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**Abstract:** One of the difficulties that make language teachers think carefully about the introduction of words with their different meanings and phraseological units of the foreign language. Every language is made bright and colorful with its idioms, phrases and wide range of the usage of words with their different meanings. It is helpful for a native speaker to express their thoughts; on the other hand it is hard for a foreign language learner to understand them correctly.

A word can be both monosemantic and polysemantic, according to N. G. Goltsova. Monosemantic words can appear in a variety of grammatical categories, including nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. The ideal phrase strives for clarity, and the majority of terms used in literature, medicine, and other professions are clear-cut: anaphora, alliteration, gastroenteritis, etc. The names of plants and animals, such as birch, gooseberry, chamomile, gudgeon, and jay, as well as names of persons according to their professions and specialties, such as doctor, livestock specialist, pilot, and etc are all monosemantic nouns.<sup>1</sup>

However, most words in English are polysemantic. "Polysemy is the presence of more than one meaning in a language unit, provided there is a semantic connection between them or the transfer of common or related features or functions from one denotation to another".<sup>2</sup>

An example of polysemantic vocabulary can be the English word "single". It has many meanings in English, such as 1) "one only", 2) "not married", 3) "separate from other things".

- 1) He knocked his opponent down with a single blow.
- 2) He's been single for so long now, I don't think he'll ever marry.
- 3) Patience is the single most important quality needed for this job.

The translation of a polysemantic word excludes all its lexical values other than the one currently in effect. Correct translation involves addressing not only intralinguistic categories, but also to the study of the diversity of the surrounding realities.

The adjective "mellow" is another illustration of a word that has multiple meanings. It can be used to describe a broad variety of things, including fruit, wine, soil, voices, and people. Every use case has a single value that it corresponds to. However, every value in turn corresponds to two or more Uzbek words. They are frequently simply separated by commas in the English-Uzbek dictionary, which poses complications with translation selection.

The fact is that at the moment of occurrence, the word is always unambiguous. The new meaning is the result of the figurative use of the word when the name of one phenomenon is used as the name of another.

The resemblance of phenomena or their proximity is a need for employing the word in a metaphorical sense, and as a result, all of a polysemantic word's meanings are interconnected. The term is a semantic unity despite its ambiguity; this is referred to as the semantic structure of the word.

<sup>1</sup> Латышев, Л. К. Технология перевода [Текст] : учебное пособие / Л. К. Латышев. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2005. – 320 с.

<sup>2</sup> Елисеева, В. В. Лексикология английского языка [Текст] / В. В. Елисеева. – СПб.: СПбГУ, 2003. – 44 с.

Polysemy has been complicated by the tendency of words to pick up the meanings from other dialects, languages and slang.<sup>3</sup>

There are two main types of figurative meaning of a word - metaphorical transfer and metonymic transfer.

The basis of metaphorical transfer is the similarity of objects, phenomena in the broad sense of the word; consequently, metaphorical transfer is associated with the comparison and comparison of phenomena, and the new meaning of the word is the result of associative links. Such a transfer can be carried out on the basis of the similarity of external features: the shape, location of objects, color, taste, as well as the similarity of the functions of objects, etc.

For example: foot – 1) the part of the body at the bottom of the leg on which a person or animal stands ; 2) the bottom or lower end of a space or object ; needle – 1) a thin metal pin, used in sewing, which is pointed at one end and has a hole called an eye at the other end for thread ; 2) a thin hard pointed leaf of a pine tree

Metonymic transfer is the transfer of the name according to the contiguity of phenomena, their relationship (spatial, temporal, etc.): action is the result of action. Most often metonymic transfer is observed in verbal nouns.

For example: hand – 1) the part of the body at the end of the arm which is used for holding, moving, touching and feeling things; 2) one of the long, thin pieces that point to the numbers on a clock or watch; 3) help with doing something that needs a lot of effort (to give a hand); 4) to put something into someone's hand from your own hand (to hand in), etc.

As polysemantic words are not easy to understand and remember. That's why there arises a question "How to make them effective to learn and use?" In my opinion, it is useful to learn such words in collocations, use them in the context or, at least, in sample sentences and to consolidate use them in speech by making up sentences with the help of them or making up situations and role-playing.

In conclusion, I can say that the problem of polysemy may cause difficulties during translation or communication. To overcome them pupils need to see and practice words in context, since it is the context that allows them to understand the meaning of the word.

The problem of polysemy is mainly the problem of interrelation and interdependence of various meanings of the same word. It is of great importance in studying English as it presents the diverse meanings of the expressive layer.

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<sup>3</sup>F. R. Palmer Semantics. A new outline Cambridge University Press, 1976

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