THE PECULIARITY OF POLYSEMOUS VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: SEMANTIC FEATURES, TRANSLATION

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Abstract: This article explores the peculiarities of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on their semantic features, problems encountered in translation, and methods of translating them. Section 1 examines the semantic features of polysemous verbs in both languages and highlights the similarities and differences between them. Section 2 discusses the main problems encountered in translating polysemous verbs and provides examples to illustrate these challenges. Section 3 examines the different methods used to translate polysemous verbs and discusses their effectiveness in achieving accurate translations. Understanding the semantic features of polysemous verbs and using effective translation methods are critical for accurate translations of these complex linguistic elements.
Key words: polysemous verbs, semantic features, translation challenges, contextual meaning, paraphrasing

INTRODUCTION:

The study of language has always been a fascinating field of research, particularly when it comes to understanding the intricacies of polysemy - the phenomenon in which a single word has multiple meanings. Polysemy is a particularly complex area of linguistics, as it poses significant challenges for language learners and translators alike. This article explores the peculiarity of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages, highlighting the semantic features of polysyllabic verbs in these languages and the problems that arise in their translation. In addition, we will discuss the methods of translating polysemous verbs, examining the various techniques used by linguists and translators to overcome the difficulties inherent in translating these complex linguistic units. Through this examination, we aim to shed light on the unique features of polysemous verbs and provide insights into the translation process.

Section 1: Polysyllabic verbs in English and Uzbek and their semantic features

In this section, we will explore the semantic features of polysyllabic verbs in English and Uzbek languages. We will analyze the different meanings associated with these verbs, and examine the contextual factors that influence their meaning. We will also investigate the different categories of polysemous verbs, including homonyms, homophones, and homographs, and discuss the role of context in disambiguating their meanings. Through this analysis, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of the semantic complexity of polysyllabic verbs in these languages.

Section 2: Problems encountered in the translation of polysemous verbs

In this section, we will examine the challenges encountered in translating polysemous verbs. We will highlight the difficulties posed by the multiple meanings of these verbs, and explore

the nuances of language that can be lost in translation. We will also discuss the challenges of translating idiomatic expressions, which often contain polysemous verbs. Through this analysis, we aim to provide insights into the complexities of translation, and highlight the importance of a nuanced and context-sensitive approach to translation.

Section 3: Methods of translating polysemous verbs

In this section, we will examine the various methods used to translate polysemous verbs. We will explore the role of context in determining the appropriate meaning of a polysemous verb, and discuss the importance of cultural knowledge in effective translation. We will also examine the use of translation tools, such as dictionaries and translation software, and highlight the limitations of these tools in translating complex linguistic units. Through this analysis, we aim to provide guidance on effective techniques for translating polysemous verbs, and offer insights into the translation process more broadly.

METHODS:

This study utilized a qualitative research approach to analyze the peculiarities of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages. Specifically, a comparative analysis of polysemous verbs in the two languages was conducted, focusing on their semantic features, translation problems, and methods of translation.

In the first section, a descriptive analysis of polysyllabic verbs in English and Uzbek was conducted to identify their semantic features. The analysis involved examining the contexts of use of the verbs in the texts and identifying their different meanings. This was accomplished through a close reading of the texts and by applying a semantic analysis of the verbs, taking into account their syntactic and semantic contexts. To ensure the accuracy of the analysis, the findings were supported by in-text references to the sources used in the study, such as the works of Bolinger (1980) and Karimov (2015).

In the second section, the problems encountered in the translation of polysemous verbs were identified through a content analysis of the translated texts. The analysis focused on identifying mistranslations and misunderstandings resulting from the use of incorrect meanings of polysemous verbs. This was accomplished by comparing the source and target texts and by identifying instances where the intended meaning of the polysemous verb was not accurately conveyed. To ensure the accuracy of the analysis, the findings were supported by in-text references to the sources used in the study, such as the works of Newmark (1988) and Nida (2001).

In the third section, the methods used to translate polysemous verbs were identified through a literature review of translation studies. The review focused on identifying the most effective methods used by translators to overcome the challenges of translating polysemous verbs accurately. This was accomplished by conducting a comprehensive search of academic databases, such as Scopus and Web of Science, and by reviewing relevant books and articles on translation theory and practice. To ensure the accuracy of the analysis, the findings were supported by in-text references to the sources used in the study, such as the works of Baker (1992) and Schäffner (1997).

RESULTS:

Polysyllabic verbs in English and Uzbek and their semantic features

Our analysis of polysyllabic verbs in English and Uzbek revealed that these verbs exhibit distinct semantic features in each language. In English, polysemous verbs often have a wide

range of meanings that can be derived from their context of use (Smith, 2018). For instance, the verb "run" can mean to move quickly, to operate a machine, or to organize an event, among others. In contrast, polysemous verbs in Uzbek tend to have more specific and precise meanings (Davlatov, 2019). For example, the verb "qilmoq" can mean to do or to make, but its specific meaning depends on the context in which it is used.

Problems encountered in the translation of polysemous verbs

Our analysis of the problems encountered in translating polysemous verbs revealed several challenges. Firstly, identifying the correct meaning of the verb in the source language can be difficult, leading to mistranslations (Baker, 2018). Secondly, the translator must consider the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages, which can affect the meaning and connotations of the verb. Thirdly, the context of use of the verb in both languages must be taken into account, as some meanings may not have equivalent translations in the target language (Hatim & Mason, 2017).

Methods of translating polysemous verbs

Our analysis of the methods used to translate polysemous verbs revealed that translators employ various strategies to achieve accurate translations. These include using context clues, consulting specialized dictionaries, and relying on their own linguistic and cultural knowledge (Baker, 2018). In addition, some translators use paraphrasing and rewording to convey the intended meaning of the verb accurately (Hatim & Mason, 2017). However, the effectiveness of these methods depends on the skill and experience of the translator and the complexity of the polysemous verb in question.

Overall, our analysis suggests that polysemous verbs present significant challenges for translators, but with the use of effective translation methods, accurate translations can be achieved. Understanding the semantic features of polysemous verbs, identifying the correct meaning in context, and using effective translation methods are critical for achieving accurate translations of these complex linguistic elements in both English and Uzbek languages.

DISCUSSION:

The results of this study highlight the peculiarities of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages and the challenges and methods involved in translating them. The semantic features of polysemous verbs differ between languages, with English verbs having a wider range of meanings compared to Uzbek verbs. This finding underscores the importance of understanding the specific semantic features of polysemous verbs in each language to translate them accurately.

The study also found that translating polysemous verbs presents significant challenges for translators, particularly in identifying the correct meaning of the verb in the source language. This highlights the importance of context in determining the intended meaning of a polysemous verb. Additionally, cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages can make it difficult to accurately convey the intended meaning of the verb.

To overcome these challenges, translators use various methods, including context clues, specialized dictionaries, and paraphrasing. However, these methods may not always be effective, particularly when the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages are significant. Therefore, it is crucial for translators to have a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and cultures to accurately translate polysemous verbs.

In conclusion, this study sheds light on the unique features of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages and the challenges and methods involved in translating them. The findings underscore the importance of understanding the semantic features of polysemous verbs and the context of their use to translate them accurately.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, polysemous verbs present unique challenges for translators due to their multiple meanings and semantic features, which vary between languages. In English, polysemous verbs tend to have broader meanings that can be derived from context, while in Uzbek, they tend to have more precise and specific meanings. Translating polysemous verbs requires careful consideration of the context of use, cultural and linguistic differences between languages, and effective translation methods.

To achieve accurate translations of polysemous verbs, translators must rely on a combination of methods, including using context clues, consulting specialized dictionaries, and relying on their own linguistic and cultural knowledge. Paraphrasing and rewording are also effective methods to convey the intended meaning of the verb accurately.

In conclusion, this article has explored the peculiarities of polysemous verbs in English and Uzbek languages, and the challenges and methods involved in translating them. It is crucial to understand the semantic features of polysemous verbs and identify the correct meaning in context to achieve accurate translations. By utilizing effective translation methods, translators can ensure that the intended meaning of polysemous verbs is conveyed accurately across languages.

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