

LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK

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Because of semantic aspects of language, the meaning of words, their usage, ability to combine with other words, associations awakened by them, and the location they hold in a language's lexical system may not always correspond. In most cases, the same thoughts communicated by words overlap, even if the means of expression differ. Partial correspondences are common when translating lexical units. This occurs when a word in the original language has numerous equivalents in the language into which it is translated. The reason for this is that most words in a language are polysemantic, and the system of word-meaning in one language does not totally agree with the same system in another.

Despite differences in the formal and semantic structures of the two languages, the translator must perform a number of linguistic changes in order to achieve equivalence. Their goals are to guarantee that the text conveys all of the knowledge implied in the original text while not destroying the rules of the language into which it is translated. The semantic core of a translated polysemantic term is altered by lexical changes. They are divided into the following categories:

1. Lexical substitution is the act of substituting one word for another. It is frequently caused by differences in the semantic structures of source and target language words. Thus polysemantic word “young” is not always translated as “yosh”; rather, it depends on its word combinability: “yangi chiqqan kartoshka” is equal to “new potatoes”. This translation equivalent is predetermined by the word combination it is used in.

There are numerous types of deliberate lexical substitution as a translation technique for polysemantic words:

a) Specification or lexical transformation of polysemantic words having broader meanings into ones that have narrow meanings: Will you do the room? – Sen xonani tozalaysanmi? I'll get the papers on the way home. – Men uyga ketishda gazetalar sotibolaman. The underlined English polysemantic words have larger scopes of meaning than their Uzbek counterparts and their particular semantics is recognized from the context.

b) Generalization or lexical transformation of polysemantic words with narrower meanings into those with broader meanings: People don't like to be stared at. – Odamlar ularga tikilib qarashlarini yoqtirishmaydi. If we compare the semantic structure of the English and Uzbek verbs, we can see that the English polysemantic verb stare specifies the action of seeing expressed by the Uzbek verb. The Uzbek tikilib qaramoq can imply staring, facing, eyeing, etc.

c) Differentiation is a very uncommon lexical altering approach. It occurs when we replace a polysemantic word with another with a similar meaning and identifying the same species: bamboo curtain – temir parda. Both bamboo and temir (iron) are materials known for their hard nature. They are used figuratively to denote the barriers between the Western and Eastern countries. There are no hyponymic relations between the notions of bamboo and iron (though the referential area of temir parda is of course much wider than that of bamboo curtain.)

d) Modulation is a logical extension of the concept confirmed by the word: But outside it was raining. – Ammo tashqarida yomg'ir yog'ayotgandi. The initial equivalent of the polysemantic word outside is tashqari. By means of unsophisticated logical operation the translator finds another equivalent: ko'chada. Thus, he takes into consideration a tradition of the word combination and acceptability of collocation. He is aided in this by the metonymical closeness of word meanings based on contiguity of the two notions.

2. Lexical compensation is the deliberate introduction of an additional element in the target text to compensate for the loss of a similar element in the source text. The primary reason for this change is a lack of vocabulary in the target language. For example, one of the Galsworthy's characters was called a leopardess. But there is no one-word equivalent of the same stylistic coloring in Uzbek. Therefore, the translator compensated the word by using the word leopard to characterize the lady.

3. Metaphoric transformations are based on transferring meaning due to conceptual resemblance. Using the same image, the target language might re-metaphorize a polysemantic word or phrase. Don't dirty your hands with that money! – Pul bilan qo'lingni iflos qilma! The source language metaphor can be destroyed if there is no similar idiom in the target language: Bahor tez orada kelmoqda. – Spring is coming very soon. Alternatively, the target text is metaphorized to compensate for a stylistically marked word or phrase whose coloring was lost due to some reason, or simply to communicate a

source language lacuna: U yangi hayot boshlashga qaror qildi. – He decided to turn over a new life.

Lexical changes are also influenced by the necessity to concretize polysemantic words while translating. The availability of polysemantic words with broad meaning is unique to the English language. They can be nouns, adjectives, or verbs, such as item, point, stiff; nice, fine, bad; to speak, go, come, get. The context influences the translation of these polysemantic words, which aids in determining their concrete meaning. Typically, they are translated by several Uzbek phrases with concrete meaning (importance). In practice, it relates to verbs, specifically verbs of speech and verbs of movement. This or that the lexical-semantic version of a verb is determined by the structure and lexical meaning of polysemantic words that distribute them. For example: At the by-election victory went to the Labor candidate. - Qo‘shimcha saylovda g‘alaba leyboristlar partiyasi nomzodlari tomonida edi.

Due to the significant qualitative distinctions that generalizing words have in languages, it is sometimes required to concretize some polysemantic words. They include the following polysemantic words: the words “limbs” and “shox-shabbalar”, from which “limbs” is widely common, and Uzbek word the “shox-shabbalar” has much narrower usage.

The problem of polysemantic word combinability is the next issue that must be carefully considered in lexical alterations of translation. There are common norms of polysemantic word combinability in all languages. The idea of norm is related to, on the one hand, the language system, and on the other hand, speech, in which the originality of speech formation is expressed. Each language can generate an infinite number of new polysemantic word combinations that its speakers will understand. There is a generally recognised tradition of polysemantic word combinations in any language that differs from the analogous tradition of word combinations in other languages.

In addition, it searches for similarly accepted polysemantic word combinations in the target language. The majority of the combined words normally corresponds in translation, but the second one is frequently translated by a word with a different logical meaning but performing the same function, as for example, “trains run” poyezd yuradi, “rich feeding” – to‘yimli ovqatlanish.

The wider the semantic volume of a polysemantic word, the wider its combinability; as a result, it can interact with diverse word forms and word combinations. And this characteristic allows the translator to be creative in his translation.

Along with common language combinations, unexpected combinations are also feasible, although they are extremely evident because they adhere to well

established semantic models of polysemantic word combinability. This phenomena - the association of polysemantic phrases with completely different semantic properties - is unique to all languages, but it has different rules and customs in each. Such surprising polysemantic word combinations are quite easy to construct in the English language. It is most likely generated by conversion and ease in forming new words in various ways, as well as the variability of languages' lexicon and other factors. Not just poets and authors, but also journalists, frequently use surprising polysemantic word combinations to make their statements more vivid and creative.

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