

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLYSEMANTIC PHILOSOPHICAL TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Narzulloyeva Fotima Nusratillo qizi
fotimanarzulloyeva09@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

This article examines the concept of terminology, focusing on the characteristics of polysemantic philosophical terms in the Uzbek language. By comparing definitions of polysemy and synonymy provided by various scholars, the study analyzes the relationship between terms and general vocabulary. Furthermore, it explores the presence of synonymic pairs within the philosophical terminology of the Uzbek language, particularly those formed through the adoption of foreign lexemes from Arabic, Latin, Greek, and French. The article emphasizes how these terms evolve through semantic relationships and highlights the significant role of etymological analysis in understanding their development.

Key Words: Terminology, polysemy, synonymy, philosophical terms, Uzbek language, lexicology, etymology, semantic relationships, foreign lexemes.

INTRODUCTION

A term, as a unit of a logical-conceptual system, is inherently bound to a particular field. Its systematic study as an object of linguistics has contributed to the development of term definitions, terminology problems, and the establishment of terminology as a distinct field of study. Prominent linguists such as V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, A.A. Reformatskiy, O.S. Akhmanova, A.S. Gerd, and R.A. Budagov has made significant contributions to the understanding of the semantic properties of terms, their stylistic neutrality, and the generality of terminology across languages. Terminology as a scientific field has grown out of the need to classify and organize the specialized language used in various academic and professional disciplines. The study of terms goes beyond simple definitions, delving into how words encapsulate complex ideas and establish themselves within specific domains. As terminology has evolved, key issues such as semantic precision, synonymy, and polysemy have emerged, especially in highly abstract fields like philosophy. In the context of the Uzbek language, philosophical terms serve as a fascinating case study to explore these linguistic phenomena.

MAIN PART

The Concept of Polysemy. Polysemy refers to a single linguistic unit possessing multiple meanings, as described by A.A. Reformatskiy and V.P. Danilenko. Despite the presence of multiple meanings, the relationship between these meanings is preserved, allowing them to be qualified as lexical-semantic variants of the same word. However, it is important to note that polysemy is not characteristic of terms. If a term becomes polysemous, it loses its status as a term and becomes part of the general vocabulary. Synonymy in Terminology. Synonymy, the presence of different words with similar meanings, is not typical for terms either. Nonetheless, modern linguistics has identified synonymic pairs within many scientific terminological systems, which help clarify meanings and improve speech clarity. Synonymic terms may arise through various processes, including word formation within the language or the adoption of terms from other languages. In the Uzbek philosophical lexicon, synonymy manifests in two primary forms. First, a native term is paired with a loanword from another language, such as Arabic or Greek. For example, the native Uzbek term *modda* coexists with its Latin-derived synonym *materiya* (both meaning "matter"), which originated from philosophical texts translated into Uzbek. The second form involves two native Uzbek terms that may have developed separately but have come to represent the same philosophical concept.[5; P.45]

These synonyms serve an essential function in philosophy, as they allow scholars and speakers to access a broader range of expressions when discussing nuanced topics. At the same time, they also reflect the linguistic diversity that characterizes the development of Uzbek as a philosophical language[1;P.89].

In the study of Uzbek philosophical terms, two types of synonymic pairs have been identified. The first type consists of native Uzbek lexemes paired with loanwords, while the second type comprises two native Uzbek terms. Examples of loanword-native synonymic pairs include terms borrowed from Arabic, Latin, Greek, and French that have become synonymous with their native counterparts. These include:

- Latin-derived pairs: *modda* — *materiya* (matter); *moddagaro* — *materializm* (materialism); *sanaviya* — *dualizm* (dualism).
- Greek-derived pairs: *vaudoniya* — *monizm* (monism); *shakkokiya* — *skeptitsizm* (skepticism); *marifatshinosy* — *gnoseologiya* (gnoseology).

These synonymic pairs reflect the influence of different linguistic and cultural sources on the development of Uzbek philosophical terminology. The examination

of etymology plays a critical role in understanding how terms evolve and how their meanings shift over time. In some cases, terms derived from foreign languages may acquire new meanings, thus becoming synonymous with native words. This study highlights the importance of considering the etymological background of terms when analyzing their lexical and semantic variations. The etymological background of many Uzbek philosophical terms provides insight into their semantic evolution. For instance, terms like *gnoseologiya* (gnoseology) or *aksiologiya* (axiology) have deep roots in Greek philosophy, where they were coined to discuss complex theories of knowledge and value, respectively. These terms have since entered the Uzbek lexicon, either directly or via intermediary languages, such as Arabic or Russian, where they were adapted to fit local linguistic and conceptual frameworks.

CONCLUSION

The study of polysemy and synonymy within philosophical terminology in the Uzbek language reveals the dynamic nature of terms and their interaction with general vocabulary. While terms are typically resistant to polysemy, their synonymic variants, often arising from foreign lexemes, enhance the richness and precision of the language. Understanding the etymological origins of these terms sheds light on their development and helps clarify their usage within specialized fields. The continued exploration of these relationships can contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic evolution and the role of terminology in knowledge transmission.

REFERENCES:

1. Актуальные вопросы филологии. Выпуск V. - Душанбе, 2012. - 416с.
2. Актуальные проблемы методики обучения иностранным языкам на современном этапе. - Душанбе, 2010. - 230 с.
3. Амосова Н.Н. Этимологические основы словарного состава современного английского языка. - М., Изд-во лит-ры на иноязыках, 1956.-220 с.
4. Виноградов, В.В. Словообразование в его отношении к грамматике и лексикологии, в сборнике: Вопросы теории и истории языка в свете трудов И.В. Сталина по языкознанию, М., 1952. - С. 112.
5. Гальперин И.Р. и Черкасская Е.Б. Лексикология английского языка. М., 1956. -297 с.