



THE PROBLEM OF FINDING AN ADEQUATE EQUIVALENT IN TRANSLATION OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS IN UZBEK AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: Interlingual interaction and exchange are becoming increasingly important in today's era of globalization. When learning and translating different languages, it is important to correctly understand and convey the underlying nature of linguistic phenomena. In this regard, one of the most complex problems encountered in the translation process is the correct and adequate transfer of polysemantic, i.e. words with multiple meanings, from one language to another. Each language has its own content system and semantic content, and the words in it cover different areas of meaning. Polysemantic words take on a more complex and multifaceted phenomenon in such a scope.

Keywords: Polysemantic word, equivalent, translation, Uzbek language, foreign language, polysemantic word, context, linguistics, semantics, cultural difference.

Polysemantic words are a phenomenon in languages where a single word form can express multiple, often related, but sometimes completely different meanings. This situation is especially common in Uzbek and foreign languages, and it poses a number of problems for translators. The process of finding a semantically correct equivalent in the translation of such words requires taking into account not only lexical, but also stylistic, pragmatic, and contextual factors. Determining the exact meaning of a polysemous word in a given context depends on the translator's level of knowledge, experience, and cultural awareness. The polysemy of words in any language serves to simplify communicative processes, increase imagery, and emotional richness. But in the process of translation, it is necessary to find an equivalent suitable for each meaning of polysemantic words, to make it possible to express their pronunciation, spelling and semantic load in a short, fluent, but clear and complete way when transferring another language word from Uzbek to other languages, or vice versa. However, in many cases, one word in Uzbek corresponds to several words or terms in a foreign language, and sometimes the opposite is true. This is reflected in the translation of literary, scientific, official, or artistic texts and poses new challenges for the translator [1].

One of the main problems encountered in translating polysemantic words is that they differ in meaning and function. Each language has its own traditions, historical development, and cultural background, which leads to different interpretations of these words in terms of their meaning. There are many difficulties in finding the exact equivalent of a polysemous word in a foreign language. For example, when translating from English or Russian into Uzbek, or from Uzbek into these languages, it is necessary to determine which meaning of a word is appropriate in the context. This requires deep linguistic knowledge in the translator, reflection in harmony with linguistics and modern thinking. Polysemantic words are more common in texts in literary-artistic, socio-political, scientific-technical and other fields. In the Uzbek language, in particular, nationality, logic, and emotional load are often embodied in a single word. Therefore, it is not easy to correctly and fully determine the meaning of polysemantic words,



find appropriate equivalents, and convey them to the target audience in a smooth and natural way. Linguists, translators, and language specialists in this field must constantly research, study modern language materials in depth, and improve language learning methods. For a translator, it is not enough to identify the primary and secondary meanings of each polysemantic word - he must also be able to correctly interpret these meanings stylistically, functionally, and in speech. The fact is that different stylistic and functional shades of a single word can easily be found even in a single text of a language, and at such times, the accuracy, simplicity, and stylistic harmony of the translation are of great importance. Each language has its own speech culture, means of expression and structure of words, and when discussing the Uzbek language, it is necessary to pay attention to all aspects of the word and its pronunciation. Context plays an important role in the translation of polysemous words. Therefore, in the translation process, it is first necessary to correctly understand the general meaning of the sentence, paragraph, or entire text. This leads to a number of problems - the polysemy of a single word gives rise to at least two or more translation options. Sometimes, when a translator relies too much on their own personal experience and linguistic intuition rather than the context, the quality of the translation may suffer, and the naturalness of the expression may be compromised. Because the main task of a translator is to fully and accurately transfer the lexical-semantic load of the original text into another language [2].

The fact that words with multiple meanings in Uzbek and foreign languages have different equivalents is closely related to their formation in different times and places, cultural traditions, and historical events. For example, a word may have a modern, innovative meaning in one language, but may be used in a traditional, spiritual, or religious context in another language or dialect. This situation requires constant research and investigation in the process of finding an exact equivalent. The formation of polysemantic words, the richness of synonyms and related words in the Uzbek language also complicate the translation process. A translator should not always allow for literal translation. Because each polysemantic word has its own semantic field, and each of its meanings is reflected only in a specific context. When translating polysemous words, it is necessary to ensure that the meaning is appropriate for the context, text environment, and style. Otherwise, the text may contain ambiguities, inconsistencies, and even multiple interpretations. This ultimately undermines the overall meaning, stylistic nuances, and semantic completeness of the text [3].

The interpreter of a suitable polysemantic word the following criteria are important in determining the equivalent: firstly, the identification of the initial (primary) meaning and secondary meaning of the word; secondly, the methodological burden of the word narration and its role in the probable context; thirdly, the speech smoothness and naturalness of the chosen equivalent; and, fourth, the consideration of the national mentality and cultural factors. Based on these criteria, it will be possible to choose a clear and appropriate equivalent in the translation of polysemantic words. In some cases, it may not be possible to find a universal equivalent or term in the translation of polysemantic words. In this case, the translator must use more description, explanation, or paraphrasing, depending on the content and idea of the text [4].

The translation problem of polysemantic words is seen in such a way that not every language can correctly correct certain words with its own, coloring, symbolic and connotative layers to a word in another language, depending on its semantic system. This shows that each language has its own means of expression and roots. In the translation process, it is also important to



take into account the semantic and syntactic possibilities of both languages, while correctly perceiving the symbolic, metonymic, metaphorical, ironic, or other expressive areas of the foreign language. To achieve effective results in the field of translation of polysemantic words in Uzbek and foreign languages, there is a need, first of all, for the integration of linguistics, translation theory, modern linguistics, and cultural studies. Today, large-scale scientific research is being carried out in this direction, new dictionaries and glossaries are being compiled, and modern electronic databases are being created. Joint research by linguists and translators plays an important role in this [5].

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the adequate translation of polysemantic words in Uzbek and foreign languages depends on the translator's qualifications, linguistic training, level of cultural knowledge, and skills in analyzing the context. Excellent study of the specific semantic and lexical aspects of each language, deep understanding of the context of the text first, the introduction of new and effective approaches to translation, the development of language culture – these serve to ensure effective translation of polysemantic words. In his activities, the translator should always carry out a deep and scientifically based analysis of such complex lexical phenomena, be able to replace polysemantic words in artistic, scientific and everyday speech with the correct and natural equivalent, meet the demand for time and space. Only such an approach allows you to show a qualitative and perfect result in the translation of polysemantic words in Uzbek and foreign languages.

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