Polysemous words and the problems of their linguistic interpretation in educational dictionaries

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Polysemous words, considered an important means of revealing the lexical and semantic possibilities of language, are the goal of continuous language development, possession of linguistic units by the semantics of expression characteristic of various speech situations, ensuring the stability of the basis (core)lexical system, the use of one word for several things to name an event, a sign, an action, circumstances and thereby ensure the compactness of the construction of the language, the role of artistic and visual means of language in the formation of such stable combinations as a counting phrase, figurative expression, the idiom is revealed. The analysis of a multivalued lexeme from the point of view of language-speech division is carried out. From this point of view, linguistics explains the semantic characteristics of semes and types by level:

1) nominative (denotative) seme;

2) expressive (figurative, additive semantic, connotative) seme;

3) functional (functional) seme.

Single-family and multi-family lexemes arise in speech as polysemantic words, i.e. in speech; manifestations of the sememe of the lexeme are given[1]. Speech manifestations of stable integers and varieties are infinite. In contrast to unambiguous (mono semantic) words, in polysemous (polysemous) words, according to the ratio of the lexeme with the named thing, object, sign, proper (nominative, head, original, correct, unmotivated) and figurative (contextual meaning, derived meaning, motivated) meanings are distinguished.

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[1] Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. O'zbek tili sistem leksikologiyasi asoslari. – O'qituvchi, Toshkent, 1995, – B.72.

There are several ways of occurrence of a derived meaning in speech associated with extralinguistic and intralinguistic factors. Although the development of lexical meaning, polysemy, and the ways of the origin of derived meaning has been a source of research for many studies in linguistics from Herman Paul (1880) to the present day, even in Uzbek linguistics, the question of ways to form a figurative meaning is still the subject of several disputes, discussions, and this has been repeatedly discussed in a number of works performed in recent years. It is weighted in the analysis.

So the dictionary appeared that the linguistic interpretation of polysemous words in dictionaries was the focus of linguists' attention. In particular, in the early Turkic dictionary, "Devonu lugotit Turk" Mahmoud Koshgari does not lose sight of the explanation of the derived meanings that arise on the basis of almost all the ways of name migration, in particular, metaphors, metonymy, and synecdoche. "For every calm and stable, immobile, immobile thing was called **an Amul**. Accordingly, Kind people with a verb are also called amulets (I, 104)[2]" also in the dictionary you can find an explanation of figurative meanings formed on the basis of metonymy: ala is a dog, a man with the body of Ola. A black and white horse is called an ala. Bagrat Khan opposed ala Baldi Bek Khan, became an enemy of the Khan, and made an alliance with the enemy of the Khan. A:j is the Moon, a fourteen–day Moon. Tolun a:j is called. A: j is a month; a period of time consisting of 30 days[3].

There are also a number of problems related to the lexicographic interpretation of polysemous words in bilingual dictionaries, the main of which are the differentiation of purely verbal or linguistic figurative meanings, the approach to interpretation in a synchronous rather than diachronic aspect, the differentiation of polysemicity and form formation, the determination of the order of placement of derived meanings in a dictionary entry, the development

[15] Dadaboyev H. "Devoni lug'atit turk" asarida polisemiyaning ifodalanishi. № 2, Tүrkologiya, 2018, – B. 32-37.;

[16] M. Koshg'ariy. Devonu lug 'otit turk. Turkiy so 'zlar devoni. 3 Volumes. Volume 1. Translator and publisher: S. Mutallibov. FAN, Toshkent, 1960, – B.110.

of a system of exercises and tasks, the collection of illustrative examples, and others can be listed.

A bilingual dictionary is a mega system with internal nodes, which by its architectural composition consists of **mega-, macro -, micro-, multi-, and medio** systems. A megastructure is a basic structure (framework structure) of a dictionary, which completely covers everything from the dictionary cover and title to the introduction, corpus, and appendices. **Macrostructure** is considered the core of the dictionary; the dictionary consists of a set of articles (dictionary corpus, dictionary). It determines the order of the dictionary units – lemmas in the dictionary. **Microstructure** is a dictionary entry based on the title *word* and its semantics, tags, and links. The microstructure of the dictionary reflects the structure of the article.

Multistructure is a component of a dictionary entry. The title word, grammatical and phonetic marks, lexical meaning, semantics, illustrative reference, and other parts. **Mediostructure**-parts are typical for the construction of ideographic and electronic educational dictionaries, attached to the general vocabulary material in order to achieve volumetric compactness.

The mega system of bilingual dictionaries is explained in detail in the following table according to the architectural structure:

Table 1.

The mega system of bilingual dictionaries

Concept	Explanation
Megastructure	a basic structure (ramochnaya struktura) that covers the contents of the dictionary from the dictionary

	cover and name, the introduction, the corpus to the applications
Macrostructure	is considered the core of the dictionary, and the dictionary consists of a collection of articles (lexical corpus, vocabulary)
Microstructure	the dictionary is based on the article, the main word and its semantics, tags (tags), and references, the dictionary reflects the structure of the article
Multi structure	a component of a dictionary article (entry). Headword, grammatical and phonetic tags, dictionary meaning, semanticization, illustrative reference, and other parts
Mediostructure	parts that are specific to the construction of ideographic and electronic educational dictionaries and are added to the general vocabulary material in order to achieve volume compactness.

The analysis of the megastructure of modern bilingual dictionaries shows that the megastructure of the educational dictionary of polysemous words has both components inherent in all dictionaries and parts included based on lexical properties, that is, polysemous words have special parts that characterize the dictionary. These parts have different terms in different languages. Most of them form synonyms with an analog or alternative based on tracing paper from one language to another and are used in parallel.

For example, a list of abbreviations – a list of abbreviations, symbols, contracts, list of abbreviations; introductory article-preface, preface, from the compilers, preface, introduction, introductory article, introduction, foreword, front matter, preface; vocabulary – word, dictionary corpus, dictionary, corpus, the body of the dictionary, middle matter, body matter, names; application – applications, supplements, back matter; educational and methodical device-explanatory part, instructions for working with a dictionary, popular science article, educational and methodical complex, about this book; "How to use a dictionary?", "How to use the dictionary?", "User's Manual", "Key to dictionary entries", "How to use the dictionary?" and so on.

Special components of polysemous words in educational dictionaries are the key elements of organizing bilingual or multilingual dictionaries and they are structured as follows:

Table 1.3.

Special components of polysemous words in bilingual educational dictionaries

Components	Explanation
List of abbreviations	list of abbreviations, symbols, contractions, list of abbreviations
Introduction	introduction, foreword, front matter, preface
Dictionary	dictionary, corpus, the body of the dictionary, middle matter, body matter, names
Prilogenia	supplements, back matter

Explanatory part	explanatory part, instructions for working with the dictionary, About this book; "How to use the dictionary?", "User's Manual", "Key to dictionary entries", "How to use the dictionary?"

It should also be noted that the position in the dictionary mega-device of a number of components, such as popular scientific materials in the dictionary, grammatical rules, and bibliography, is not strict. This information can be contained in various dictionaries both in the introduction and as part of the educational and methodological complex, applications. Most researchers, including M.S.Kovaleva, distinguish mandatory and arbitrary components in the structure of the dictionary[4].

Based on the analysis of the mega-arrangement of bilingual dictionaries compiled on the basis of modern lexicographic concepts of the world educational lexicography, we present the English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English polysemous words that make up the educational dictionary and the mutual arrangement of these parts in the vocabulary:

1. Organizational part:

1.1. Cover and title of the dictionary (title page)

1.2. Dictionary annotation (approval sheet).

2. Introduction article.

3. Educational and methodical devices.

4. Abbreviations and additional information

4.1. List of sources from which illustrations were obtained to explain contextual meanings.

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[4] Ковалева М.С. Особенности состава и организации мегаструктуры английского антропонимического словаря // Фундаментальные исследования. – 2014. – № 12-2. – С. 425-428.; URL: https://fundamental-research.ru/ru/article/view?id=36246

4.2. List of abbreviations.

4.3. Overview of the transcription signs used in the dictionary.

5. Vocabulary corpus.

6. Applications.

6.1. List of irregular verbs.

6.2. List of geographical names.

6.3. List of abbreviated words.