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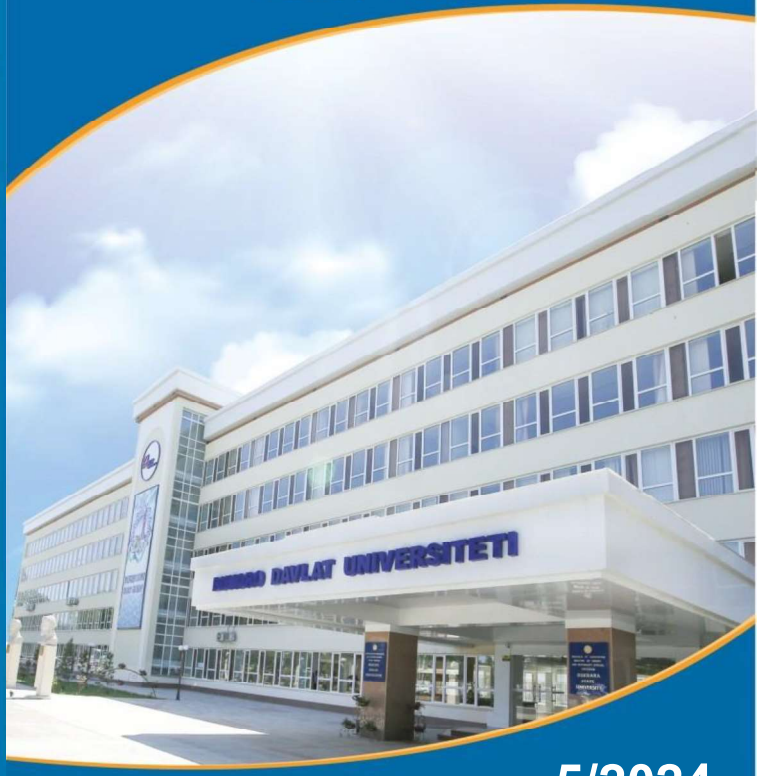

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EXPLORING THE POLYSEMY OF WORDS IN PROVERBS: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract. *Proverbs offer valuable insights into social values, customs, and beliefs, and are an essential component of human language and culture. On the other hand, proverbs are more difficult to read and comprehend because of the polysemous structure of their terminology. This research paper explores the polysemy of words in proverbs, examining how a single word inside a proverb can have multiple meanings and interpretations. This study attempts to understand the complex relationships between words, their various meanings, and the contexts in which they are used in proverbs using linguistic analysis.*

Key words: *Linguistic analysis, phenomenon, interpretation, linguistic nuances, cultural background, metaphorical, language complexity, semantic polysemy.*

MAQOLLARDA SO‘ZLARNING POLISEMIYASINI O‘RGANISH: LINGVISTIK TAHLIL

Annotatsiya. *Maqollar ijtimoiy qadriyatlar, urf-odatlar va e'tiqodlar haqida qimmatli fikrlarni beradi hamda inson tili va madaniyatining muhim tarkibiy qismidir. Boshqa tomondan, atamalarning ko‘p ma’noli tuzilishi tufayli maqollarni o‘qish va tushunish qiyinroq. Ushbu tadqiqot ishida maqollardagi so‘zlarning ko‘p ma’noliligi o‘rganilib, maqol ichidagi bir so‘z qanday qilib bir necha ma’no va talqinlarga ega bo‘lishi o‘rganiladi. Ushbu tadqiqot so‘zlar o‘rtasidagi murakkab munosabatlarni, ularning turli ma’nolarini va maqollarda qo‘llanish kontekstlarini lingvistik tahlil yordamida tushunishga harakat qiladi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *lingvistik tahlil, hodisa, talqin, lingvistik nuanslar, madaniy fon, metafora, til murakkabligi, semantik polisemiya.*

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ МНОГОСЕМИИ СЛОВ В ПОСЛОВИЯХ: ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация. *Пословицы дают ценную информацию о социальных ценностях, обычаях и верованиях и являются важным компонентом человеческого языка и культуры. С другой стороны, пословицы труднее читать и понимать из-за многозначной структуры их терминологии. В этой исследовательской работе исследуется многозначность слов в пословицах, исследуется, как одно слово в пословице может иметь несколько значений и интерпретаций. В этом исследовании делается попытка понять сложные отношения между словами, их различными значениями и контекстами, в которых они используются в пословицах, с помощью лингвистического анализа.*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистический анализ, феномен, интерпретация, лингвистические нюансы, культурный фон, метафоричность, языковая сложность, семантическая полисемия.*

Introduction. Proverbs are short sayings that convey ethical concepts or conventional wisdom; they are frequently stated figuratively or allegorically. Proverbs' use of language, where words have many meanings and interpretations within a particular cultural or historical context, is one of their most fascinating features. The polysemous character of proverbial phrases gives these shortened sayings depth and richness, offering levels of meaning that deepen our comprehension of interpersonal relationships and cultural customs.

The phenomenon known as polysemy occurs when a single word or phrase can have more than one meaning or interpretation. Polysemy in the context of proverbs complicates the interpretation and evaluation of these brief, clever proverbs. Linguists and researchers can reveal the complexities and subtleties hidden in these cultural artifacts, providing light on the complex interactions between language, culture, and communication by examining the polysemy of words in proverbs.

Methods. The polysemy of words in proverbs is examined in this research using linguistic analysis. A collection of proverbs from many languages and cultures is chosen for analysis. The goal is to identify instances of polysemy—a phenomenon in which a single word can have several meanings or interpretations depending on the context in which it is used—in proverbs. Deconstructing the proverbs, determining

keywords, and investigating the numerous interpretations and implications attached to those concepts are all part of the analysis process.

Results and Discussion. The intriguing world of polysemy in proverbs is revealed by the linguistic analysis's results. Words such as **"heart," "hand," "head," and "face"** are discovered to have many meanings within distinct proverbs, reflecting the diverse cultural and linguistic traditions from which these sayings develop. Proverb interpretation becomes more complex and ambiguous due to word polysemy, necessitating a sophisticated grasp of linguistic nuances, cultural background, and context.

The varied ways in which the human heart is metaphorically used in language and culture might help to explain the multiple meanings of the word "heart" within different proverbs.

According to science, the heart is an essential component of the human body that acts as the hub of the circulatory system, distributing blood throughout the body to provide organs with nutrition and oxygen. However, the heart is frequently connected to emotions, sensations, and deepest ambitions in a metaphorical or symbolic sense.

For example, in the saying **"Home is where the heart is,"** the concept of **"heart"** refers to a person's emotional connections and sense of identity. This is under the psychology theory of attachment, which contends that people naturally respond to close companionship and emotional ties.

Likewise, in the proverb, **"Absence makes the heart grow fonder,"** the word **"heart"** refers to the sentimental craving or desire that can surface when one is parted from an important relationship. This is consistent with the psychology of love, which is that love stimulates feelings of attachment and bonding by releasing hormones like oxytocin and dopamine into the brain.

For example, Uzbek proverb **“Yetim o‘g‘lon – yuraksiz, Yetim o‘g‘loq - quyruqsiz”** is about orphans and widows. However, they serve honestly with hard work, some godless rich and officials, their family members did not consider these poor people as human beings, looked down on them and humiliated them. This phenomenon is expressed in proverbs.[5] In this proverb, the word "heart" is used to express a person's emotional connection and sense of belonging.

All things considered, the various interpretations of the word **"heart"** found in various proverbs can be linked to the complicated interaction of biological, psychological, and cultural elements that influence human language and communication.

It is essential to explain the many connotations of the word "hand" in various proverbs from a linguistic and cultural viewpoint. Sociolinguistics and Linguistics are two scientific fields that study language and communication.

"Hands" in the saying **"Many hands make light work"** refers to actual hands that carry out duties. A scientific explanation might have to do with the division of labor and teamwork concepts, which hold that a task can be completed more rapidly and efficiently by a group of people than by a single person. Studies in organizational behavior and social psychology that show the advantages of cooperation and teamwork in accomplishing shared objectives can be connected to this.

The word **"hand"** has a metaphorical connotation in the proverb, **"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"** signifying possession or assurance. The meaning of this expression can be scientifically understood in terms of risk assessment and decision-making. It represents the natural tendency of humans to place a higher value on certain or instantaneous results than on possible but ambiguous gains. This idea is consistent with studies conducted in cognitive psychology and psychological economics, which examine how people make decisions based on perceived benefits and risks.

The proverb, **"The left hand doesn't know what the right hand is doing"** indicates a lack of communication or coordination between two people. Scientifically speaking, it may be connected to research on hemisphere specialization in the brain conducted in neuropsychology and neuroscience. Since the left and right hemispheres of the brain perform distinct tasks, communication problems between them may cause inefficiencies or behavioral misinterpretations.

In the Uzbek proverb **“Qo‘l yetmasga bo‘y cho‘zma”**, when parents give advice to their children about the obstacles of life, a person depends on his physical, material, and spiritual strength. They tell him that he should work and not attempt work that he is not capable of, otherwise the consequences will be bad.[5] In this proverb, the word "hand" is used in the sense of "opportunity".

The multiple interpretations of the word **"hand"** in numerous proverbs highlight the complexity of language, thought, and social interaction. Gaining an understanding of these nuances can help one gain an understanding of decision-making processes, cultural expressions, and human behavior.

Science provides an explanation for the various interpretations of the word **"head"** in proverbs by pointing to language complexity and semantic polysemy.

A situation when a single word or phrase has more than one meaning or interpretation is referred to as ambiguous in linguistics. For instance, the word **"head"** can refer to the part of the body that is located above the neck or it can be used figuratively to denote control, leadership, or power. Proverbs that employ the word "head" may take on various interpretations due to this ambiguity.

On the other hand, the phenomenon known as semantic polysemy describes how a single word can have several related interpretations that are all derived from the same fundamental concept. The idea of a central, significant, or highest component of something connects the word **"head"** to its multiple connotations, both literally and metaphorically.

"Head" can refer to the team leader or group leader in the proverb **"Many hands make light work."** The team's "head" is in charge of organizing and leading the group's activities to ensure that everyone is not overworked and that the task is split equally.

In Uzbek proverbs such as “Bo‘lar odam o‘n beshida bosh bo‘lar, Bo‘lmas odam o‘ttizida yosh bo‘lar”, “Baliq boshidan sasiydi”, “Suv boshidan loyqar”, the somatism of "head" expresses the meaning of "leader", "boss". The figurative meaning of these proverbs is that any breakdown, decay, crisis begins with "leaders".

As we can see, depending on the context, the word **"head"** in numerous proverbs can signify different things, such as leader, pride, or mind.

As a result, the inherent ambiguity and polysemy of the word **"head"** can be used to explain proverbs that employ it in a variety of contexts. These multiple readings give the language more depth and variety and enable nuanced interpretations and expressions in conversation.

According to science, polysemy is the reason behind the various connotations of the word "face" in various proverbs. The language phenomenon known as polysemy occurs when a single word or phrase has several connected meanings. In the example of the word "face," cognitive processes like conceptual metaphor and metonymy can be used to understand the word's multiple meanings in numerous proverbs.

Understanding one notion as a reflection of another is known as a conceptual metaphor, and it can give words like **"face"** several different interpretations. For example, in the expression **"to save face"** the word **"face"** is symbolically used to allude to one's reputation or social position. This cognitive ability to interpret abstract notions in terms of more concrete, physical ones facilitates this metaphorical extension of the word's original definition, which refers to the front location of the head.

Conversely, metonymy is the practice of substituting one idea for another that is somewhat related. In proverbs like **"to look someone in the face"** or **"to put on a brave face"** the term **"face"** is used metonymically to describe an individual's feelings, manner, or attitude. The connection between the physical face and underlying psychological states or behaviors is what these expressions rely on.

All things considered, the many connotations attached to the word "face" in various proverbs can be rationally explained by the processes of conceptual metaphor and metonymy, which enable speakers to employ language dynamically and imaginatively to transmit complex meanings and metaphorical extensions of words.

The arguments emphasize the importance it is to take polysemy into account when analyzing proverbs. Through the recognition of the various interpretations and meanings that words in proverbs can have, scholars can acquire a more profound comprehension of the complexity and diversity of these linguistic creations. Proverbs' use of polysemy to express profound knowledge and insights through words that go beyond their literal definitions highlights the dynamic nature of language and society.

Conclusion. In summary, this scientific study provides information on the polysemy of words in proverbs and highlights the significance of taking into account many interpretations and meanings when analyzing these cultural components. Proverbs' complex word relationships, polysemous character, and the cultural contexts in which they are interconnected can all be seen through linguistic study. Researchers can improve their knowledge of language, culture, and human communication by comprehending the proverbs' intricate word polysemy, which will reveal the enormous amount of knowledge contained in these brief proverbs. Additional investigation into the word polysemy found in proverbs might help illuminate the intriguing relationship between language, culture, and meaning.

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