THE CLASSIFICATION OF POLYSEMY AND VARIATION IN ENGLISH VERBS

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Abstract: The current state of scientific development of topical problems of linguistics, the tasks of lexicology, the prospects for the general development of the theory of meaning and evaluation necessitate the search for linguistic innovations, a new look at previous problems and involve many questions that have not been studied comparatively in the orbit of scientific research in linguistics.

Keywords: lexicology, semasiology, polysemy, monosemy, diachronic, synchronic, verb, force-dynamic, basis.

Lexicology is the field that studies lexical units of the language, as well as polysemous words. The branch of lexicology that studies the semantic structure of words and related phenomena is called semasiology. Some words have only one lexical meaning, some have two or more lexical meanings. According to this feature, they are divided into two:

1. Words having only one lexical meaning, i.e. monosemy;
2. Words having two or more lexical meanings, i.e. polysemy.

All language units are grouped into two groups: monosemantic and polysemantic, of which polysemantic language units require special attention. Polysemy is characteristic of both lexical units and grammatical units. Accordingly, there are two types of polysemy:

1. Lexical polysemy is the phenomenon of polysemy in lexical units;
2. Grammatical polysemy is the phenomenon of polysemy in grammatical units.

There are two types of lexical polysemy:

1. Lexical polysemy is the phenomenon of multiple meanings in words;
2. Phraseological polysemy is the phenomenon of polysemy in phrases.

Monosemy is considered to be characteristic of the period of initial use of a newly created word and a newly acquired word. Terms are also usually monosemantic. Among monosemantic words conditionally, proper nouns are also included. Each word is monosemantic according to its creation: it appears as the name of an object, sign, relation. Later, it serves as a name for other events, thus changing its meaning and developing it. As a result, various shifts in the meaning of the word occur, so as one of the consequences, a monosemantic word turns into a polysemantic word.

Lexical polysemy is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. The development of the lexical meaning of almost every word requires a concrete, individual approach. Therefore, it is very difficult to define and systematize lexical meanings. General opinions about the polysemy of the word usually serve only to create an idea about the development of the lexical meaning of the word. The lexical meanings of simple polysemantic words act only as a category to which they belong. They include all polysemantic words related to verbs and pronouns in the Uzbek language. That is, the lexical meanings of words belonging to the group of verbs and pronouns do not fulfill the function of another group. It is not difficult to understand this idea if it is interpreted in polysemantic words related to the verb group. Because words belonging to the verb group generally have their own form in Turkic languages, they do not accept the forms of other groups in their pure state, and do not perform the function of other groups. It should be noted that the verb has not entered into any special form, and in the case of a pure verb, it does not function as a different category based on any lexical meaning. If one of the characteristic forms of the verb is an adjective, adverb, or noun of action, it will inevitably change to another category. In any case, this is characteristic of the characteristic form of the verb. It should be explained differently that the lexical meanings of the words belonging to the pronoun category do not appear in the function of another category. Because the word belonging to the pronoun family is replaced by another word family. The lexical meanings in its content may be performing a task related to different categories. However, they remain characteristic of the pronoun family due to their abstract nature and the fact that they do not express concepts directly, but point to them or show them.

It can be seen that all polysemantic words in the group of verbs and pronouns are pure polysemantic words. In English, the phenomenon of polysemy is a comprehensive phenomenon, and it is approached in two ways: diachronic and synchronic. The change in the semantic structure of the word requires a diachronic study. Diachronically, polysemy refers to the fact that a word retains its original meaning and acquires one or another new meaning at the same time. Diachronic semantic analysis of the polysemantic English word "table" revealed that its initial meaning (a flat slab of stone or wood) is equivalent to the Old English meaning. and the rest of the meanings are derivative meanings, which are derived from the original meaning.

Polysemy has become an object of increasing theoretical interest as models of language competence have become both more lexically centered and more attentive to the vagaries as well as the commonalities of lexical meaning. The basic problem remains how to establish polysemy: how do we know when we have distinct multiple but related meanings?

Many workers within lexical semantics have tried to establish criteria to differentiate polysemy from vagueness (monosemy). Merely having distinct denotata. One useful way to think about the semantics of abstract verbs such as the light heads of these phrases is in terms of force-dynamic schemata. First identified as such by Talmy, 1985, Talmy, 1988, force dynamic schemata are cognitive constructions of entities' interactions with respect to force the exertion of force, the resistance to force, the overcoming of resistance, the blocking of force and removal of that blockage, and so on and constitute basic organizing principles of lexical.

In this section I will look at a few of the verbs which can head LVCs. The analyses of these light verbs will not correspond in all details: this is natural given the variations in the semantics of their heavy counterparts, since my aim here is to show the semantic relationship between the heavy senses and their light-verb counterparts. Nevertheless, we can find common aspects of the semantics of these light verbs: I will make reference throughout to the force-dynamic aspects of their meaning.

The major intention of this paper has been to demonstrate that certain aspects of the semantics of some ordinary English verbs serve as a basis on which their use is extended into 'light verb' and related constructions. Secondarily I hope to have shown the specific utility of appealing to force-dynamics as the organizing frame for these extensions. In their basic or heavy uses, the verbs considered all incorporate distinctive force-dynamic organizations.

I would like in this section to reiterate the general points: a force-dynamic schema, or parts of that schema, which semantically characterizes a basic or heavy sense of a verb is extended or abstracted to light uses. This extension or abstraction typically involves a shift in the conceptual domain in which the force dynamic schema applies. The relationship between heavy and light uses, while often highly conventionalized and even semantically idiomatic, is regular cross-lexically.

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