is expressed through a certain form, that is, it has a connotative meaning. As already noted, terms in a number of universal units will have this property.

Research Methodology. The reasons for the migration of the word's meaning include a person's desire to comprehend being in a certain community and the ease of learning the language system in a limited number of linguistic units. "Terms are assigned to have only one meaning within a single domain, different from a simple word"[6:110]. This is one of the necessary requirements when creating terms for the first time. The phenomenon of narrowing of meaning also occurs when highlighting words used as a whole as terms. In general, the ambiguity of the term leads to the fact that industry experts face certain uncertainties. Nevertheless, one should not conclude that ambiguity in terminology is absolutely absent. Terms as linguistic units are undoubtedly influenced by the general characteristics of the language system. The phenomenon of polysemy also exists between the terms irrigation and land reclamation. An analysis of the terms related to this industry shows that the ambiguous terms irrigation and land reclamation included in explanatory dictionaries are included in the terminological system of the industry with one or more meanings. Lexical units included in explanatory dictionaries such as *agregat*, *adaptatsiya*, *aylanma*, *ariq*, *bag'ir*, *botmon*, *botqoq*, *botqoqlik*, *bulut*, *buloq*, *bug'lanish*, *bo'ron*, *vodiy*, *voronka*, *gidravlik*, *dala*, *damlamoq*, *daryo*, *dasta*, *dasht*, *dengiz*, *dehqonchilik*, *dim*, *dimlamoq*, *dovon*, *dori*, *don*, *drenaj*, *yel*, *yemirmoq*, *yer*, *yetishtirmoq*, *yoyilma*, *zamin*, *zang*, *zaxlamoq*, *zaxob*, *zond*, *immunitet*, *indikator*, *intensiv*, *irmoq*, *kamsuv*, *karbonat*, *kapilyar*, *karantin*, *kesak*, *kollektor*, *kon*, *konsentrat*, *ko'chat*, *lalmikor*, *loy*, *loyqa*, *loyqatmoq*, *magistral*, *maydon*, *marza*, *mag'zava*, *monolit* are ambiguous terms related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation. When determining the ambiguity of the listed terms, we relied on information from explanatory dictionaries. "When the capital word is unambiguous, the dictionary entry is based on this meaning. In case of ambiguity, each value is written separately in a dark black Arabic numeral in a certain order."[7:20]. The meanings of the above terms are also marked in this way in explanatory dictionaries. It should be noted that not all meanings of ambiguous terms related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation may relate to this area. For example, explanatory dictionaries distinguish between two meanings of the "kamsuv" lexeme:

"KAMSUV 1 Suvi oz, suvi kam, suvi kamaygan. Kamsuv yer. Kamsuv daryo. **2** Shirasi oz, shirasi qochgan. Kamsuv olma. Meva yomon saqlansa, kamsuv bo'lib qoladi" [7:20].

Analysis and results. From the above example, it can be seen that the main meaning of the polysemous lexeme "kamsuv" is the terminological meaning related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation. In terminology, it is also observed that all the meanings of a polysemous word relate to a specific area. In general, "the expansion of the range of meanings of the term over time leads to the fact that it acquires a polysemantic character"[8:101-111]. This is also reflected in the expansion of the meaning of the lexeme, formed as a special term, under the

influence of linguistic community. This is a phenomenon that occurs even where the term expresses both broader and narrower concepts related to the industry. This situation also does not ignore ambiguous terms related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation. For example, it can be noted that both meanings of the “gidravlika” lexeme refer to the field of irrigation and land reclamation:

“**GIDRAVLIKA 1** Suyuqlik bosimi ta’sirida ishlaydigan. Gidravlik press. – U (Shodiyev) gidravlik usulda boshqariladigan yangi mola ixtiro qildi. Gazetadan.

2 Gidravlikaga oid, aloqador. Gidravlik qonuniyat” [7:20].

In lexemes created as terms, ambiguity is mainly formed in this way. The terminological meaning of one of the meanings in specialized polysemous lexemes from among the commonly used units should also be considered as natural. Because in such polysemous lexemes, the terminological meaning is considered as a derived meaning.

Conclusions and suggestions (conclusions/recommendations). The formal approach to ambiguity suggests that this phenomenon is more common in word-formation terms. It is a bit difficult to find the phenomenon of ambiguity in complex terms. For this reason, our analysis is based on the fact that ambiguity is found in words related to irrigation and land reclamation. In general, the limitation of the ambiguity of a term by the norms of categorical ambiguity, the presence of simultaneously signs of more than one category in the concept that the term represents, is noted in the sources [9:7-18]. As long as there is a phenomenon of ambiguity even in the lexical units representing terms, this will be the basis for analysis to determine how migration occurred.

In ambiguous terms related to the field of irrigation and land reclamation, the metaphorical meaning of the type of migration is a significant part. Most terms are accepted into the terminology system from generally accepted units. In fact, three aspects are distinguished in the formation of terms:

- 1) adding more than one word to the expression of one nominative case (compound terms);
- 2) specialization of the meaning of existing linguistic units;
- 3) borrowing words from other languages”[10:7].

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