







Polysemy of Simple Verbs in the Persian Language

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Abstract: Polysemy is a language phenomenon that needs to be studied both theoretically and practically. Its theoretical solution is connected with the logic of language, it is connected with the solution of the laws of communication. Its practical side is the structure of dictionaries such as translation and explanatory dictionaries. Polysemy is studied from the point of view of the semantic structure of the word. The semantic structure of a word is its aspect associated with objective existence. When studying the polysemy of a language, attention will be paid to the historical development of these people, the scale of thinking and point of view. This network of linguistic richness, taken as a whole, is no longer the object of study. Despite its theoretical and practical significance, such a problematic issue still remains unattended in the linguistics of all nations. Iranian linguists have also conducted research on verb ambiguity, especially the meanings of simple verbs. Lexical meanings in the semantic structure of a word are initially divided into two large groups - current lexical meanings and previous lexical meanings. The current lexical meaning is characteristic of the current stage of language development, and previous lexical meanings are characteristic of past stages of language development. Therefore, the current lexical meaning is studied in descriptive semasiology, and the previous lexical meanings are studied in historical (diachronic) semasiology. Among them is the question of polysemy of simple verbs in the Persian language, which is the subject of our topic.

1 INTRODUCTION


Language is a social phenomenon; it serves to establish mutual communication between people. That is why the language changes depending on the society, its new laws are created. Polysemy plays an important role in any language. Language richness is measured not only by words and phrases but also by lexical meanings of words. So polysemy, the polysemy of words, has its place in the wealth of language (1,3).


2 RESULTS AND FINDINGS


The purpose of the subject. Studying the phenomenon of polysemy in simple verbs in the Persian language is to shed light on the interrelationship of the meanings attached to these verbs.


Level of study of the subject. In addition to the information given in introductory textbooks on lexicology, semasiology or linguistics, some scientific works or articles have been published on the study of certain aspects of polysemy.


1966, T. Alikulov did a candidate's thesis on the phenomenon of polysemy in the Uzbek language on


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the topic " The phenomenon of polysemy in the noun family". In 1995, M. Mirtojiev published a monograph entitled " Polysemy in the Uzbek language" (1). In Russian linguistics, there are many works devoted to polysemy. The issues of the phenomenon of polysemy in the Persian language are covered in the books "Leksikologiya sovremennogo persidskogo yazyka" by L. Peysikov and " Lexicology of the Persian language " (2) by A. Kuronbekov.

In Iranian linguistics, it is possible to observe a number of works devoted to the phenomenon of polysemy in verbs. Of these, Shahlo Sharifi "Barrasi-ye ma'no-ye af'ol-e morakkab andom-e bonyod az didgoh-e ma'noshenosi-ye shenoxti" (5), Ebrohim Morodi "Barrasi-ye ma'noi-ye fe'l-e morakkab dar zabon-e farsi" (6), Rohele Gandomkor "Ruykardi-ye shenoxti be mas'ale-ye hamma'noyi-ye bofi dar sath-e af'ol-e zabon-e farsi" (7), A'li Safari "Ma'noshenosi-ye zamine va tanoveb-e fe'lho-ye morakkab dar zabon-e farsi" (8), Leylo Sharifi "Ruykardi-ye shenoxti be yek fe'l-e chandma'noi-ye farsi" (9), Hamid Rabi'i "A'noser-e moaser dar tagyir-e ma'no-ye fe'l" (11) it is necessary to enumerate the works.

Tasks of the subject. - verbs with polysemantic properties were separated from the total simple verbs in Persian;

-polysemantic in verbs lexicon meaning development results studied;

-lexicon meaning development, as a result, Persian in the language simple verbs meant meaning quantity in terms of separate to groups divided;

-the interrelationship of the meanings combined into one lexicon was determined

Results. The lexical meaning of a word is not a fixed, immutable phenomenon, although it is quite stable, it can change over many years under the influence of certain factors. The factors causing such changes are of two types: 1) extralinguistic (non-linguistic) factors - socio-economic life, development of consciousness, thinking, etc. For example, the word "leg " was originally named one of the human limbs, and later it began to refer to the "leg" of furniture such as a couch, a chair, a table, a chair, a bed: the leg of a couch, the leg of a chair, the leg of a table. foot, like the foot of a bed. This is due to the appearance of various types of furniture in the environment in which people live, the emergence of new ideas in the human mind, and finally, the complex relationship between language and social life, consciousness and thinking. was; 2) linguistic (linguistic) factors - relations of language units within the language system. For example, clear and open lexemes in the vocabulary of the language can be in relation to contextual synonymy: like speaking clearly and speaking openly, but " open door " cannot

be " clear door ", because of the semantic properties of clear and open lexemes originality, their valence possibilities do not allow. Therefore, the lexical meaning of the lexeme changes under the influence of the above-mentioned factors, which is what is meant by the development of the lexical meaning. The ways of such development are also different: the migration, expansion and narrowing of the meaning, and changes in its size and volume are among them.

Whether a language is rich or poor depends not only on the number of words in that language but also on the number of meanings the words convey. Language units have monosemantic and polysemantic properties.

Lexicon monosemy (Greek: monos - " one " + semia - " symbol ") is a lexeme only one to the meaning have b to die. For example, in Uzbek in the language rice lexeme » from rice justified removable oshlik don » means forever _ lexeme means " eternal, constant ", night lexeme « day from sunset day He died from dusk to dawn __ part » meaning represents _ These lexemes another meaning.

Famous nouns are also conditional respectively monosemantic lexemes to the line q will increase.

Monosemy phenomenon Uzbek _ in linguistics is also called meaningfulness. Ambiguity _ k o' more to terms, new created or another from the language new mastered _ of lexemes first use __ to the period is typical.

Newly created or newly acquired lexemes from another language can turn into multi-meaning words under the influence of various linguistic and non-linguistic factors.

Lexicon polysemy (Greek: poli -« k o' p »+ semia -« sign ») – a lexeme one how many to the meaning to have ___ For example, the lexeme of salt semantic in the composition the following lexicon meanings there are: 1) « acid contained hydrogen instead of something metal take over as a result the product will die chemical compounds » (main salts, sulfate acid salts); 2) « chemical don't join food for used one type " (salt); 3) don't change: " someone's". another to a person gave, ate and drank food " (salt give salt _ eat); 4) No change: logic, meaning, content.

relies on the existence of a meaningful connection between lexical meanings in the semantic structure of one lexeme, and differs from lexical homonymy by this feature. The occurrence of lexical polysemy is determined by the quality of meaning.

According to Prof. A. Kuronbekov, it is very difficult to distinguish the homonyms formed in polysemy from other signs of meaning. For example: "parde" - "curtain ", "screen", "work of art", " music curtain ". Between these meanings, " window curtain " and " sound curtain " can be called homonyms with different meanings. This difference between them is only syntactic and semantic in valency known will be

Parde-ye panjare - window curtain; parde-ye ' aroq - the difference between the tone of Iraq is very big. These one of words to each other near near-meaning signs don't care. This from each other long meaning signs are homonyms. But in dictionaries of the word this meaning amen as is not considered. Accurate indicators for distinguishing differences between homonyms with closeness of meaning in polysemous words have not been developed. This topic is one of the current problems in Persian lexicology that is waiting for its solution is one (2,18).

Discussion. As a result of the analysis of the examples, a similar problem was encountered in the example of the verb خوردن 1) to eat; 2) to drink; 3) to win; 4) mouth. to speak unintelligibly; 5) to acquire; 6) sports. to lose 7) fall to the target; 8) to crash; 9) to touch; 10) mouth. means to fit. In our opinion, the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th meanings of this verb are fundamentally different from its main meaning, and it is appropriate to separate it as a separate homonym, but this issue requires a separate study.

By analysing the meanings of words, it can be observed that all words have a mono semantic character at the initial stage. They are used to express certain things and events. Later they are also used for the purposes of expressing other objects and events. As a result, further meanings of the words arise.

Formation of figurative meaning plays an important role in the phenomenon of polysemy. Transferred meanings arise in the process of transferring the term of one category of reality to another category of reality. For example: چاقوی فولادین (čāqu-ye fulādin) – steel knife; اراده فولادین (erāde-ye fulādin) – steel willed. Here, in the first combination, " steel " is used literally, and in the second combination, it is used figuratively, that is, in the sense of " strong ", and " bending " (2,9).

Scientists divide the factors causing polysemy into two. 1. Linguistic factor. 2. Non-linguistic factor. They interpret the phenomena of ellipsis, phonetic change of word form, and semantic kalka as being formed with the help of linguistic factors.

In fact, if a component is omitted from the composition of a language unit equal to a compound, and the entire meaning is expressed through the remaining part, this phenomenon is called the ellipsis phenomenon.

In the phonetic change of the form of the word, the word-former or form-former in the content of the word is omitted during the speech process, but nevertheless, the expected meaning emerges.

Linguistic factor using meaning to move next the way semantic kalka is counted. Semantic kalka method foreign from their languages is changing words exactly translation will be done. This is a translation in the language from time immemorial

used bride words _ at the expense of done is increased. By itself □_ newappearance has been word to the previous one relatively second meaning being will remain.

It is also observed that a new meaning is formed as a result of synonymous, antonymic, and paronymic relations of words.

In general, various factors can serve as the basis for the phenomenon of meaning transfer.

The change of meaning is the fact that the name of an object (or event) later has the characteristic of meaning another object or event.) is based on the relationship between For example, the root meaning of the breath lexeme is " air taken in and out of the lungs ", but when you say take a deep breath, the breath lexeme means " speech " and not " air ". and express " intention ", because without breathing and exhalation speech cannot be formed, and without speech, thought-intention cannot be expressed: breath, speech, thought-intention This is the connection between the breath and the breath caused the loss of meaning in the content of the lexeme.

The creation of new meaning by non-linguistic method is carried out in 4 different ways.

1. Metaphor, 2. Metonymy, 3. Synecdoche. 4. Responsibility.

In the phenomenon of polysemy, special attention is paid to the fact that, in the figurative sense, the name of an object, event or event is transferred to another similar object or event. As a result, an object, or event, which does not have its own name in the language, gets a new name and remains synonymous with the previous name. The first of these is the nominative, the second is the nominative.

A metaphor is a transfer of meaning based on the similarity between an object or an event - events (Latin metaphor means transfer).

Similarities between subjects can be based on their various aspects.

For example: of a person's nose-geographical nose, shirt _ the foot of the river skirt, the moon □ in the sky is like the moon on the flag. This is the place of subjects external in terms of similarities separately importance given _ Also their _ internal similarities, functional _ differences also based on meaning will be moved. An example clean the shirt □ is clean man, right the way is the right thing, my friend came - water came like _

A metaphor method with meaning move _ event noun, verb, adjective word in categories a lot occurs.

For example, attention let's give: gold fall, iron discipline, steel will _ sweet talk, bitter the truth is long conversation; conversation hot, hearty it got cold, the conversation dragged on. Attention if given, all in places similarity the first to the plan coming out and metaphor to the body is bringing feel can _

The word metonymy is derived from the Greek word *metonymia* - renaming, and gives a new name to an object, or an event, not on the basis of similarity, but on the basis of interrelationship.

Metonymy main views _ as the following show can _

1. Someone's subject or this is the name in the event of the part it will rot. For example city - people g' uj living, cultural the centre Whole city moved _ came out in the sentence while in the city living people mean being held The head is a man of the body from the shoulder high part _ My head hard left in the sentence while the brain the meaning is giving So it's like that cases subjects between _ meaning transfer for criterion by doing is taken.

2. Someone of the thing name that's it to something based on measure _ of unity name as is taken. Day - sun, day - 24 hours measure _ unit, hour - day times sure showing giver mechanism, watch - clear time, moon - in the sky planet name, month - year piece _

3. One subject name that's from the subject harvest done to something it will rot. For example, tea is a plant, tea is a drink, water is a natural liquid, and water is a liquid. different industry products etc. _

4. Sign name so sign there is to something will rot; bitter (taste, taste) - spicy (pepper), scorpion (poisonous insect) - scorpion (serjahl, bad man), poison (poison) - poison (disease man) and that's it such as

5. Something □ subjects name known one behaviour action as a result mutually _ relationship the way with harvest done, but this method diachronic to the character have of our language today's stage does not occur. Folding - making the dough layer by layer to put as a result, toy - to get full from the verb, kirindi - to cut from the word made _

6. Babur I memorized America I met Navoi flip and I saw such relatedness in units as well as event is considered to exist.

Synecdoche part through the whole, the whole through while part to express is counted. Synecdoche method based on subjects between relationship lies _ Therefore _ to him of metonymy one appearance _ it is also possible to evaluate as, but this in relation the whole □ piece relationship always obvious apparently stands _ For examples attention let's give

Hoof feed (goods or sheep _ feed), to nail like zor (to a child). in appearances part through whole is being expressed.

Uzbekistan _ won, Ferghana came in phrases while one person or group was caught. Such in places while the whole through part is expressed.

Meaning to move again one method functional to move is called Someone in the literature to him responsibility based on meaning It is also called migration. of this method essence from that is that the

meaning two subjects between _ duty similarity based on will be moved.

For example: leg human standing _ for service who does anatomical organ. of the chair, This is what we call a leg to the function based on

Man's eye is the window eye (har both of them to see for), of the bird the wing of an aeroplane wing (hap both to fly for) also in examples of duty based on meaning to move our observation can _

And that's special telling tooth _ OK, someone cases one of time in itself metaphorical - functional, metaphorical - metonymic or metonymic - functional, metaphoric - synecdoche methods manifestation being remains. An example for blue - sky, blue - top, top, head - head, head - one _ couple in cases from metaphor except metonymic there is also a case. In general, the word the meaning of migration is complicated and a lot edged event is counted.

Lexical meanings in the semantic structure of the word are initially divided into two large groups - current lexical meanings and previous lexical meanings.

Current lexical meaning is specific to the current stage of language development, and previous lexical meanings are specific to past stages of language development. Therefore, the current lexical meaning is studied in descriptive semasiology, and the previous lexical meanings are studied in historical (diachronic) semasiology.

Current lexical meanings, in turn, are divided into types such as the main meaning and the derived meaning, which according to the context requires the correct meaning and figurative meaning, nominative (nominative) meaning and figurative also called meaning, free meaning, and associated meaning (or connected meaning). In the language lexicon polysemy is this head and derivative meanings of the system are based on

Derivative meaning from the original meaning progressive reached came out is the meaning. For example, a fox's _ derivative meaning " O " took sly, crafty " man ". This is the meaning of some of the people's behaviour of the fox to trickery simile, comparison _ through (metaphorically with death) to the surface quoted: Indeed while this foxes him they knock.

S is your derivative meaning context from demand come don't go out _ meaning (the meaning of s _ in a sense expressed from things another that the names of things have died for), figuratively meaning (abstract concept or ideas concrete image through to express service that he did for), bo g ' meaning (realization known context, s ' own environment with limited for) said names is also called with.

The old lexical meaning is the meaning of the lexeme that was used in the past and is now archaic.

Etymological lexical meaning is the initial meaning that forms the basis of its content plan at the origin of a lexeme. It is called the etymology of meaning.

Usual meaning is the lexical meaning found in the content of the lexeme. It is recognized by the people who own the language, so it is a meaning that is understandable to many people. For example,

the verb *raftn* has the following lexical (common) meanings: 1) to walk; to leave to lead 2) to approach; 3) flow; 4) sink; 5) to draw, resemble (someone); 6) turn off; 7) commit

An occasional meaning is an artificial meaning that is not specific to the meaning of the lexeme in the language, and is created as a result of the speech situation of some person (the author) and gives a new "feel" to the meaning of this lexeme. It is individual in nature and understood only in context.

لابد کادرشبتون رفت زیر رختخوابها (3, 262)

" Maybe your bed sheet laundry between coming in may be gone."

raftan the above sentence means " to disappear ". In fact, this meaning is not in the content of the verb *rftn*, it is a lexical application discovered by the author of the work for methodological purposes.

So: a) common meaning is a language unit (lexical meaning), and occasional meaning is a speech unit (lexical use); b) casual meaning (or meanings) is formed before the context, and the occasional meaning arises in the context itself, it is attached to the lexeme only within this context; c) casual meaning is associated with the lexeme's naming of an object or event (it may or may not contain imagery), while the occasional meaning does not name, only imagery is expressed in it; g) casual meaning takes place in the vocabulary of the language, and occasional meaning is a potential possibility that can enter the vocabulary over time (which has not yet entered). This possibility may or may not occur.

The results of the development of lexical meaning are twofold: 1) the amount of meanings in the semantic structure of the word increases, that is, the quantity changes, which leads to polysemy (multiple meanings) and homonymy. 2) in the semantic structure of the word, the volume of meaning changes. In this case, the number of meanings does not increase, only the scope of one meaning expands or narrows. Expansion of meaning is the occurrence of a shift in the meaning of a lexeme from a narrow meaning to a broad meaning.

Simple verbs in Persian are divided into the following groups according to the amount of meaning:

- Two meaningful verbs;
- Three meaningful verbs;

Four meaningful verbs;

Verbs with five or more meanings;

The interrelationship of the meanings combined into one lexeme is of two types:

1) meaning one from the second grow-up came out will be

2) the meanings do not grow from each other

Verbs whose meanings have grown from one another can be studied from several perspectives:

A) meanings were way connection in terms of approaching;

B) meanings progressive carry on methods in terms of approaching;

a) approach in terms of how verb meanings are connected

1. Ambiguous verbs.

Among the simple verbs we analyzed, ambiguous verbs made up the least part.

almost the main part of these verbs, the second meaning has grown from the first.

1 (نواختن) to play; 2) beat;

1 (مردن) to die; 2) turn off;

1 (افزودن) to multiply; 2) multiply;

2. Three meaningful verbs.

In many of these verbs, the meanings have grown from each other.

When the number of meanings increases by two, of course, their connection also becomes complicated. In this respect, the connection of the verb meanings is two different:

1) The meanings are mutually connected.

In this case, the connection of meanings is in the form 1→2→3.

شناختن *šenāxtan*

1) to know (someone); → 2) recognize (something); →3) to understand, to understand;

2) each of the following two meanings is independently related to the first meaning:

1 | →2

1 | →3

پرسیدن *porsidan*

1) to ask; | →2) get information;

1) to ask; | →3) to receive information about illness;

دویدن *davidan*

1) to run; | →2) mouth. hurry;

1) to run; | →3) chase;

3. Quadrilaterals.

In the following four-meaning verbs, the meanings are derived from one another. In this case, the connection of meanings is as follows:

1) Next three of meaning each one by itself the first to the meaning will be connected. This will look like this:

1 | →2

1 | →3

1 | →4

کشتن koštan

1) kill | →2) erase

1) kill | →3) suppress

1) to kill | →4) to extinguish

2) have two meanings: they are connected to each other and independently:

The second and third meanings of these verbs are related to the first meaning, and the fourth meaning is related to the third meaning:

1 | → 2

1 | → 3 → 4

ماندن māndan

1) stay; | →2) stop;

1) stay; | →3) survive; →4) to be preserved;

4. Five and from him more than meaningful verbs.

As the number of meanings of simple verbs increases, the relationship between the meanings of these verbs becomes more complicated. Such a situation can be seen in verbs with five or more meanings. The meanings of these verbs are related to each other in the following ways:

1) All meanings of verbs are connected to the first meaning and have the following form:

1 | →2

1 | →3

1 | → 4

1 | → 5 and h.

پريدن paridan

1) fly, flutter; | →2) fly away;

1) fly, flutter; | →3) jump;

1) fly, flutter; | →4) jump up;

1) fly, flutter; | →5) disappear, shine

(odor, liquid);

1) fly, flutter; | → 6) tremble, fly

(eye fly);

کشیدن kešidan

1) pull; | →2) stretch;

1) pull; | →3) draw (line, picture);

1) pull; | → 4) pull (wire);

1) pull; | →5) to take out;

1) pull; | → 6) to cut off;

1) pull; | →7) attract;

1) pull; | →8) to measure;

1) pull; | →9) squeeze;

1) pull; | →10) put (food);

1) pull; | →11) endure;

1) pull; | →12) to continue, to stretch;

1) pull; | →13) six to six;

1) pull; | →14) eat and go;

1) pull; | → 15) to smoke.

گذاشتن gozāštan

1) put; | →2) touch;

1) to put; | →3) to mark;

1) to put; | → 4) to put a guard;

1) to put; | →5) to give (uniformly);

1) to put; | →6) to leave;

1) to put; | →7) to allow;

1) to put; | →8) to grow hair, beard;

رفتن raftan

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | →2) to approach;

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | → 3) leak;

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | →4) sink;

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | →5) draw,

resemble

(to someone);

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | →6) turn off;

1) to walk; to leave to set off; | →7) to make a

covenant;

گذشتن gozāštan

1) pass (time, event), pass away; | →2) to cross;

1) pass (time, event), pass away; | →3) pass;

1) pass (time, event), pass away; | →4) pass by;

1) pass (time, event), pass away; | →5) to flow;

1) pass (time, event), pass away; | →6) past

someone

to leave

2) have two meanings: they are connected to each

other and independently:

The second and third meanings of these verbs are connected to the first meaning, and the rest of the meanings are connected to the third or subsequent meaning and have the following forms:

1 | 2

1 | 3→4→5 and h.

or

1 | →2 → 3

1 | → 4

1 | →5 → 6

خوابیدن xābidan

1) to sleep; | →2) lie down;

1) to sleep; | →3) return (tumor return); →4) to stop; →5) calm down;

ساختن sāxtan

1) prepare, produce; | →2) build, create;

1) prepare, produce; | →3) falsify (documents);

→4) go out (with someone); →5) conspire;

انداختن andāxtan

1) shoot; | → 2) chop down trees; →3) to walk;

1) shoot; | → 4) write (table);

1) shoot; | → 5) peel off; → 6) overturn;

B) meaning progressive carry-on methods in terms of approach

A comparative study of the meanings of verbs shows that there are two main ways of their development:

1) Application method.

The meaning of the verb arises as a gradual continuation of the line of the existing meaning, as a result of its development. Such a development of meaning cannot be equated with any transfer (such as

metaphor metonymy) that leads to the development of meaning. This method is based on application, not transfer. The meanings developed in this way are the majority. The meanings of the following verbs belong to the group of verbs with meanings related to the main meaning, not the transitive meaning:

1) fly, flutter; 2) fly away; 3) to jump; 4) jump up, 5) disappear, shine (smell, liquid); 6) tremble, fly (eyes fly).

The original meaning of this verb is "to fly". All its meanings are related to flying

(3, 261) پریدیم رو دوکرخه حمون و رفتیم

"To our bikes jump sit down and go we got off."

(4, 67) آن شب تا سبوح خوابی آشفتم دیدم و پریدم

"That's it at night until morning bad dreams seeing and startled wake up I left."

1) کشیدن 1) pull; 2) stretch; 3) draw (line, picture); 4) pulling pass (wire); 5) to take out; 6) to disconnect; 7) to himself attraction do not _ 8) to measure; 9) squeeze; 10) put (food); 11) endure; 12) continued to reach, to stretch; 13) to six warm _ 14) eat to go 15) to smoke.

All the meanings of this verb are related to its main meaning "to pull". The meanings of the verb کشیدن given in the following sentences show that they all depend on the main meaning.

(4,263) ماهیرا کشید رو قالی

"He took the fish on the carpet";

(4, 69) این سه تا بچه را با خون دل بزرگ کردم، نمیدانم چی کشیدم

"What I didn't see until I raised these three children";

(3,254) دایره ای که آقا روی تخته کشیده بود جلوی چشمم چرخید

"The circle drawn on the blackboard began to spin before my eyes";

(3,270) برای خودش پلو کشید تو بشقاب

"He put pilaf on his plate";

(4,266) گوشه اتاق نشسته و دارد قلیان میکشد

"He is sitting in the corner of the room smoking a hookah";

Cases of such development of meaning can be seen in the example of the following verbs.

raftan 1) to walk; to leave to set off; 2) to approach; 3) flow; 4) sink; 5) to draw, resemble (someone); 6) turn off; 7) to make a covenant;

(4,255) رفتم تو حیاط پای شیر

"I went to the water pipe in the yard";

(4,257) میگن برین ماهی بخورین

"They say go and eat fish";

(4,254) کم کمک خرناسم رفت هوا

"I started snoring slowly";

xābidan 1) to sleep; 2) lie down; 3) return (swell); 4) stop; 5) calm down;

(3,189) روی تخت خوابیدم و منتظر ماندم

"I lay down on a tie...";

(3,254) شکمم حسابی دم کرد و قار و قورش خوابیدم

"My stomach stopped growling";
andāxtan 1) throw; 2) chop down trees; 3) to walk; 4) write (table); 5) close; 6) peel off; 7) overturn; 8) mouthing (cheating); 9) mouth. to leave (3,261) حالا قالی را تو حیاط انداخته بود

"Andy threw the carpet into the yard";

(3,269) زن آقای حیدری سفره را انداخت

"Agoye Haydar's wife set the table";

(4,265) چادرش را انداخت سرش و از در خانه آمد بیرون

"He threw his tent on his head and left the house";

(3,266) رختخوابم را انداختم و خوابیدم

"I was laying down";

xordan 1) eat; 2) to drink; 3) to win; 4) mouth. to be incomprehensible; 5) to master; 6) sports. to lose 7) plan; 8) to hit; 9) to touch; 10) mouth. straighten up

(4,256) روزی سه تا نهنگ هم بخوری چیزی نمیشه

"Even if you eat three snacks a day, nothing will happen";

(3,255) حقش بود که دو تا چای پرمايه بخوریم که نخوردیم

"We had to drink two cups of bitter tea, but we didn't";

(4,255) چند قلیپ آب خوردم

"I drank a couple of sips of water";

(4,270) سر انگشتم را خورد به ماهی

"I caught a slow fish (my fingers touched the fish)";

2) Transfer method.

The meanings developed by this method are less than those developed by the applied method. In the development of verb meanings, there is only one way of transfer - metaphor. In this case, the action specific to one object is transferred to another.

The meanings of the following verbs also include transitive meanings. We can see this through the given examples.

koştan 1) to kill; 2) delete; 3) suppress; 4) has meanings such as extinguish. But in the following sentence, it can be seen that kill is used figuratively, not literally.

(4,182) صبا! تو اینجا ای! تو که منو کشتی

Sabo, are you here? You said you will kill me.

خودمرا کشتم و جان به جانم کردم که یک ذره از گوشت ماهی بگذارد تو دهانت

"I begged him to taste a piece of fish meat."

The verb mordan has the meanings to die and to switch off. But in this example, it means not physiological death, but to worry, to suffer.

(3, 183) داشتم از نگرانی میمردم

"I couldn't find a place to hide myself from worry."

sāxtan 1) to prepare, produce; 2) build, create; 3) falsify (documents); 4) to go out (with someone); 5) has the meaning of agreeing. But it is true in the following examples it can be seen that it is used in the sense of coming.

(3,257) این چیزا به ما نمیسازه
 " Such things do not suit us ".
 (3,271) هر چیزی به هر کس نمیسازه
 " Not everything suits everyone."
 خواندن xāndan verb 1) to read; 2) to learn; 3) to sing; 4) to call; 5) mouth. to kiss 6) name; 7) has the same meaning as measuring. Its figurative meaning of pain is seen in the following example.
 (4,71) ...نسیم هم مدام زیر گوشم میخواند
 " Nasim was also constantly suffering...".
 شکستن šekastan verb 1) to break (to break), to break (to be broken) of the verb шФСТН; 2) break the law; 3) disturb the peace; 4) has meanings such as temperature drop. From his in the following sentence right not to break, but the figurative meaning is reflected.
 (4,74) با این سیلی دنیای زیبا و معصوم شکست
 " That's it a slap with my innocent and beautiful my world destroyed did ".
 رفتن raftan the verb 1) to walk; to leave to set off; 2) to approach; 3) flow; 4) sink; 5) to draw, resemble (someone); 6) turn off; 7) in addition to its meanings such as to make a covenant, its prolific use in a figurative sense can be seen in the following sentences.
 کسی که کار بدرا کرده شوهر شماست، نه شما. آبروی کی میرود؟ (4,77)
 " Bad work did your husband, you it's not. Whose reputation will it spill? "
 (3,196) حالا که همه آمده اند، وقتشه که بریم سر اصل مطلب
 " When everyone gathers, it's time to move on to the real goal."
 (3,254) کم کمک خرناسم رفت هوا
 " I slowly began to snort."
 (3,270) مواظب تیغهاش باش یهو میرن تو گلو
 " Be careful not to let it go down your throat"
 (4,262) لاید چادرشبتون رفته زیر رختوابها
 " Maybe your bed sheet laundry between coming in maybe gone."
 In the above sentences, we can see that the verb رفتن raftan is used in the meaning of pouring out the reputation, moving on to an issue, making a sound, leaving something somewhere, something entering somewhere.
 افتادن oftādan verb 1) to fall; 2) to fall; 3) to go down; 4) to miss; 5) has the meaning of losing. But in the following sentences, we see that this verb is used in a figurative sense.
 (4,252) با قاشق افتادم به جان نان کشک
 " I took down Nonekeshk ".
 (4,254) دست معلم افتاد روی شانه چپم
 " Teacher to my left shoulder down remained ".
 انداختن andāxtan verb 1) throw; 2) chop down trees; 3) chop wood; 4) write (table); 5) close; 6) to shed skin; 7) overturn; 8) mouthing (cheating); 9) mouth. has the meaning of leaving. The following example shows its figurative meaning.

(3,252) صدامرا انداختم تو گلوم
 " I shouted."
 We can see the transitive meaning of the verb بوسیدن busidan " to kiss " in the following example.
 (3,272) یواش یواش خجالترا بوسیدم و برای خودم پلو کشیدم
 Slowly pushed aside the embarrassment and put myself in a pile of pilaf ".
 نشستن nešastan verb 1) sit down; 2) to cover; 3) sink; 4) sink; 5) to land; 6) live; 7) decrease; 8) has meanings such as calm down. We can see its figurative meaning through the following example.
 (3,272) طعم خوب ماهی روی زبام نشست
 " I felt the sweet taste of fish."
 چشیدن češidan " to taste " is used in the following sentence in a transitive sense.
 (4,187) داشتم مزه آسایشرا میچشیدم
 " Peace Nashida I would drive."
 دویدن davidan verb 1) to run; 2) mouth. to rush; 3) has the meaning of chasing. The following sentence uses its figurative meaning.
 (4, 252) دوید میان حرفم
 " That's enough."
 خوردن xordan the verb 1) to eat; 2) to drink; 3) to win; 4) mouth. to speak unintelligibly; 5) to acquire; 6) sports. to lose 7) to the destination to descend 8) hit to leave; 9) to touch; 10) mouth. right to come has meanings like The following sentence expresses its figurative meaning:
 (4,272) پکی زدند زیر خنده اما زود خنده شانرا خوردند
 " They laughed, but quickly suppressed themselves ";
 کشیدن kešidan verb 1) to pull; 2) stretch; 3) draw (line, picture); 4) pulling pass (wire); 5) to take out; 6) disconnect to take 7) to himself attraction do not 8) to measure; 9) squeeze; 10) put (food); 11) endure; 12) continue to reach, to stretch; 13) to six warm 14) eat to go 15) along with the meaning of smoking, it is also used in the following figurative sense:
 (4,255) آقای حیدری حرفرا کشیده بود به غذا خوردن
 " Agoye Haydari turned the conversation to food ";
 (4,113) مریضرا بدون رضایت شوهرش زیر تیغ کشیدی
 " You brought the patient under the knife without her husband's consent ";
 (3,259) خونه رو به گند کشیدی
 " You smelled the whole house ";
 شنیدم خل بازی در آوردی و مادر بزرگتو کشیدی تو مدرسه (3,268)
 " I heard that you did something stupid and brought your grandmother to school";
 There are very few simple verbs whose meanings do not grow from each other. Such a complex relationship of verbs with one meaning is found mainly among verbs with three or more meanings. But such a relationship is also observed in the double-meaning verb بخشیدن baxšidan 1) to give, to give; 2)

means to forgive. The meaning of this verb can be expressed as follows:

$\begin{array}{l} | 1 \\ | 2 \end{array}$
 شق شوهرم بودم و با هر معذرت خواهی اش میبخشیدمش
 (3,67)

" I loved my husband very much and I forgave him every time he asked for forgiveness."

The relationship of the meanings of the verb شکستن *šekastan* can be expressed as follows:

$\begin{array}{l} 1 | | \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ 4 | \end{array}$
 شکستن *šekastan*
 1) break (break), break (break); | \rightarrow 2) break the law; \rightarrow 3) disturb the peace;
 4) drop in temperature; |

The second and third meanings are based on the first meaning. But the fourth meaning of this verb is not observed to be related to any of the above meanings.

The meaning of the verb افتادن *oftādan* is expressed as follows

$\begin{array}{l} 1 | \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \\ 4 | \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$
 افتادن *oftādan*
 1) to fall; | \rightarrow 2) to fall; \rightarrow 3) to descend;
 4) to miss; | \rightarrow 5) to lose;

3 CONCLUSION

Polysemy is widespread not only in nouns and adjectives, but also in verbs, including simple verbs. In Persian, simple verbs mean from two to ten. Most of these are verbs with five or more meanings.

There are two types of relations of verbs that are combined into one meaning: a) one is derived from the other, b) one is not derived from the other. Many polysemantic verbs have the first meaning relationship. Sometimes the meanings of polysemantic verbs reflect both relationships.

In the case of verbs whose meanings have grown from each other, the following meanings are connected to the first meaning one at a time or each of them is connected independently.

The development of meaning in verb polysemy follows two methods, the application method and the transfer method. These two methods are almost equal (sometimes the application method prevails). In verbs with three or more meanings, progression by both methods is also reflected.

In the polysemy of the verb, the main meaning and the artificial meaning are also distinguished. In the connection of one of three or more meanings, one can talk about the primary meaning and the relative meaning (artificial meaning).

In ambiguous verbs, the problem of primary meaning and artificial meaning is solved very easily.

If the polysemantic verb does not create homonymy, there is no room for controversy in defining the main meaning. If a polysemantic verb creates homonymy, different ideas can arise in determining the main meaning.

The meaning that is the basis for the main meaning (or meanings) of the verb is called the main meaning, regardless of whether it creates homonymy. We refer to the meaning born with the development of the main meaning as artificial meaning.

In verbs with three or more meanings, the main meaning and artificial meaning are determined differently. The primary meaning of the verb is the primary meaning. The rest of the meanings are artificial in relation to this meaning. But only if the subsequent meanings have grown from the first meaning, the relationship of meaning is two-stage (primary meaning - artificial meanings).

If the meanings are connected to each other, the meaning in the middle is a false meaning compared to the previous meaning, and the main meaning is compared to the next meaning. So, the meaning itself grew out of another meaning and at the same time became the ground for the development of a new meaning. From this, it can be seen that the main meaning is in the absolute situation and in the relative situation.

In simple verbs, the primary meaning is usually the correct meaning.

The meaning of a verb whose meanings have grown from one another has two meanings: 1) if it has grown by the method of transfer, it is called a portable meaning, 2) it has moved by the method of application if there is, it is evaluated as a gradual (evolutionary) meaning.

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