

## METONYMY OF NOUNS AND THEIR POLYFUNCTIONALITY

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Metonymy is the transfer of the name of a thing, sign or action to the name of another thing, sign or action based on external or internal connection. In the Uzbek language, there are various forms of transferring the meaning of words by means of metonymy.

The manifestations of metonymy are as follows: 1) from the name of the subject → to the name of the subject; 2) from the external name of the thing → to the internal name; 3) from the name of a concrete thing → to an abstract name; 4) from a common name to a similar name.

From the name of the subject → to the name of the subject. In the Uzbek language, the type of interdependence of metonymy is very common, and it is considered one of the sources that fills the polysemy of words, and ellipsis has a special place in this phenomenon. For example, gold is one of the precious rare metals. A special type of money was made from it in connection with the economy, more precisely, the demand and need of trade, and it was initially circulated under the names of golden money and golden aqcha. At the same time, these compounds are ellipsis based on the economic regime. Ultimately, the word gold itself began to be used in the sense of "money minted from gold". For example: Among the various coins found in Koshtepa's chest, it was found that there were fifteen pieces of gold. ("Turkistan" newspaper)

It is known that the news taking place in our life led to the use of a number of words, for example, the word "gold" in new meanings. In particular, in order to reward achievements in education, physical culture and sports, there were awards "given for special services or achievements". The best of them was called the gold medal. For

example: Gold medalists are admitted to the university without an exam. Rustam Kasimov won first place in the world chess competition and was awarded a gold medal. In some newspaper reports, instead of the combination of gold medal (also silver medal, bronze medal), it can be seen that the word gold itself is used in this sense based on metonymy, which is the result of ellipsis: Our country is light athletes won two gold, one silver, three bronze. ("Sport" newspaper)

It should be noted that although the word "gold" in the sense of "money" is synonymous with the word "gold", it cannot be related to the word "gold" in the sense of "medal".

Therefore, the word gold, although it is used figuratively by means of metonymy, has acquired a denotative rather than a connotative meaning.

The term "glass production enterprise" means "hard and transparent material". As a result of the transfer of its denotative meaning, an adjectival meaning like "made of this material" is understood. For example, Menga turned around, took his left eye - a glass eye - and began to wipe it with a handkerchief. (R. Fayziy) The word shisha in the example means "made of glass" and has become adjectival, that is, it has acquired polyfunctionality. A metonymic meaning has arisen from this word due to the need of speech demand. As a result, a sema with the meaning "bottle made of such material" was formed: Oil bottle. A bottle with a narrow neck, etc. For example: Steel finished a bottle of mineral water in one go. ("Bekajon" newspaper) In the following example, it can be seen that the word glass has become an adjective and acquired polyfunctionality: "Here, take these to the glass shop," said Sadiq to his son. ("Darakchi" newspaper)

From the external name of the thing → to the internal name. This type of metonymy is distinguished from other types by its wide distribution. This is a metonymy based on the spatial relationship of things. This metonymy occurs as follows: let's say there are two things, objects. The second is placed inside the first of them. As a result, both external and internal names of such a condition are often referred to by the same word. Here are two examples where the word kosa is used:

1. After the soup was brought to the guests in cotton bowls, the noisy conversation stopped. (Oybek)

2. Rustambek drank two cups of yogurt brought by his wife, and his wife could not half a cup of yogurt. (A. Qahhor)

In the first of the examples, the word cup has the sememe "vessel" and means the name of an object. In the first sentence of the second example, it acquires a metonymic meaning and expresses the meaning of "yogurt" in the cup.

Another proof that metonymy is related to polyfunctionality is its ability to express two or more meanings, changes in its semantics. Ultimately, the denotation of one word can be enriched with a number of meanings.

First of all, we will give an example that confirms the original meaning of the word tea. Especially in India, there are a lot of special tea plantations. ("Botany") The word tea means the following meanings as a result of metonymy:

1.«Dried, specially crushed, infused leaves of the tea plant»: Infuse tea. Indian tea is distinguished by its sweetness. If the tea is stored in a glass container or a special box, it will not turn sour.

2. «A fragrant drink brewed from such leaves of the tea plant»: On the ground near the stove, on the felt blankets, a small yellow, chubby man is sitting sipping tea from a blue cup. (P. Tursun) Brother Mirzajon would often look outside while sipping hot spicy green tea from the edge of the teahouse. ("7x7" newspaper)

3.«Eating together with this drink»: [Aunt Anzirat] talked about herself and her children at the tea place, sometimes laughing and sometimes crying. (A. Qahhor)

4. "Hospitality": Come on, brothers, thanks for the tea. (Oybek)

From the name of a concrete thing → to an abstract name. One of the non-linguistic factors is the fact that in metonymy, words representing concrete things serve to express abstract concepts. "A stick-shaped writing instrument with a thin, long piece of graphite in the middle" is the original, concrete meaning of the word pencil: Buy colored pencils. Now let's pay attention to the following example: Good boy, your pen power is very good. (Z. Fatchullin) It is clear from the example that the word "pen"

means "the ability to express an idea in writing, to create a written work, and the ability and skill to do so." The word pen acts as an adjective in the composition of the pen-and-brow compound: It is true that the pen will be damaged if a tumor is placed on the eyebrow. (Oybek)

It can be clearly seen in the example of the word "star" that concrete words belonging to the noun family have become personal names. It is "a celestial body composed of heated gases (plasma), similar in nature to the Sun, and visible as a point emitting light in the sky at night" (O'TIL-5; V, 81 ) means. This is the denotative meaning of this word. Let's give examples: Our galaxy is decorated with a hundred billion stars and pearl dust. I will not tell the distant stars. (O. Matchon)

In our opinion, the "radiating point" meaning reflected in the denotative meaning of the word "star" was the reason for the realization of the meaning of "one who gained fame in a certain field, became famous, made a name". Consequently, the star became a word with a connotative meaning. Here are some examples to prove our point: No one will ever be forgotten, // You have stars who left too early. ("7x7" newspaper) There is also the fact that the word "star" in this sense is often used in the composition. For example: A holiday table was prepared for the participants of the event, and soup was distributed in a big pot. Famous pop stars of our country also presented their songs to the audience. ("Tasvir" newspaper) These include stage star, movie star (film star), theater star, musician star.

From such examples, it is not difficult to understand that the word "star" is mainly used for artists. At the same time, there are examples that confirm that this word is also used in relation to workers in other fields: I am a frosted picker and a star of fame, // I am the daughter of Fergana with honest words and a white face. (Harmonious) There are many actors. But it is not easy to stand out as a bright star among them. ("7x7" newspaper)

Now let's pay attention to the following example: I will always remember your sweet words and caresses! Don't forget, you are my star, I can't live without you. ("Bekajon" newspaper) It is clear that the word "star" is used in a different sense than

the one above. Because in this example it is used in the sense of "guiding, guiding, caring person".

Especially later, this word began to be used in a figurative sense, and a polyfunctional word was created based on its meaning. The appearance of the star girl on the stage and her admirable performance of the song received applause. (Newspaper "Bekajon") For example, the word "star" means "known as famous, famous, famous".

From a common name to a common name. On the basis of metonymy, the emergence of nominative and denotative words from nouns - toponyms and anthroponyms is a source that is filling our vocabulary.

In metonymy based on toponyms, that is, names of places, the place where something is produced, grown, expresses the names of things and becomes a noun. For example, the concept of "a type of hand-woven silk gauze" is called banoras (eg banoras ton), which is the name of the city of Banoras in India. A type of white grape with large seeds and a large head is called a large grape. This name is connected with the name of Kattakorgan district, located in our Republic, where this type of grape is grown more.

It is noteworthy that some of the newly created fruits and vegetables in Uzbekistan are named after their inventors. From such anthroponyms, special names and words with nominative meaning emerged by means of metonymy. We can confirm our opinion with the following evidence from BEL. According to the dictionary, grapes in our country are Rizamat grapes, sultana grapes; of melons, such as the state-rich melon, the perfect melon, and the bitter melon; Apricot varieties such as Ahrori apricot are grown, and they are named with such names as a result of attributing them directly to anthroponyms.

A type of soft cloth woven from wool or wool or a mixture of yarn or silk, mainly from the Kashmir region of India, and later this type of cloth began to be woven locally. Ultimately, the name of this fabric is represented by the word cashmere.

The word Iraqi is actively used in embroidery. It expresses the simple meaning of "the method of sewing a flower in the form of a cross by cutting threads or silks into a net, kalav in embroidery, and the thing sewn in this way." For example: The Iraqi hat on

his head suits him very well. The word Iraqi is also used for a type of soap (Iraqi soap). This move is related to the name of the country of Iraq.

Metonymy is transference without simile. However, one should not come to the conclusion that metonymy cannot be a means of artistic expression if it does not realize expressive-synonymous meaning. Because metonymy can fulfill expressive tasks. Such a situation is an additional proof of the polyfunctionality of metonymy. Let's turn to examples: The manager of the club called the hall to order twice. The whole village came to the meeting. (A. Qahhor) In my opinion, it seems that aunt [Mayram] had a terrible event in her past. Maybe the whole village knows about this, and I'm the only one who doesn't? Because they seem to have completely forgotten the village aunt, they are indifferent to her. ("Bekajon" newspaper)

Each spiritual movement differs from each other in that it is characterized by different styles of methodology. We will confirm the above with the example of some words.

Let's take the word waist. This word is an anatomical term in its original meaning. For example: The spine consists of 33-34 vertebrae. There are 7 vertebrae in the neck, 12 in the chest, and 5 in the back. (OS)

"Back pain is a bad pain, my child. This is how I became like this because I was a mess. You should also work carefully," said father Hamroqul to his son. ("Bekajon" newspaper)

"The thinnest part of the body between the chest and the bosom; biqin" (O'TIL-5; I, 218) is the metonymic meaning of the denotation of waist. For example: A girl of medium height, with a good body, a small waist joined the circle, and the game heated up again. (Newspaper "7x7") Although the word waist in the example is used in a denotative sense, it indicates that it is now used not as an anatomical term, but as a common word.

Now the word waist is increasingly expanding its scope of service to express various concrete or abstract concepts. These include:

1. The meaning of the word "waist" can be applied to the "middle part" of various things:

a) The waist-twisting dress that Nadira wore fit her very well. ("Tasvir" newspaper);

b) Karim put the flag on the waist of the vishka. (M. Ismaili)

In the first example, the word waist is stylistically characterized by its metaphorical meaning, i.e., it served as the term of the lexical-semantic group of clothing names. In the second example, it has become a word characteristic of a neutral style.

2. Another meaning of the word "waist" can be confirmed by the following examples: Gray-haired boys are full of enthusiasm, // Over how many mountains and how many waists. ("Yodgor") A group of climbers agreed to set up a camp on one of the middle slopes of the Pamir Mountains. ("Sport" newspaper)

Here the word waist is used as a geographical term. So, the concept of "saddle-like top of a mountain" is the next denotative meaning of this word.

3. Uzbek men have been using belts since ancient times. In addition to its main functions, it has another function, which is clearly visible when it is used instead of a belt pocket. Because people who wear a belt often keep the little things they need in this bag. For example: I have money on my back, and a pair of guinea pigs nestling in a large cage made of cotton on my head. (G. Ghulam) In this place, the word bel is used in the meaning of "pocket, wallet" and it is evident that it refers to oral speech.

At the same time, the word bel is also used colloquially in the sense of "belt". For example: Mutal answered him while taking the hole from his waist. (A. Qadiri)

4. Finally, the word waist is also used in a connotative sense. We think that the word waist acquired a symbolic meaning under the influence of the association that the waist, which is the lower part of the spine, is one of the organs that provide strength and power to a person: "Fortunately," said the old man. continuing his speech about the flood, - our farm has grown in size and our backs have become stronger. ("Tasvir"

newspaper) From the example, one can make sure that the connotative meaning of "physical or material strength" is being understood.

The analysis of the word waist revealed that it is used in metaphorical and metonymic senses. So, two types of non-linguistic factors led to the emergence of migrations.

Considering the migrations of the main word, it is possible to make sure that all three types of factors are involved.

The human skeleton is made up of more than 200 bones and is divided into the head, body, arms and legs and their girdle skeletons. (OS) The head word in the example is an anatomical term, meaning "the part of the body above the neck (in humans) or in front (in animals)" (O'TIL-81). It is worth noting that the head word is used in figurative meanings by means of three types of non-linguistic factors. These include:

1. It is used metaphorically: The place where the river begins is called the head of the river. ("Geography") When I look here, I am at a dead end. ("Bekajon" newspaper)

2. It is used figuratively by means of metonymy. (Newspaper "Tasvir") A mountain looks like a stone, a person looks like a head. (Proverbs)

3. It is used figuratively by way of synecdoche: "The income was abundant this year. Therefore, how about we distribute a bag of wheat to each head?" - said the head of the team, brother Ashboy. ("7x7" newspaper) One death for one head. (Proverbs)

The translation of the main word has two different meanings:

1. Denotative meaning: A good guy is the beginning of a circle. (Proverb) Mamaraim ran around trying to be the leader of the team, but he couldn't do it and became a slave. ("Bekajon" newspaper)

2. Connotative meaning: The sun rose steeply, and the heads of the grasses bowed due to the heat. (fame)

The translation of the main word is characterized by the following style:

1. To the official style: The beginning of entrepreneurship is the correct organization of work. (TV commercial)



2. To the artistic style: To the patient, the mountains saddle his head, and to the impatient one, others eat the ground. (Proverbs)

Thus, metonymy, which has a special place in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, is created on the basis of a number of patterns, is characterized by formal, scientific, and artistic styles, and it shows the characteristics of polyfunctionality as it belongs to various thematic groups.