



## MAIN INDICATORS OF POLYFUNCTIONAL TERMS

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**Annotation:** *this article tried to summarize the views on the current phenomenon of polyfunctionality in Uzbek and world linguistics and to outline the views on the features of polyfunctionality of terms and generalleksik units in the current Uzbek literary language.*

**Keywords:** *term, polyfunctionality, task, polysemy, conversion.*

Polyfunctionality is a combination of various functions together. Polyfunctionality is distinguished as a characteristic of units of varying degrees.

It is well-known that the term polyfunction is a commonly used term in the fields of technology, chemistry, biology, and a number of other fields of science, generally meaning that an object simultaneously identifies several functional characteristics.

The term polyfunctionality is also used in linguistics. The concept of polyfunctional vocabulary is considered one of the most complex issues in world linguistics. When this phenomenon was studied from a linguistic point of view, it was initially believed that polyfunction was associated with ammonia. Within European languages, the phenomenon will also be studied in conjunction with ammonia and poliemia. Polyfunctionality occurs directly related to the linguistic possibilities of the language. Although the expansion of the functional capabilities of grammatical forms, or polyfunctionality, has been widely studied in Uzbek and world linguistics, it is difficult to say that the issue of polyfunctional vocabulary has found a complete solution in world linguistics.

Polyfunctionality is a common phenomenon in the Uzbek language. Many of the grammatical forms available in modern English have been found to have a characteristic of polyfunctionality.

The issue of polyfunctionality in the field of terminology is one of the events that has not yet been fully studied. Linguists argue that polyfunction is an event associated with a conversion event. In dictionary of linguistic terms, Russian linguist O.S.Axmanova describes "Conversion is an event where a certain word comes in another category of words without receiving any affix." [Axmanova,1966:197].

Polyfunctionality is distinguished as a characteristic of language level units. Linguists have acknowledged that there are polypunctional characteristics of morphine, lectures, phrases, and auxiliary words.

The fact that morphine acts simultaneously as an affix and itself is the main indicator that it is polyfunctional. V.A. Plungyan admits: "Polyfunctionality is a permanent phenomenon in Esperan language as a vocabulary morphine, i.e. as supplements and as a part of independent horses and verbs themselves." [Plungyan, 2000:226].

The polypunctional phenomenon observed in terms has also been the focus of the attention of terminologists. In particular, linguist M.K. Timofeyeva wrote: "The



interdisciplinary policy and polyfunctionality of terms depend on many factors. The terminological system that serves science is subject to two events: a public system and a system of scientific concepts." [Timofeyeva, 2009].

Polyfunctionality is also common in English, which has also been studied in the field of Uzbek linguistics. "When a word is viewed as having several linguistic meanings of a certain word, the occurrence of the polyfunction of words is related to conversion," M.Mirtojiyev argues. In his "Uzbek Language Semasiology" lesson, the scientist focuses on polyfunction when he reflects on a word and related events. [Mirtojiyev, 2010:288]

Linguist Azim Aliyev also emphasizes that polyfunctionality and conversion events are interconnected events and describes the conversion in his Dictionary of Linguistic Terms as follows: "Conversion is a phonetic and morphological change in the word, switch from one word category to another, thus producing a new word. According to Conversion, some of the linguistic meanings of the word will also serve as the second category, and its registration will be given polyfunctionally. [Haggaiev, 2002:58]

The existence of polyfunction among language units and terms has long been known to science. But at different times, the reaction to this phenomenon differed. For example, in Russian linguistics, the important role of polyfunction in the language movement has always been recognized in the traditional field of linguistics. However, structural concepts do not take into account the uncertainty of the word as a negative state. Therefore, the polyfunction that is always available in the language causes a variety of opinions among linguists. [Nesterova, 2021]

The phenomenon of polyfunction by Russian linguists is also called grammatical ammonia. V.V. Vinogradov divides ammonia into grammatical ammonia (polyfunction) and linguistic ammonia (omonymy). [Vinogradov, 1953:29] A.T.Krivososov writes: "If we follow the tradition, we can assume that lectures that preserve the semantic invariant in the transition from class to class are polyfunctional lectures, and lectures that do not preserve semantic invariant when switching from class to class are ammonium lectures." [Krivososov, 2012:582]

If we stop the phenomenon of polyfunction between terms, as an example, we can cite the term "anthropocentrism." The electronic encyclopedia Wikipedia describes "anthropocentrism" as an interdisciplinary term based on a variety of fields of work. We compare the following descriptions:

1. The teaching of anthropocentrism in philosophy is that man is the center of the universe and the purpose of all that is happening in the world serves mankind; this in turn is the theory of anthropocentrism and anti-cosmotrism as a philosophical paradigm [Wikipedia].

2. Anthropocentrism in ecology- the ecological laws of wild nature and the interaction with nature are subject only to the economic interests of people. The concept of anthropocentrism is contrary to the concept of ecological paradigm biocentrism -- the idea that human society interacts with survival. It is not considered that humanity should be subject to the rule of nature and biological laws and must maintain the integrity and stability of the biosphere [Wikipedia].

