

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA  
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR  
BERUVCHI DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH  
ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

---

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**XUDJAYEVA RA’NOXON MUTALIBJONOVNA**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI OMONIMLARNING QO‘LLANISHI  
HAMDA TARJIMASI TAHLILI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik va tarjimashunoslik**

**Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**TOSHKENT – 2024**

**Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi**  
**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Science (DSc)**  
**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора наук (DSc)**

**Xudjayeva Ra’noxon Mutalibjonovna**

O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi omonimlarning qo‘llanishi hamda tarjimasi  
tahlili..... 5

**Ranokhon Mutalibjonovna Khudjaeva**

Analysis Of The Use And Translation Of Homonyms In The Uzbek And English  
Languages..... 28

**Худжаева Раънохон Муталибжоновна**

Анализ употребления и перевода омонимов в узбекском и английском  
языках..... 48

**E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati**

Список опубликованных работ  
List of published works..... 53

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA  
ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR  
BERUVCHI DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH  
ASOSIDAGI BIR MARTALIK ILMIY KENGASH**

---

**TOSHKENT DAVLAT O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

**XUDJAYEVA RA’NOXON MUTALIBJONOVNA**

**O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAGI OMONIMLARNING QO‘LLANISHI  
HAMDA TARJIMASI TAHLILI**

**10.00.06 – Qiyosiy adabiyotshunoslik, chog‘ishtirma tilshunoslik vatarjimashunoslik**

**Filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi  
AVTOREFERATI**

**TOSHKENT – 2024**

**Fan doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2023.1.DSc/Ped444 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.**

Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengashning veb-sahifasi ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)) va “ZiyoNet” Axborot ta’lim portalida ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)) joylashtirilgan.

**Ilmiy maslahatchi:** **Teshaboyeva Ziyodaxon Qodirovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Rasmiy opponentlar:** **Xolmonova Zulxumor Turdiyevna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor

**Nasrullayeva Nafisa Zafarovna**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, professor  
**Vositov Valijon Abduvaxobovich**  
filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent

**Yetakchi tashkilot:** **O‘zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalar beruvchi DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy kengashning 2024-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ soat \_\_\_ dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)).

Dissertatsiya bilan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin (\_\_\_ raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100100, Toshkent, Yakkasaroy tumani, Yusuf Xos Hojib ko‘chasi, 103. Tel.: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44, ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2024-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ kuni tarqatildi.  
(2024-yil “\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ dagi \_\_\_\_\_ -raqamli reestr bayonnomasi).

**Sh.S.Sirojiddinov**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy  
kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy  
kengash raisi, filol.f.d., akademik

**Q.U.Pardayev**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy  
kengash asosidagi bir martalik ilmiy  
kengash ilmiy kotibi, filol.f.d., professor

**H.A.Dadaboyev**

Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi ilmiy  
kengash qoshidagi bir martalik  
ilmiy seminar raisi, filol.f.d., professor

## **KIRISH (filologiya fanlari doktori (DSc) dissertatsiyasi)**

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** Jahon tarjimashunosligida omonimiya hodisasi nafaqat universal birlik – soʻz chegaralarini oʻrnatish va oʻrganish bilan bogʻliq muhim nazariy masalalar yechimi, balki, amaliy tarjimashunoslik hamda tilshunoslikning murakkab omillaridan biri boʻlib kelmoqda. XX asr oxiriga kelib tarjimashunoslikning empirik bosqichdan nazariy bosqichga koʻtarilishini sinonimiya va polisemiyaning tillar uchun qonuniy voqea ekanligini isbotladi, omonimiya esa tasodifiy hodisa tarzida baholanmoqda. Aslida, omonimiya ham til tizimi uchun immanent va ahamiyatli hodisalaridan biri sifatida tarjimashunoslikda zaruriy, tillar soʻz boyligini boyituvchi, til tizimining qonuniy hamda universal jihatidir. Chunonchi, omonimiya tarjimashunoslikda oʻzining murakkabligi bilan turli til birliklari uchun universal voqea hisoblanmoqda.

Dunyo tarjimashunosligida omonim soʻzlarning bir xil tovush yoki imloga ega, ammo maʼno jihatidan farq qiladigan hodisa ekanligi koʻplab xorijiy va oʻzbek olimlari tomonidan tadqiq etilmoqda. Biroq ular zamon bilan hamnafas rivojlanib borayotgan tarjimashunoslik sohasida tadqiq etilishi kerak boʻlgan muammolardan biridir. Shu nuqtai nazardan, tarjimaning barcha yoʻnalishlarida, ogʻzaki va yozma nutqda omonimiyaning dolzarbligi, zaruriyati shundan iboratki, u matn asliyatida kitobxon-oʻquvchilar tomonidan notoʻgʻri tushunilishi va umumbashariy muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin. Omonimiya ham lingvistik tadqiqotlarning muhim jihati boʻlib, soʻz maʼnolari bilan qanday bogʻliqligi, bu jarayon esa inson tafakkurida qay tarzda kechishini anglash uchun mazkur hodisani barcha parametrlarda oʻrganish boʻyicha turli tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Mamlakatimizda ilm-fan sohasida amalga oshirilayotgan keng koʻlamli ilmiy tadqiqotlar qatorida tarjimonlik yoʻnalishida ham ilmiy qarashlarni rivojlantirishga alohida ahamiyat berilmoqda. “Bu borada Oʻzbekistonda amalga oshirilayotgan eʼtiborga molik barcha ishlar, xususan, ilm-fan, taʼlim-tarbiya, madaniyat, sanʼat va adabiyot sohalarini izchil rivojlantirish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yoʻnalishiga aylangani”<sup>1</sup> tarjimon mutaxassislar oldiga tadqiqotlarni jahon andozalari darajasiga koʻtarish majburiyatini qoʻyadi. Bu esa oʻzbek tarjimashunosligini rivojlantirish, jahon tarjimashunosligi bilan hamohanglikda rivojlanishini taʼminlash imkonini beradi. Ushbu chora-tadbirlar oʻzbek fundamental asarlari ruhiyatini saqlagan holda oʻzga tillarga tarjima qilishda omonim soʻzlarni toʻgʻri tarjima qilish, ularni tildagi oʻrnini va rolini koʻrsatish zarurligini belgilaydi. Tarjima muqobilligi esa oʻzbek va jahon durdona asarlarining tarjimalari orqali xalq madaniyati, tarixini koʻrsatib bermoqda.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi birinchi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF–4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish toʻgʻrisida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisidagi” Farmonlari, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining oʻttiz yilligini

---

<sup>1</sup> Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev “Oʻzbek mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotni xalqaro miqyosda oʻrganish va targʻib qilishning dolzarb masalalari” mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya ishtirokchilariga yoʻllagan tabrigi. 2018-yil 7-avgust / <https://www.xabar.uz>.

keng nishonlash to'g'risida", Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2019-yil 12-dekabr 989-son "Davlat tilini rivojlantirish departamenti to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida" hamda 2020 yil 19 oktabrdagi PQ-4865-son "Buyuk shoir va mutaffakir Alisher Navoiy tavalludining 580 yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida"gi Qarori va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me'yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda dissertatsiya natijalari ma'lum darajada xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. "Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma'naviy-ma'rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g'oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo'llari" ustuvor yo'nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

**Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha xorijiy ilmiy-tadqiqotlar sharhi<sup>2</sup>.**

Omonimiya hodisasining nazariy, amaliy tadqiqotlariga, omonimlarning tarjimadagi muammolari bo'yicha jahonning yetakchi ilmiy markazlari, oliy ta'lim muassasalari, jumladan, Qozog'iston Fanlar Akademiyasi Til va adabiyot instituti (Qozog'iston), Indiana University (AQSh), Kemerevo davlat universiteti (Rossiya), O'zbekiston jahon tillari universiteti (O'zbekiston), Sankt-Peterburg davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Yale universiteti (London), Udmurtiya davlat universiteti (Rossiya), Namangan davlat universiteti (O'zbekiston), Alisher Navoiy nomidagi ozbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida tadqiqotlar amalga oshirilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda omonimlarning qo'llanishi va tarjimasini tahlil qilish mavzusida xorijda ham faol izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Ilmiy tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, omonimlarni ingliz va o'zbek tillariga tarjima qilish masalalari tilshunoslik jamiyatida alohida qiziqish uyg'otadi. Ushbu tadqiqotlar dunyoning turli universitetlarida, jumladan, matnlarning asl nusxasi va tarjimasining tarixiy va badiiy xususiyatlari yoritilgan Oksford (Oxford University) va Kembrij (Cambridge University) universitetlarida, Hindistonning Chandigarh universitetida (Panjab University) jahon ilm-fani manbalari tarjimashonslikga asoslangan holda o'rganilmoqda. Jahon tafqoqotlari bilan bir qatorda mamlakatimizda ham dolzarb ishlab olib borilmoqda, jumladan, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti, Toshkent davlat jahon tillari universiteti, Farg'ona davlat universiteti, Samarqand davlat universiteti, "Boburnoma"dagi frazeologik birliklar tarjimasini hamda omonimlarning inglizcha tarjima lug'atini yaratish bo'yicha Andijon chet tillar universitetida tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda.

Omonimlarning o'zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha izohli lug'ati, o'zbekcha-inglizcha hamda inglizcha-o'zbekcha tarjima lug'atining ikkinchi nashrini tayyorlash ishlari bo'yicha quyidagi ustuvor yo'nalishlarda tadqiqotlar olib borilmoqda: qardosh bo'lmagan ikki tilda omonimiya hodisasini cho'g'ishtirilishi, omonimlar va unga yondosh hodisalarning genezisi, rivojlanishi; badiiy asralarda omonimlar, plosemiyalarni qo'llanish samaradorligi, o'zbek va ingliz tillardidagi badiiy asarlar tarjimasininig qiyosiy tahlili.

---

<sup>2</sup> www.cambridge.org; www.amazon.com; www.edu.uz; britishcouncil.org; сайтлари ва бошқа манбалар асосида тайёрланган.

**Muammoning o'rganilganlik darajasi.** Omonimiya hodisasining turli parametrlarda tadqiq etilishi dunyo tilshunosligida B.Rixter, V.Fischer, E.Vilyams, S.Risakov, B.Kobritsov kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan. O'zbek tilshunosligida esa A.G'ulomov, M.Mirtojiyev, M.Ravshanov, S.Usmonov, O.Mo'minov<sup>3</sup> kabi olimlarning shu sohaga doir tadqiqotlari mavjud. Ushbu tadqiqotlar omonimiya masalasining jahon tilshunosligidagi rivojiga, muhim burilishlarga sabab bo'lgan. Omonimiya va polisemiyaning farqlanishi, ularning nazariy muammolarini C.Fellbaum, R.Ginsburg, T.Lounsburi, M.Umarxo'jayev, U.Tursunov, N.Rajabov, A.Tixonov, L.Kim<sup>4</sup> ishlarida qayd qilingan. N.S.Dash va N.S.Sayidiraximova tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo'nalishlaridan biri bo'lgan kognitologiya nuqtai nazaridan omonimlarni sintaktik sathda, M.A.Abjalova<sup>5</sup> esa lingvistik texnologiya zamirida tahlil qilingan.

R.I.Rabadi, B.Hauyer va G.Kondrak<sup>6</sup> omonimlarni tarjimashunoslik asosida tadqiq etib, tarjima jarayonida omonimlarga tez-tez duch kelinishi va ularning matndagi ma'nolarini aniqlash muammolariga e'tibor qaratganlar. Tadqiqotchilar omonimlarni tarjima qilishning turli holatlarini tahlil qilib, mavjud qiyinchiliklarni bartaraf etishga yordam beradigan bir necha rejalarni ishlab chiqqanlar. Mazkur reja turlari matndagi ma'lumotlardan foydalangan holda, turli matnlarda omonimning ma'nolarini solishtirish, sinonim yoki lingvomadaniy omonimik so'zlarni izohlash kabilarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Yu.G.Zelenkov, I.V.Segalovich, V.A.Titov morfologik omonimiya, E.M.Dubenets leksikografik omonimiya, T.Krasikova<sup>7</sup> esa ularni etimologik va tadrijiy dinamikasini tadqiq etishgan, bu tadqiqotlar omonimiya va uning tilga ta'siri mezonlarini o'z ichiga qamrab oladi.

---

<sup>3</sup> Richter E. Uber Homonymie. – Vienna: In Festschrift fur Paul Kretschmer, 1926. – 255 s; Fischer W. Englische Homophone. – München, 1961. – 467 s; Williams E.R. The Conflict of Homonyms in English // Yale Studies in English. New Haven. – London, 1944. Vol. 100. – 130 p; Рысаков С.В. Методы борьбы с омонимией. <http://samag.ru/archive/article/3059>; Кобрицов Б.П. Модели многозначности русской предметной лексики: глобальные и локальные правила разрешения омонимии. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., РГГУ, 2004; Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // Тил ва адабиёти институти асарлари. – Т., 1949; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида лексик омонимларнинг вужудга келиши: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. – Т., 1963. 200 б; Усмонов С. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида омонимлар ва синонимлар // Илмий асарлар. – ТГПИ, 1959. – Б. 67; Muminov A.M. Lexicology Of The English Language. – Т.: Мехридарё. 2008. – 161 p.

<sup>4</sup> Fellbaum C. Autotropy. In Yael Ravin (ed). Polysemy: theoretical and computational approaches. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000; Ginsburg R.S., Bridges R. Course in Modern English Lexicology. – М., 1966. – P. 71-116; Lounsbury T.R. History of the English Language. – L., – P. 49; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. Автореф. дисс... д-ра. филол. наук. – М.: 1981. – Б. 5; Турсунов У., Ражабов Н. Омонимларнинг пайдо бўлиш йўллари. Ўзбек тили грамматик қурилиши ва диалектологияси масалалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи. 1966. – Б. 76-85; Тихонов А.Н., Ким Л.Л., Тихонов С.А. Современный русский язык. Лексикология. – Т.: Ўқитувчи. 1991. – 264 с.

<sup>5</sup> Niladri S.D. Polysemy and Homonymy: A Conceptual Labyrinth. Linguistic Research Unit Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata 2023. – P 12-15; Н.С.Сайидирахимова. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар (когнитив аспект) // Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар. – 2020. № 5 (34). – Б. 86-94; М.А.Абжалова <https://tsuull.uz/sites/default.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Reem I.R. Homonymy and its Effect on Students of Translation at Jordanian Universities. School of Applied Humanities and Languages. German Jordanian University. Amman, Jordan Arab World English Journal (AWEJ) Vol.6. No.4 December 2015; Bradley H. and Grzegorz K. One Homonym per Translation Department of Computing Science University of Alberta. Edmonton, Canada. – P. 7895-7902.

<sup>7</sup> Зеленков Ю.Г., Сегалович И.В., Титов В.А. Вероятностная модель снятия морфологической омонимии на основе нормализующих подстановок и позиций соседних слов (Электрон ресурс). [http://www.dialog-21.ru/media/2444/zelenkov\\_segalovich.pdf](http://www.dialog-21.ru/media/2444/zelenkov_segalovich.pdf); Dubenets E.M. Modern English Lexicology (Course of Lectures) M. Moscow State Teacher Training University Publishers. 2004. – P. 17-31; Красикова Т.И. Историческое развитие омонимии в английском языке. – Владивосток, 1984. 19 с.

Z.Kaskarakova xakas, Z.Suyunov no'g'ay, P.Ramazanova avar, B.Beshirov esa qumiq tilidagi omonimiya hodisasini o'rgangan, Z.Nikatuyeva<sup>8</sup> dargin tilida polisemiya va omonimiya farqining tarjimada aks etishini tor doirada tahlil etgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar tilda sodir bo'ladigan jarayonlar va ularning vaqt o'tishi bilan o'zgarishini chuqurroq tushunishga imkon yaratish orqali tilshunoslik rivojiga ulkan ta'sir ko'rsatib, til tabiati va undan foydalanish haqidagi bilimlarni kengaytirishda yordam beradi.

Omonimlarning yasalish xususiyatlarini aniqlaydigan ilmiy ishlar ham salmoqli bo'lib, M.Jo'raboyeva, F.Appayeva hamda T.Krasikovaning<sup>9</sup> tadqiqotlari alohida ahamiyatga molik. Bu ishlar so'zlarning ma'no maydoni haqidagi bilimlarni kengaytirish va ularning semantik chegaralarini aniqlashga bag'ishlangan.

Tillararo omonimiyaning semantik-struktur jihatdan Ye.V.Fedorchuk, A.T.Lipatov, A.V.Gladkiy, omonimlarning lug'atlarda berilishi, talqin qilinishini V.Gorban, leksik va grammatik omonimlar nazariyasini L.Malaxovskiy<sup>10</sup> yoritib berganlar. Ular omonimiyaning turli lingvistik jihatlari, matnning ahamiyati, ko'p ma'noli so'zlarning turli lingvistik vaziyatlarda qo'llanishi kabi masalalarni tahlil qilganlar. Tadqiqot natijalari tilshunoslik rivojiga muhim hissa bo'lib, omonimlarni mukammal tushunish va tasniflashga yordam beradi.

O'zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarni qo'llash va tarjima qilish muammosi ma'lum darajada o'rganilganiga qaramay, u hali ham keyingi tarjimashunoslik yo'nalishi tadqiqotlari uchun dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda. Asar mazmun-mohiyatini saqlab qolish uchun omonimlarni qanday qilib to'g'ri tarjima qilish muammolari alohida tadqiqot va muhokamalarni talab etadi.

**Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasi ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog'liqligi.** Dissertatsiya Alisher Navoi nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Tarjima muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** o'zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarning funksional qo'llanishi samaradorligini belgilash, omonim tarjima muammolarini dekodlash va tahrirlash, hamda leksik-semantik korrelyatsiyani idrok etishda omonimlarning matnli lug'atini yaratishning uslubiy tamoyillarini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

### **Tadqiqotning vazifalari:**

<sup>8</sup> Каскаракова З.Е. Омонимы в хакасском языке: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Абакан, 2005. – 171 с; Суёнов З.С. Омонимия ногайского языка. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2004. – 147 с; Рамазанова П.М. Омонимы в современном аварском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2002. – 200 с; Беширов Б.Ш. Омонимия в современном кумыкском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2002. – 168 с; Никатуева З.Ш. Полисемия и омонимия в даргинском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2003. – 167 с.

<sup>9</sup> Джурабаева М.А. Аффиксальная омонимия в узбекском языке. Автореф. дис... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1975. – 268 с; Аппаева Ф.К. Генетически связанные омонимы в карачаево-болгарском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик, 2002. – 291 с; Красикова Т.И. Историческое развитие омонимии в английском языке. – Владивосток, 1984. – 273 с.

<sup>10</sup> Федорчук Е.В. Межъязыковая омонимия и паронимия в близкородственных языках: на материале русского и украинского языков. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – М.: 2001 – 257 с; Липатов А.Т. Семантические аспекты проявления русской омонимии на разных языковых уровнях. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – Л.: 1990. – 36 с. 5. Гладкий А. В. Синтаксические структуры естественного языка в автоматизированных системах общения. – М.: 1985. – 144 с; Горбань В.Г. Подача омонимов в немецких толковых и специальных словарях и структура омонимического словаря. Дисс. канд. пед. наук. – М.: 1971 – 332 с; Малаховский Л.В. Теория лексической и грамматической омонимии. – М.: 1990. – 238 с.

o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlaridagi omonimlarning qo‘llanish samaradorligini aniqlash, tasniflash va omonimik qatorlarni tarjimadagi muammolarini tahlil qilish hamda ilmiy tamoyillar asosida yechimlar taklif etish;

o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarning fonetik, semantik, leksik til sathlarida qo‘llanilishidagi farqlarni aniqlash;

omonimlarning cho‘g‘ishtirilayotgan tillar matnida ma’no bo‘yoqdorligini oshiruvchi kognitiv, pragmatik xususiyatlarga ega ekanligini asoslash va dalillash;

leksikografik aspektda omonimlarning o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha tekstologik, izohli, sohaviy, ilmiy-texnik, teminologik lug‘atini tuzish tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish va lug‘at yaratish;

omonimik qatorlarni tarjima qilish bo‘yicha “kontekstual assotsiativ tarjima (CAT)” usulini ilmiy asoslash.

**Tadqiqotning obykti** sifatida o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llangan omonimlar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqotning predmetini** o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llangan omonimlarning samaradorligi va tarjima muammolari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqotning usullari.** Ishda tavsifiy, chog‘ishtirma, etimologik, tipologik, kognitiv-konseptual va statistik usullardan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

omonimlarning o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llanish samaradorligiga oid materiallar asosida ilmiy tamoyillar ishlab chiqilgan va empirik tarzda ilk bor dalillangan, ikkala tilning leksik va madaniy xususiyatlarini tushunish uchun omonim konstruktsiyalarning ahamiyati aniqlanib, tarjimaning murakkab holatlarini baholashga imkon beradigan mezonlar ishlab chiqilgan;

omonim qatorlarining lingvistik, fonetik, morfologik va semantik nomutanosibligiga e’tibor qaratilgan holda kontekstual va pragmatik jihatlari aniqlangan va tarjima strategiyalari optimallashtirilib, isbotlangan;

o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarning tilning fonetik, semantik va leksik darajalarida qo‘llanishida omoformlar, omofonlar va omoleksemalar o‘rtasidagi farqlar aniqlangan, jumladan, ularni funktsional amalga oshirishning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini ekstrapolyatsiya qilish, murakkab lingvistik tuzilmalar va ularning madaniy ahamiyatini tushunishni chuqurlashtirish, shuningdek, keyingi leksikografik va semantik tadqiqotlar uchun yangi paradigmlar aniqlangan;

omonimlarning cho‘g‘ishtirilayotgan tillar matnida pragmatik bo‘yoqdorligini oshiruvchi emotsional konnotatsiya, polisemiya, semantik o‘zgaruvchanlik kabi omonimlarning stilistik xususiyatlari aniqlangan, shuningdek, diskursiv murakkablashish orqali kognitiv jarayonlarining kuchayishi kabi stilistik xususiyatlari ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlar tarjimasi muammolarini hal etishda tarjimonlarning asliyatga yondashuvlariga ko‘ra o‘zbekcha-ruscha-inglizcha tekstologik, izohli, sohaviy, ilmiy-texnik, teminologik lug‘atini tuzish uchun, beshta tamoyillar, jumladan, omonimlarni saralashda kontekstual nuqtai nazardan yondashish, iyerarxik tizimda davom ettirish, omonimlarni o‘rganishda tarjimada semantik munosabatlarni kuzatish, istisno holatining yuzaga kelishini hisobga olish, barcha mavjud bo‘lgan ma’nolarini lug‘atga kiritish kabi tamoyillari ishlab chiqilgan.

### **Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarga xos kognitiv, konseptual xususiyatlarning amalda qo‘llanish natijalari umumlashtirilgan va ulardan tekstologik lug‘at, monografik asar yaratilgan, tarjimashunoslik sohasiga oid maxsus seminarlar uchun zamonaviy nazariy qarashlar bilan boyitilgan, statistik ma’lumotlar, tarjima tahlillarini qamrab olgan jadvallar jamlanmasi ishlab chiqilgan;

olingan natijalar asosida omonimlarning ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga va o‘zbek tilidan ingliz tiliga tarjimalarini o‘z ichiga olgan tekstologik, ilmiy-texnik, izohli lug‘at tuzish uchun beshta tamoyil yaratilgan, lug‘at tuzish mezonlari asosida ilmiy-nazariy taklif va tavsiyalar ishlab chiqilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** obyektga yondashuv va qo‘llanilgan usullarning tadqiqot maqsadiga mosligi, nazariy ma’lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga asoslanganligi, tanlab olingan tarixiy-ilmiy manbalarning tadqiqot predmetiga muvofiqligi, nazariy fikr va xulosalar tavsifiy-analitik, kognitiv-kontseptual, qiyosiy-tarixiy va statistik tahlil usullari vositasida chiqarilgani, nazariy qarashlar va xulosalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi, natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlanganligi bilan aniqlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati tarjimashunoslik, lug‘atshunoslik bo‘yicha bo‘lajak tarjimon mutaxassislar tayyorlashda, omonimiya va unga yondosh hodisalarning sematik, stilistik muammolarga bag‘ishlangan mavzularda ilmiy izlanishlar olib borishga, shuningdek, magistraturaning tarjimashunoslik yo‘nalishida tahsil olayotgan talabalarga dissertatsiya yozish uchun nazariy ahamiyatga molikligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati, dastavval, uning natijalaridan oliy o‘quv yurtlarida tarjima nazariyasi va amaliyoti, leksikografiya, leksikologiya fanlari bo‘yicha nazariy, amaliy mashg‘ulotlarini o‘tkazish hamda maxsus seminarlarni tashkil qilishda, yangi uslubdagi o‘quv qo‘llanmalar yaratish, ilmiy izlanishlarni amalga oshirishda muhim manba vazifasini o‘tashi bilan asoslanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** O‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llangan omonimlar, ularning tarjimadagi muammolari tadqiqi bo‘yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

omonim qatorlarining lingvistik, fonetik, morfologik va semantik nomutanosibligiga e’tibor qaratilgan holda kontekstual va pragmatik jihatlari aniqlangan va tarjima strategiyalari optimallashtirilishi, o‘zbek adabiyoti materiallarini yaratishda turli manbalardagi omonimik so‘zlarni aniqlash, tasniflash, o‘zbek adabiyoti tarixida qo‘llangan omonim so‘zlardan to‘g‘ri foydalanish hamda turli qadimiy o‘zbek lug‘atlari, ensiklopediyalarini tahlil etishga doir ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2017-2020 yillarga bajarilgan “O‘zbek adabiyoti tarixi” ko‘p jildlik monografiyani (7 jild) chop etish” mavzusidagi fundamental loyihada foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 20-yanvar 04/1-156-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada o‘zbek adabiyotining etimologik, tadrijiy tasvirini yaratish hamda unda uchragan omonimlarni matnda to‘g‘ri qo‘llashga xizmat qilgan;

omonimlarning o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llanish samaradorligiga

oid materiallar asosida ilmiy tamoyillar ishlab chiqilgashi va tarjima qilingan omonimik soʻzlardan umumli foydalanish xususidagi maʼlumotlardan Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining “Kitob mahsulotlarini nashr etish va tarqatish tizimini rivojlantirish, kitob mutolaasi va kitobxonlik madaniyatini oshirish hamda targʻib qilish boʻyicha kompleks chora-tadbirlar toʻgʻrisida”gi 2017-yil 13-sentabrdagi PQ-3271-son qarori hamda Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 6-noyabrdagi “Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi davlat adabiyot muzeyi faoliyatini takomillashtirish toʻgʻrisida”gi № 891-sonli qarorida belgilangan vazifalarning ijrosini taʼminlash maqsadida Alisher Navoiy nomidagi davlat adabiyot muzeyida yangitdan tashkil etilayotgan “Qardosh xalqlar va xorij adabiyoti” nomli ekspozitsiya taqdimotini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Alisher Navoiy nomidagi davlat adabiyot muzeyining 2024-yil 22-yanvar 14/2-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada dissertatsiya materiallari ham mazkur ekspozitsiya taqdimotida infokiosk shaklida ziyoratchilarga taqdim etishda muhim manba vazifasini bajargan;

omonimlarning choʻgʻishtirilayotgan tillar matnida pragmatik boʻyoqdorligini oshiruvchi emotsional konnotatsiya, polisemiya, semantik oʻzgaruvchanlik kabi omonimlarning stilistik xususiyatlarni tahlil qilish, adekvat tarjima usullarini ishlab chiqish hamda yuzaga kelishi mumkin boʻlgan lingvistik qiyinchiliklarini oʻrganish va asoslashga doir ilmiy natijalardan Shvetsiyada joylashgan “Markaziy Osiyo Uyushmasi” jamiyatining Oʻzbekistondagi vakolatxonasi tomonidan 2021-2023-yillar davomida mamlakatimizda fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirish, demokratik islohotlarni qoʻllab-quvvatlash hamda inson huquqlari taʼminlanishini monitoring qilish maqsadidagi “Oʻzbekistonda fuqarolik jamiyatini shakllantirish” nomli ijtimoiy loyihada foydalanilgan (Shvetsiyada joylashgan “Markaziy Osiyo Uyushmasi” jamiyatining Oʻzbekistondagi vakolatxonasi tomonidan berilgan 2023-yil 8-sentabrdagi № 14-24-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada chet ellik hamkorlar bilan uchrashuv, tadbirlar davomida siyosiy matnlar tarkibida qoʻllangan omonimlar tarjimasida lisoniy va nolisoniy omillarni oʻrganish, muqobil tarjimasini aniqlash, turli siyosiy matnlarni tarjima qilish, xalqaro anjumanlar uchun siyosiy matn tuzish, chet el manba va hujjatlarining tarjimalarda asl maʼnosini saqlab qolishga xizmat qilgan;

omonimlarning choʻgʻishtirilayotgan tillar matnida pragmatik boʻyoqdorligini oshiruvchi emotsional konnotatsiya, polisemiya, semantik oʻzgaruvchanlik kabi omonimlarning stilistik xususiyatlarini yoritib berishda erishilgan natijalardan Oʻzbekiston yozuvchilar uyushmasining “Adabiy doʻstlik-abadiy doʻstlik” mavzusidagi Xalqaro adabiy loyihasida oʻzbek va ingliz badiiy matnlarida qoʻllangan omonimlarning lingvopragmatik xususiyatlarini koʻrsatib berish va tarjimaning murakkab jihatlarini tahlil qilishda foydalanildi (2023-yil 20-noyabr 01-03/3094-son maʼlumotnomasi). Natijada, mazkur loyiha ishi oʻzbek va ingliz tillaridagi omonimlarning qoʻllanishi, tarjima tamoyillari asosida koʻplab badiiy asarlar tarjimasida turlicha aks etishi isbotlandi. Olingan natijalar tarjimalarda asl nusxaning mazmun-maʼnosi va hissiy rangini saqlab qolish masalasi, ammo grammatik nuqtai nazardan tuzilishi, uslub va lugʻatdagi oʻzgarishlar sababli til tizimlari oʻrtasidagi nomuvofiqlik tufayli qoʻllangan soʻzlar, iboralar oʻrtasidagi

aniqlikning yo'qligi, chet tilini o'rganish va muayyan asarning asosiy g'oyalarini tushunish uchun xizmat qilgan.

o'zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarning tilning fonetik, semantik va leksik darajalarida qo'llanishida omofonlar, omofonlar va omoleksemalar o'rtasidagi farqlar aniqlangan, jumladan, ularni funktsional amalga oshirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ekstrapolyatsiya qilish, tahliliga oid ilmiy ma'lumotlardan madaniy-ma'rifiy hamda badiiy eshittirishlarni yoritib berishda, jumladan, O'zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston" teleradiokanali" DM "Madaniy-ma'rifiy va badiiy eshittirishlar" muharririyatining "Ta'lim va taraqqiyot", "Adabiy jarayon", "Bedorlik" dasturlari senariylari (2022-2023-yillar) tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O'zbekiston milliy teleradiokompaniyasi "O'zbekiston teleradiokanali" davlat muassasasining 2023-yil 25-dekabr 04-36-1970-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek-ingliz badiiy asarlari asliyat va tarjimasidagi omonimlar tahlili asosida radio eshittirishlarning ilmiy metodologik va amaliy dolzarbligini ta'minlashga erishilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi.** Mazkur tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 2 ta Respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 18 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, 1 ta monografiya, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 10 ta maqola, xorijiy jurnallarda 3 ta, respublika va xalqaro ilmiy anjumanlarda 4 ta maqola va tezislar nashr ettirilgan.

**Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, to'rt bob va xulosadan, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovalardan iborat bo'lib, dissertatsiya asosiy matnning hajmi 219 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida tadqiqotning dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti va predmeti tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalarni rivojlantirishning ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy etish, nashr qilingan ishlar bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Omonimiya hodisasi va omonimlarni tasniflashning umumiy tamoyillari**" deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda tilshunoslikda omonimiyaning genezis tasnifi, o'rganilishi, omonimiya va polisemiya hodisasining farqlanish mezonlari, unga yondosh hodisalarni farqlashning ilmiy asosi hamda badiiy asarlarda omonimlar berilishi, tarjimasini muammolari yoritilgan.

Tarjimashunoslikda omonimiya hodisasining ko'plab nazariyalari mavjud bo'lib, ular badiiy asarlar tarjimasining ma'lum darajada adekvatlik muammosini hal qiladi. Badiiy asarlarda qo'llangan omonimlar va ularning jozibasini, bo'yoqdorligini, so'z o'yinlarining zavqini kitobxonga yetkazishda muhim

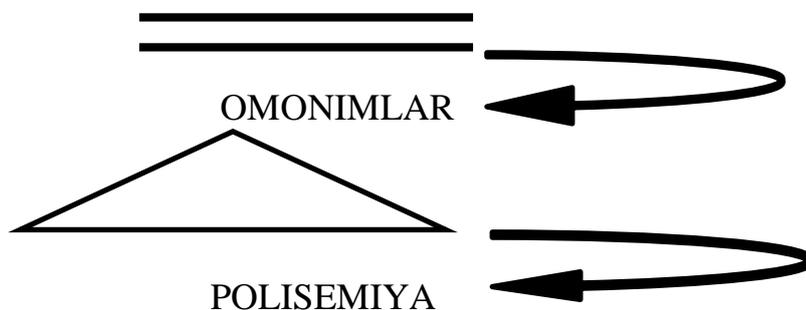
ahamiyatga ega. Omonimlarning adekvat tarjimasiga erishish uchun tarjimon ushbu soʻzlardan mohirona foydalanishi, omonimlarning tabiiyligi, oʻz jozibasi va betakrorligini yoʻqotmasdan tarjima muqobilligiga erishishida uning semantik maʼnosini, aynan matnga mos maʼnosini toʻgʻri tanlay olishi kerak.

Tadqiqotimizning maqsadlaridan biri matndagi omonim va koʻp maʼnoli soʻzlarni samarali farqlash usulini ishlab chiqish. Ushbu maqsadga erishish uchun ushbu lingvistik hodisalarni geometrik shakllar orqali taqqoslashga asoslangan geometrik yondashuvdan foydalanishni taklif etildi.

Ushbu “geometrik” usulimizga asoslanib, omonimlar va parallel chiziqlar oʻrtasida oʻxshashlik oʻrnatildi. Parallel chiziqlar tekislikda kesishmaganidek, omonim soʻzlarning maʼnolari oʻrtasida ham ichki bogʻlanish, aloqadorlik boʻlmaydi. Bu usul esa oʻz nabatida ushbu hodisalarni bir-biridan samarali ajratish imkonini beradi.

Omonimlardan farqli oʻlaroq, geometrik yondashda koʻp maʼnoli soʻzlarni uchburchaklarga qiyoslandi. Buning sababi, uchburchakning uch tomoni boʻlganidek, polisemantik soʻzlarning turli maʼnolari oʻrtasida maʼlum bir bogʻliqlik mavjud. Bu usul matndagi polisemantik soʻzlarning turli maʼnolarini hisobga olish va tahlil qilishda yordam beradi.

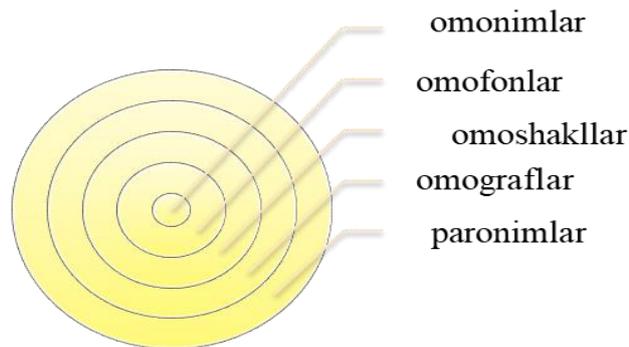
Shunday qilib, “geometrik” usulimiz lingvistik tadqiqotlar va matn tahlilida samarali qoʻllanilishi mumkin boʻlgan omonimlar va koʻp maʼnoli soʻzlarni farqlashning innovatsion yondashuvini ifodalaydi. Bu usulni shakllanishini quyidagi rasmda koʻrishimiz mumkin:



**1 – rasm. Omonimlar va polisemiyaning geometrik shaklda aks etishi**

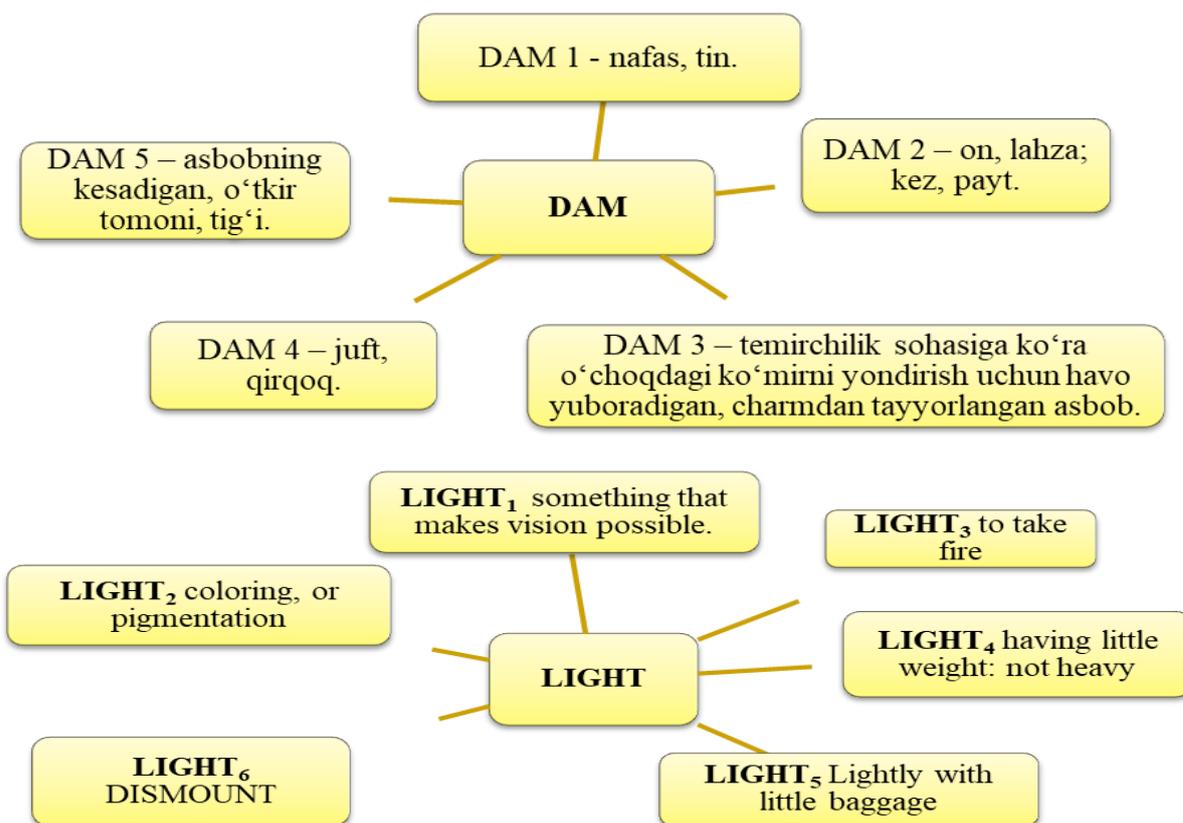
Tarjimashunoslik, tilshunoslik, leksikografiyani oʻrganishning asosiy vazifalaridan biri omonimlar va ularga yondosh hodisalarni farqlashdir. Omonimlar, omofonlar, omograflar, omoshakllar, polisemiya va paronimlar oʻxshash tovush yoki oʻxshash oʻzak shakliga, biroq ayni paytda, turli maʼnolarga ega boʻlgan soʻzlardir. Garchi ushbu hodisalar oʻxshash koʻrinishi mumkin boʻlsa-da, ular jiddiy eʼtibor va aniq tushunishni talab etadigan muhim farqlarga ega.

Xuddi shunday jarayonlarni noqardosh oʻzbek-ingliz tillaridagi ushbu hodisalarni chogʻishtirish aspektida semantik, grammatik, fonetik va grafik jihatdan tahlil etilish, quyidagicha xulosalandi:



**2 – rasm. Omonimiya va unga yondosh hodisalar**

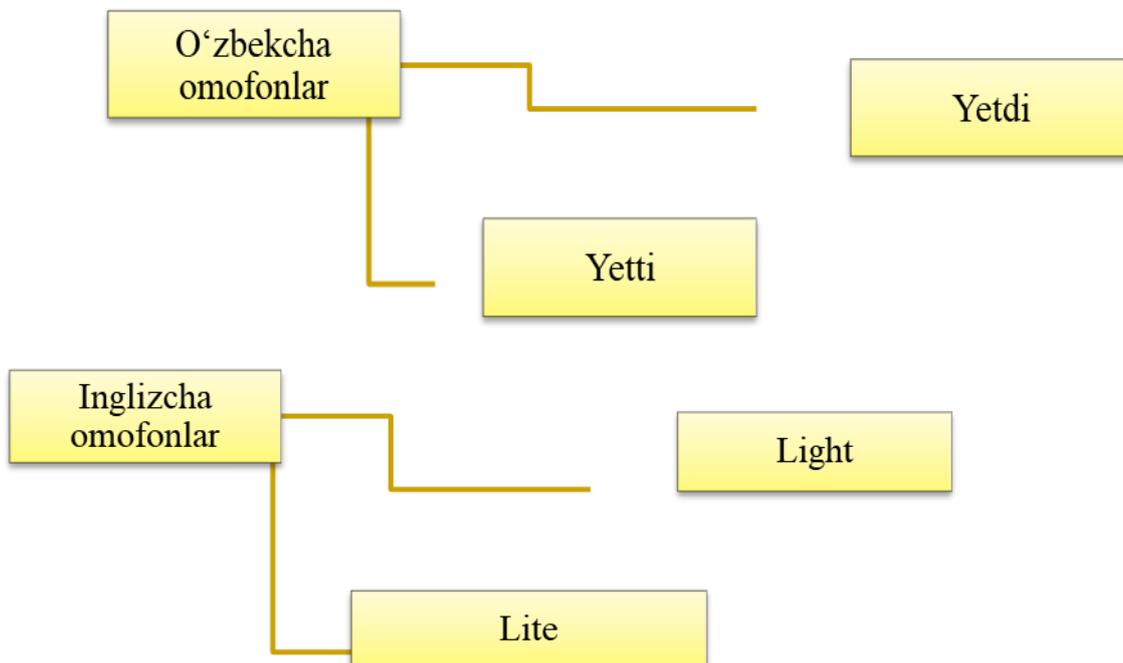
Yuqoridagi tasvirdan ko‘rish mumkinki, omonimiyaga yondosh hodisalar bir nechta tani tashkil etadi. Ularning ro‘yxati yuqorida keltirildi. Ko‘plab manbalarda ushbu yondosh hodisalar bir-biriga o‘xshaganliklari bois chalkashtirib yuborilgan. Aslida bu hodisalar quyidagi mezonlar ostida ajratiladi. Yondosh hodisalarni tadqiqot davomida ilmiy asoslash va misollar orqali ajratib ko‘rshatishga harakat qilindi.



**3 – rasm. O‘zbekcha va inglizcha omonimlar**

Yuqoridagi ashyoviy misollar noqardosh ikki tildagi omonimik qatorlarning ma‘no maydonini anglatmoqda. Ushbu omonimik qatorlarning ma‘nolari o‘rtasida umuman bog‘liqlik mavjud emas, yani ma‘nolar semantik jihatdan kesishmaydi, chunki omonimlar yozilishi, talafuzi bir xil, ammo turli ma‘nolarga ega bo‘lgan so‘zlardir. Bu jihatlar tilshunoslikda juda qiziq hodisa bo‘lishi bilan birga anchagina tarjima muammolarini ham keltirib chiqaradi. Tilning xilma-xilligi va ko‘p

qirraliligini hisobga olib, omonimlar matnini o‘qish va tushunishda bir qancha qiyinchiliklarga sabab bo‘lsa-da, ular tilni yanada boy va rang-barangligini namoyon qiladi.

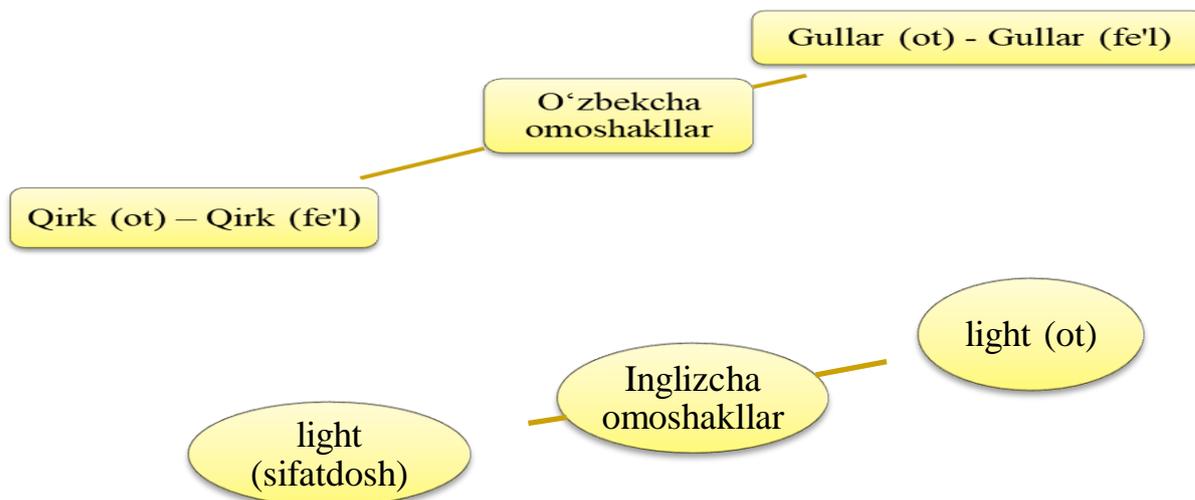


4 – rasm. O‘zbekcha va inglizcha omofonlar

Yuqoridagi chizmadan ko‘rinadiki, *yetdi* va *yetti* so‘zlarining birinchisi predikat, ikkinchisi aniqlovchi vazifasini bajarib keladi, ya’ni *yetdi* fe‘l, *yetti* sonidir.

O‘zbek tili ham, ingliz tili ham omofonlarga boy. Omofonlar omonimiyaga yondosh hodisalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ular talaffuz jihatidan bir xil, ammo yozilishi har xil so‘zlardir. Yuqoridagi o‘zbekcha *yetdi* so‘zi *biron bir manzilga yetib borishni* bildirsa, *yetti* so‘zi esa *7 raqami* manosida keladi.

Inglizcha omofonlar talaffuzi bir xil bo‘lib, *light* so‘zi *yoruglik*, *lite* so‘zi esa *kamroq kaloriyaga ega bo‘lgan oziq-ovqat yoki mahsulotni tavsiflash* uchun ishlatiladi.

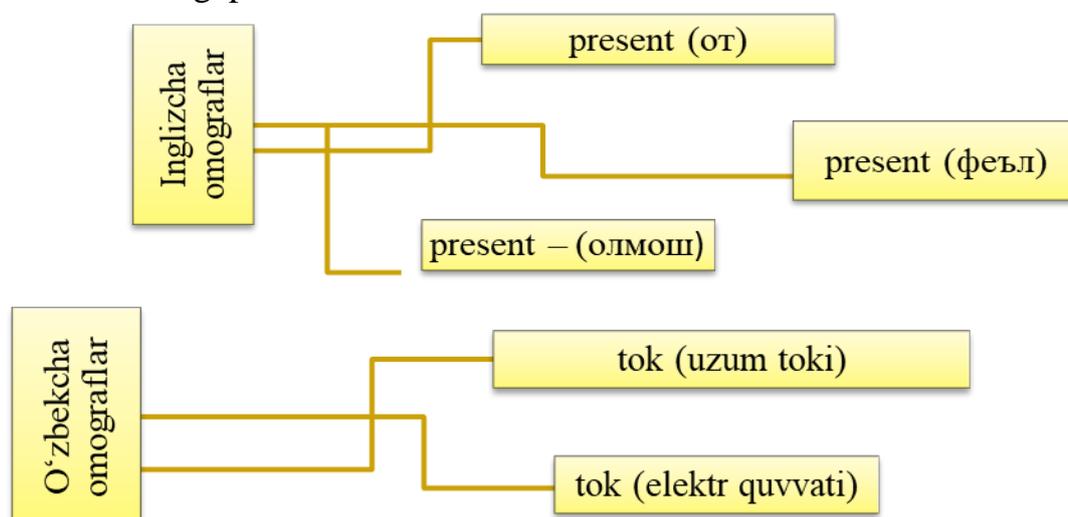


## 5 – rasm. O‘zbekcha va inglizcha omoshakllar

Ushbu chizmada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi omoshakllar chog‘ishtirilgan. Omoshakl termini – omonimlarning turli so‘z turkumlarida kelishiga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Masalan, o‘zbek tilidagi *qirq* omonimik qatorining turli so‘z turkumlarida qo‘llanganligi ularni omoshakllarga aylantirgan. Birinchi *qirq* so‘zining ma’nosi son, raqamni bildirib ot so‘z turkumida qo‘llansa, ikkinchi *qirq* biron narsani qirqmoq ma’nosida fe‘l so‘z turkumida ishlatilgan.

Keying misoldagi *gullar* omonimik qatori ham xuddi shunday hodisaga uchragan. Bunda birinchi *gullar* gul so‘zining ko‘plik ma’nosida ot so‘z turkumida qo‘llangan, ikkinchi *gullar* so‘zi esa daraxtlarning chechak ochishi ma’nosida fe‘l so‘z turkumida ishlatilgan.

Ingliz tilidagi misollarda *light* omonimik qatorining omoshakl, yani turli so‘z turkumlarida qo‘llanishi ko‘rsatilgan. Birinchi *light* omonimi gapda ot so‘z turkumida, ikkinchi gapda esa sifatdosh bo‘lib kelishini kuzatish mumkin.

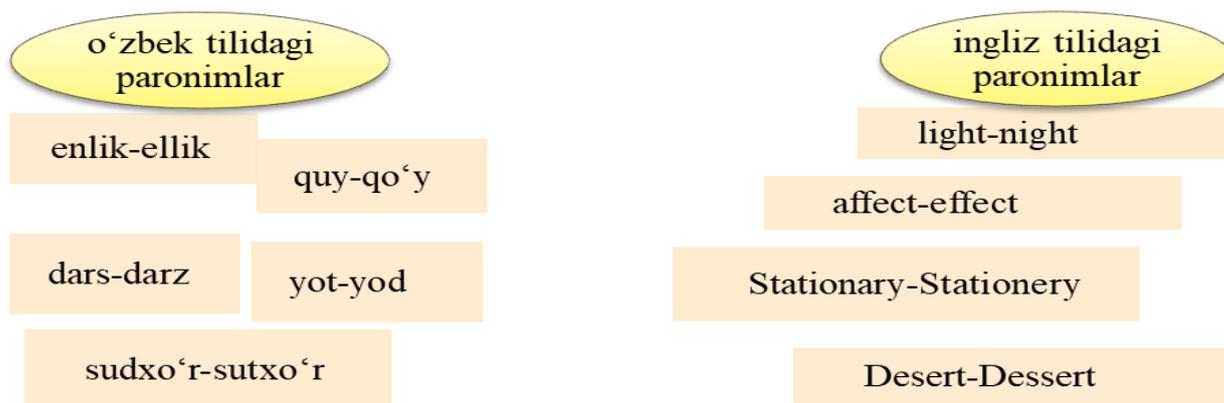


## 6 – rasm. O‘zbekcha va inglizcha omograflar

Yuqoridagi misollarda ingliz tilidagi *present* omonimik qatorida ham, o‘zbek tilidagi *tok* omonimik qatorida ham so‘zlarni urg‘u orqali ajralishi va turli so‘z turkumlarida ifodalanishi kuzatiladi. Ingliz tilidagi *present* omonimik qatorining birinchi ma’nosi kimgadur qilingan sovg‘a, ikkinchi ma’nosi “biron narsa bilan tanishish yoki boshqalarga nimanidur ko‘rsatish, taqdim etish”, uchunchi *present* so‘zi esa grammatikada hozirgi zamoni ifodalash uchun qo‘llanuvchi so‘z ma’nosida kelganligini ko‘rish mumkin. O‘zbek tilidagi *tok* omonimik qatori esa ikki ma’noda qo‘llangan: 1. tok – uzum toki, shohi; 2. tok – elektr quvvati. Ya’ni tillarda omonimiyaga yondosh hodisalardan biri bo‘lgan omograflar yozilishi aynan, ammo talaffuzi urg‘u orqali ajratilgan va turli so‘z turkumlarida qo‘llangan omonimik qatorlardir.

Bundan tashqari, omonimlar va shunga o‘xshash hodisalar o‘rtasidagi farqni aniqlashning yana bir usuli – ma’no va qo‘llanishning chog‘ishtirma tahlili. Bu tahlil

hodisalarning ma'nosi, nutqda qo'llanishi va matndan kelib chiqib o'xshash hamda farqli tomonlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi.



### 7 – rasm. O'zbekcha va inglizcha paronimlar

Yuqorida ashyoviy misollar yordamida ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi ko'plab tadqiqotchilar ajrata olmaydigan yondosh hodisalardan omonimlar va paronimlarning farqi ko'rsatilgan. E'tibor qaratilsa, ingliz tilidagi barcha so'zlarning yozilishida ma'lum bir qismlari o'xshash, talaffuzi juda yaqin, ammo turli ma'nolarga ega bo'lgan juft so'zlarni ko'rish mumkin. Shunday mezonlar ostida ushbu yondosh hodisalarni ajratish mumkin. Aynan shu yerda diqqatimizni bir faktga qaratsak. Omofonlar va paronimlarni bir biridan ajratish e'tiborni tortadi. Ma'lumki, omofonlar aynan bir xil talaffuzga ega, yozilishi va ma'nolari turlicha bo'lgan so'zlardir. Paronimlar esa talaffuzi va yozilishi bir biriga qisman yaqin, ammo turli ma'nolarga ega so'zlardir.

Yuqoridagi fikrga tayangan holda o'zbek badiiy asarlarida qo'llangan omonimlarni ingliz tiliga tarjima qilish chog'ida yo'l qo'yilgan xatoliklar tahlilga tortilgan va ular quyidagicha izohlandi: ona tilidagi so'zlar analogidan foydalanish; tarjimada tillar o'rtasidagi so'zlarning shaklan bir-biriga mos kelishi, ammo ma'nosining to'g'ri kelmasligi; tarjimon va lug'at zahirasiining yetarli emasligi; tarjimada so'zning kontekstdagi ma'nosini hisobga olmaslikdandir. Masalan, Abdulla Qahhorning<sup>11</sup> “Anor” hikoyasini ingliz tiliga tarjimasida “*mushak*” xato tarjima qilingan. O'zbek tili izohli lug'atida<sup>12</sup> “*mushak*” omonimik qatori uchta so'zdan iborat bo'lib, ular quyidagichadir.

MUSHAK I – [f. - sichqoncha] ayn. muskul.

MUSHAK II – [f. - sichqoncha] Turli tarkibli porox moddalar bilan to'ldirilgan, yoqilganda osmonga ko'tarilib, xilma-xil, ajib ranglar hosil qilib portlaydigan snaryad, raketa (sayl va tantanalarda mushakbozlik uchun, harbiy ishda esa signal berish va yoritish uchun ishlatiladi).

MUSHAK III – [f.] mushak sabzi. Sabzining yo'g'on, g'o'lasimon va uchi to'mtoq turi.

### 1-jadval.

<sup>11</sup> Sattorov Sh. A Collection of Uzbek Stories Pomagranite. Yoshlar nashriyot uyi. – T.: 2018. – 236 b.

<sup>12</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. II жилд. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон”. 2006. – 143 б.

### Omonimlar tarjimasining qiyosi

Asliyat	Tarjimon	Muallif tarjimasi
Bitta <i>mushak</i> uchun uch miri, - dedi Turobjon, - yuzta <i>mushak</i> otilsa bir tangadan yuz tanga.	“One <i>muscle</i> is three mirs” said Turobjon, “if a hundred muscles are fired, one hundred coins”.	“To fire one <i>salute</i> is 3 mirs” said Turobjon, “if you would like salute hundred times, it should be one hundred coins”.

Tarjimada *mushak* omonimik qatorining ikkinchi semantik ma’nosi tanlanishi lozim edi. Tarjimon omonimik qatorning noto’g’ri semantik ma’nosini tanlaganligi bois muqobil tarjimaga erisha olmagan va “tarjimaning sinishi”ga olib kelgan. “One *muscle* is three mirs” said Turobjon, “if a hundred *muscles* are fired, one hundred coins”. – “Bir *muskul* uchmir”, dedi Turobjon, “yuz *muskul* otilsa, yuz tanga”.

Shunday ekan, o‘zbek-ingliz tarjimashunosligida noqardosh tillarning universal va individual xususiyatlarini yaxshi biladigan tarjimon, mutaxassislariga zarurat har doim seziladi. Tarjimashunoslikda omonimlarni “yolg‘onchi do‘stlar”i degan “tamg‘a”dan xolis bo‘lishi uchun o‘zbek lug‘atshunoslarining “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”ini boyitish lozim, chunki o‘zbek lug‘atlarining eng asosiy muammolaridan biri bu boshqatillardan o‘zlashgan so‘zlarning kiritilishi, fors-tojik so‘zlarning turli kontekstlardagi semantik maydoni to‘liq kiritilmaganligidir.

**Dissertatsiyaning ikkinchi bobi “Badiiy asarlarda omonimiya hodisasining qo‘llanish samaradorligi”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, unda o‘zbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida omonimlarning qo‘llanish samaradorligi, badiiy asarlarda ishlatilgan frazeologik omonimlarning tarjima masalalari berilgan.

Omonimiya hodisasining polisemiya, sinonimiya kabi unga yondosh hodisalarning “ishi” o‘ziga xosdir. Ular universal hodisa bo‘lib, alohida-alohida tadqiq etishni talab qiladi. Badiiy asarlarda omonimlar tarjimasi, qo‘llanilishiga jiddiy munosabatda bo‘linmas ekan, badiiy asarlar, so‘z o‘yinlari, she’rlar tarjimasida muqobillikka erishish amri mahol.

Xususan, Alisher Navoiyning “Muhokamat-ul-lug‘atayin”<sup>13</sup> asarida omonimlardan foydalanib so‘z o‘yini yaratishda qulay ekanligini ta’kidlaydi. Masalan, *ot* omonimik qatorini quyidagi so‘z o‘yinida ko‘rish mumkin: “Va andoq lafz ham topilurki, besh ma’nisi bo‘lg‘ay: sog‘in lafzidekki, bir ma’nisi yod qilmoqqa amrdur va biri sutluk qo‘y *otidur* va ishq masti va majnuni va bemori muqobalasida sog‘in desa, har biriga itloq qilsa bo‘lur.” misolida *ot* omonimini qo‘llangan. Uning asarlarida omonimlar va ko‘p ma’noli so‘zlar farqlanadi, hodisalarning nozik tomonlari haqida alohida fikr yuritiladi.

*Ot* omonimik qatorining qo‘llanishini A.Qahhorning “Sinchalak”<sup>14</sup> asarida o‘ziga xos tarzda kuzatish imkoni bor. Bu omonim asarda betaraf xarakterga ega. Bunda uning ijobiy va salbiy ma’nolari matnda oydinlashadi. Masalan, rais Qalandarovning tashqi qiyofasi “pachoq ot” – oriqliq, qirchang‘i, sust yuruvchi otga

<sup>13</sup> <https://uzsmart.ru/kutubxona/asarlar/470-muhokamat-ul-lug%CA%BBatayn-alisher-navoiy.html>

<sup>14</sup> Qahhor A. Sinchalak / qissa / «Abadiy barhayot asarlar» turkumi. Ilm-ziyo-zakovat. – T.: 2021. – 192 b.

qiyoslansa, ichki xarakteri “uloqchi ot” – chopqir, asov otga o‘xshatiladi. “Siz bolalik qilib bunaqa xom xayollarga borib yurmang. Men o‘zim aravadan boshqa ishga yaramaydigan *pachiq ot* ko‘rinsam ham, uncha-muncha chavondozi minolmaydigan *uloqchi otman*. Uncha-muncha odamni yerga chalpak qilaman”. Ko‘rinadiki, omonimiya kundalik nutqda, badiiy asarlarda va she‘riyatda keng tarqalgan. Ko‘pincha, kishilar o‘zlari sezmagani holda omonimlardan foydalanadilar. Biroq shoir va yozuvchilar o‘z asarlarida alohida uslubiy ta‘sirga erishish uchun omonimlarga maxsus murojaat etadilar.

Stilistik nuqtai nazardan omonimlarning nutqda ikki xil tushunilishi ma‘lum. Bu holatga olib keladigan omonimiya hodisasi, o‘z navbatida, kishiningtushuncha doirasini ham kengaytiradi. Omonimlar ma‘nosining bir-biridan uzoq bo‘lishi ulardan satira vositasi sifatida foydalanish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Quyidagi misollar yordamida ingliz badiiy asarlarida turli ma‘nolarda qo‘llangan omonimik qatorlar tahlilini kuzatish mumkin:

*Match* omonimik qatorining bir ma‘nosi Andre Agassining<sup>15</sup> “Open” asarida uchraydi. Muallif ushbu omonimik qatorning “sport bellashuvi” ma‘nosini qo‘llagan: – The *match* between Federer and Nadal was highly anticipated, with both tennis players in top form.

Sharlotta Bronte<sup>16</sup> “Jane Eyre” asarida *match* omonimik qatorining “gugurt” ma‘nosini qo‘llagan: – She struck a *match* and held it up to the wick, watching as the flame flickered to life and illuminated the room.

O‘zbekcha va inglizcha asarlarda qo‘llangan frazeologik omonimlarga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib ularning qo‘llanish darajalari, tarjimada uchraydigan muammolar yoritilgan.

Masalan, o‘zbekcha asarlarda qo‘llangan frazeologik samaradorlik o‘rta darajada, ya‘ni oltitadan to‘rttagacha FBlar yasagan omonimlar sirasiga *chor* omonimik qatorining *chor*<sup>1</sup> so‘zini kiritsak bo‘ladi. Aslida *chahor* o‘zbek tili og‘zaki talaffuziga moslashgan *chor*<sup>1</sup> so‘zi ham ko‘p iboralar, matallarning yuzaga kelishiga asos bo‘lgan. Lekin mazkur ifodalar O‘zbekistonda qadimdan mavjud bo‘lgan o‘zbek va fors-tojik tilning yonma-yon qo‘llanilishi, ya‘ni bilingvizm sharoitida shakllangan. Masalan, *chor aylanmoq* – gir aylanmoq (Attorlik do‘kon egasiga sifati bilan savdo bozorini *chor* aylana boshladi<sup>17</sup>), *chor ishkal* – to‘rt muhim a‘zo – qo‘l, oyoq, ko‘z, quloqqa nisbatan ishlatiladi; *chor ishkali but* – to‘rt muchasi sog‘lom. Bu ifoda ko‘chma ma‘noda “hamma ish joyida”, “xotirjam” ma‘nolarida ishlatiladi. Yana bir misol: *chor* atrofing qibla! – xohlagan tomoningga ketaver ma‘nosida, *Chor* ulfat yoki ulfati *chor* – to‘rt ulfat, to‘rt do‘st; ulfatlar, do‘stlar kabi ma‘nolarda ishlatiladi. Anda maza bor (matal), Bu ulfati *chor* ichida katta sallali, oppoq soqolli, lekin vajohati yigitday bir keksa kishi diqqatni o‘ziga jalb etadi<sup>18</sup>. *Chor*<sup>2</sup> omonimida FBlar yasash holati kuzatilmaydi. Demak, *chor*<sup>1</sup> omonimi frazeologik samaradorlik jihatidan *chor*<sup>2</sup> omonimiga qaraganda mahsuldor.

<sup>15</sup> Andre A. United States. English. “Open” Autobiography. Harper Collins. 2009. 404 p. ISBN 9780307388407. OCLC 1058108646

<sup>16</sup> Brontë Ch. “Jane Eyre”. Wilder Publications. Radford, Virginia: 2008. ISBN 978-1604594119.

<sup>17</sup> Fatxullin Z. Niqob yirtildi. Samarkand, O‘znashr. – T.: 1934. – 80 b.

<sup>18</sup> Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar. To‘rt tomlik. Birinchi tom. She‘rlar, poemalar. – T.: Badiiy adabiyot, 1957. – B. 182.

Ingliz tilidagi *Bull*<sub>1</sub> omonimik qatori asosida o‘n ikkita frazeologik birlik hosil bo‘lgan, ulardan ikkitasi nominativ frazeologik birlik hisoblanadi. Masalan, Like a *bull* at a five-barred gate – qattiq jazavaga tushgan holda, g‘azab otiga mingan holda – ravishli ibora; an Irish *bull* – g‘irt bema’ni, tuturuqsiz ish (gap, xatti-harakat) va shu kabilar – substantiv ibora; uchtasi nominativ – kommunikativ frazeologizm. Masalan, bellow like a *bull* – chinqirib, baqirib yig‘lamoq, uvvos tortmoq; shoot the *bull* – Amerika jargonida ishlatiluvchi ibora bo‘lib, “lof urmoq”, “safsata sotmoq”, “aljiramoq”, “yolg‘on gapirmoq”, “quloqqa lag‘mon osmoq” ma’nolarida ishlatiladi; trust smb. as far as one can Fling a *bull* by the tail – “hech kinga ishonmaslik” ma’nosini anglatadi; qolgan uchtasi kommunikativ frazeologik birliklar bo‘lib, ular asosan maqol va matallarga oiddir. Masalan, (Like) *bull* in a china shop – oshga tushgan pashshadek/ xirapashsha; *bull* of Bashan – ovozi jarangdor sog‘lom odam, qo‘ng‘iroq ovoz sohibi. Mazkur ibora kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra “Tavrot” bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, “*iyerixon karnai*”, juda qattiq ovoz, karnay (“Qur’oni karim”da *sur*) ma’nosida ham ishlatiladi.

“Boburnoma” da Bobur amakisi, Samarqand hokimi Sulton Ahmad Mirzo haqida shunday yozadi: - O‘qni bisyor yaxshi otar edi. *Ilbosunga* o‘qi va tirgazi aksar tegar edi. Qabaqni maydonning ul boshi, bu boshidin kirib aksar urar edi<sup>19</sup>. – He was excellent archer, and his arrows and shafts usually hit the *bull’s eye*. Mostly he could hit the target while charging from one end of the field to the other<sup>20</sup>, – jumladagi *Ilbosun* so‘zi inglizchaga bull tarzida tarjima qilingan. – U eng yaxshi nishonga tegizuvchi edi. O‘qi va dastasi bilan *ho‘kizning ko‘zini* doim aniq urardi (belgi, nishonni). Ko‘pincha dalaning u boshidan kelib, bu boshidagi nishonni ura olardi. Tarjimadagi inglizcha so‘zi *bull* “belgi-nishon” ma’nosida aks etgan<sup>21</sup>. Tahlillar davomida omonimik so‘zlarning frazeologik birlik sifatida ingliz badiiy asarlarida qo‘llanish darajasi yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi.

**Tadqiqotning uchinchi bobi “Badiiy asarlarda omonimlar tarjimasining chog‘ishtirma tahlili”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda o‘zbek va ingliz asarlarda qo‘llangan omonimlarning strukturaviy-semantik, “konseptual” tahlili va “kontekstual assosiativ tarjima” usuli ilmiy asoslangan.

Badiiy asarlarda qo‘llangan omonimlarning struktur-semantik tahlili muhim jihati so‘zning asosiy ma’nosini anglashgina emas, balki uning matndagi obrazi hamdir. Masalan, *ot* so‘zi hayvon, shuningdek, biron narsani irg‘itish yoki nomlanishga nisbatan ishlatiladi.

Turli ma’no va mazmuni anglatishiga qobil omonimlarning struktur – semantik tuzilishi turlichadir. Misol uchun, o‘zbek tilidagi *dam* leksik-semantik maydonidagi omonimik qator “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da berilishiga ko‘ra: DAM 1 – nafas, tin<sup>22</sup>; DAM 2 – on, lahza; kez, payt; DAM 3 – temirchilik sohasiga ko‘ra o‘choqdagi ko‘mirni yondirish uchun havoyuboradigan, charmdan ishlangan asbob; DAM 4 – chet, qirg‘oq; DAM 5 – asbobning kesadigan, o‘tkir tomoni, tig‘i.

<sup>19</sup> Заҳириддин Муҳаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Т.: Шарқ, 2002. – 335 б.

<sup>20</sup> Thackston Wh. M. The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur: Prince and Emperor. – New York: Oxford, 1996. – 554 p.

<sup>21</sup> Тешабоева З.К. «Бобурнома»нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологик birliklar va ularning milliy-madaniy xususiyatlari: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 51-52.

<sup>22</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. I жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 546 б.

Bunda *dam* omonimik qatori leksik-semantik maydonda struktur jihatdan mavhum ot shaklida aks etadi va *dam* turli mazmuni beradi. Ushbu omonimik qator struktur-semantik jihatdan Cho‘lponning “Kecha va kunduz” asarida *nafas, tin* ma’nosida aks etgan. – So‘fi hech narsa demay, o‘rnidan turdi. Yana *damini* chiqarmasdan, ichkariga tomon bir-ikki qadam bosdi. – Qurbonbibi so‘zga qancha epchil bo‘lsa, Razzoq so‘fi shu qadar kamgap, indamas, *damini* ichiga solgan, ziqna odam edi. Birinchi gapdagi *dam* omonimi “nafas, tin olishi, *damini* rostlash” ma’nosida “Kecha va kunduz”da keladi. Ushbu omonimik qatorning ikkinchisi “lahza, on” ma’nosida qo‘llanilgan. Ushbu ma’noda omonim Fitratning<sup>23</sup> “Tanlangan asarlar”ida ravishdosh vazifasida kelgan: – Har *dam* ar yuz jon berur jononasiz, jonni netay.

*Dam* omonimik semantik ma’no maydonining uchinchi qatori esa X.To‘xtaboyevning “Shirin qovunlar mamlakati” asarida qayd etiladi: - Boshqa bir mullaning qorni ham temirchilarning *damidek* katta ekan. Gapdagi *dam* so‘zi “temirchilarning yoki o‘choqdagi ko‘mirni yondirish uchun havo yuboradigan, charmdan ishlangan asbobi”<sup>24</sup> ma’nosida qo‘llangan. – Ibrohim oyog‘ini yozgani o‘rnidan turdi va ayvonning *damiga* borib... uzoqdagi kaptarrang tog‘larga qaradi. Abdulla Qahhorning “Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari” asaridan olingan jumladagi *dam* so‘zi “chet, qirg‘oq” ma’nolarini ifodalagan.

- Xanjarini qinidan sug‘urib oldi-da, *damini* oydinga solib boqdi. Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tkan kunlar” asaridan keltirilgan gapda *dam* so‘zi “qilichning tig‘i” ma’nosida qo‘llangan. O‘zbek badiiy asarlarida aks etgan *dam* omonimi semantik va struktur jihatdan tahlil etilsa, uning ingliz badiiy asarlarida ham ko‘rib chiqish mana shu tarjima masalasi yechimining birdan-bir yo‘li deb qaraladi. *Dam* omonimik qatorining inglizcha ma’nosi *moment*<sup>25</sup> yuqoridagilardan farqli ravishda “lahza, on” ma’nosi bilan quyidagi misolda aks etgan: - Elizabeth felt herself becoming angrier every *moment*, but she tried to speak calmly<sup>26</sup>. – Yelizaveta borgan sayin g‘azabi oshayotganini sezdi, lekin u xotirjam gapirishga harakat qildi. Jeyn Ostening<sup>27</sup> “Pride and Prejudice” ya’ni, “Andisha va g‘urur” asarida “lahza, on” ma’nosi *moment* so‘zi bilan ifodalangan. Asardagi boshqa misolda esa “nafas” ma’nosi qo‘llaniladi: – Jane, who was not so light as Elizabeth, soon slowed down, while her sister, out of *breath*, reached him and eagerly cried out. – Yelizavetadek yengil bo‘lmagan Jeyn tezda sekinlashdi, singlisining *nafasi* qisib, unga tomon chopdi va jon-jahdi bilan yig‘lab yubordi.

Boshqa misol: When the people replied they had food, I was worried I had nothing to give in return, but *at this very moment*, two leopards appeared on the scene. – Odamlar ovqat bor, deb javob berishganda, men buning evaziga beradigan hech narsam yo‘qligi xavotirga solgandi, lekin *ayni o‘sha paytda* sahnada ikkita leopard paydo bo‘ldi. Tahlil: *at this very moment* – *ayni paytda* ma’nosiga teng bo‘lgan *dam* so‘zi bilan tarjima qilingan. Demak, o‘zbek tilidagi *dam* hamda

<sup>23</sup> Фитрат Абдурауф. Танланган асарлар. Илмий асарлар: 2 жилд. Маънавият. – Т.: 2000. – 208 б.

<sup>24</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. I жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 546 б.

<sup>25</sup> Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, 2020, 1, – 664 p.

<sup>26</sup> Defoe D. “Robinson Crusoe” Public Domain. ISBN: 9783746787046.1719.

<sup>27</sup> Austen, Jane. Pride and Prejudice. Oxford University Press. 2010. – p. 2. ISBN 978-0-19-278986-0.

inglizcha *moment* soʻzlarining maʼnolari oʻxshash va teng. Shu nuqtai nazardan, ularning xususiyatlarini bir til ichida batafsil oʻrganish maqsadga muvofiq.

Konseptual tahlil tarjimashunoslik, tilshunoslik, siyosatshunoslik, falsafa, iqtisod kabi sohalarida muhim vosita hisoblanadi. U nazariy tushunchalarni, ularning fanlararo bogʻliqlikni tushunish, shuningdek, tushunchalarning aniq va murakkab taʼriflarini shakllantirishda yordam beradi. Omonimlarning konseptual tahlili – ular maʼnolarining oʻxshash va farqli tomonlarini turli kontekstlarda ishlatilishini oʻrganishdan iborat.

Oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida bitilgan asarlarda qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlar kognitiv jihatdan tahlil qilingan:

- Oʻzbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlarning oʻzidan yangi soʻzlar yasashi;
- Oʻzbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlarning koʻchma maʼnoda qoʻllanishi;
- Oʻzbek va ingliz tilidagi turli asarlarda, jumladan badiiy, ilmiy-texnik asarlarda qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlarning termin sifatida kelishi;
- Oʻzbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlarning frazeologik birliklar hosil qilishi;
- Oʻzbek va ingliz badiiy asarlarida qoʻllangan omonimik qatorlarning qoʻllanish chastotasini (метод ранжирования) aniqlash.

Tarjima jarayonida yuzaga keladigan asosiy muammolardan biri tuzilishi yoki maʼnosining ekvivalenti koʻp boʻlgan soʻzlarni tarjima qilish muammosidir, buning mavjudligi bir qator sabablarga bogʻliq, xossatan: obyekt, hodisa yoki tushunchaning stilistik-leksik xususiyatlarining koʻpligidir. Badiiy asarlar tarjimasida bunday yondashuv *kontekstual assosiativ tarjima* (CAT) usulidir.

Tadqiqotning bosh maqsadlaridan biri hisoblangan CAT usuliga asos solish va bu usulni badiiy asarlarni tarjima qilishda qoʻllashga qaratilgan. Bu usulning printsiplari tarjimani muqobillashtiradi, chunki unda lugʻatdagi soʻzlarning asl maʼnolariga nisbatan qarama-qarshiliklar mavjud boʻladi. Uning maqsadi matni hisobga olgan holda omonimning eng mos tarjimasini topishga qaratilgan. CAT ning tuzilish sxemasi:  $\text{matn} + \text{assotsiativ soʻz} + \text{tarjima} = \text{CAT}$ .

Kontekstual assotsiativ tarjima (CAT) boshqa tarjima usullaridan quyidagi mezonlar bilan farq qiladi:

Birinchi mezon kontekstni hisobga olish: Kontekstual assotsiativ tarjima faqat soʻzning oʻzini emas, balki gap yoki matndagi uning atrofidagi fikr va vaziyatni ham hisobga oladi. Bu esa adekvat tarjima uchun omonimning qaysi maʼnosini tanlash kerakligini aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Ikkinchi mezon esa aloqadorlik: Kontekstli assotsiativ tarjima (CAT) soʻzlar va tushunchalar oʻrtasidagi assotsiatsiyalar va aloqalardan foydalangan holda mukammal, muqobil tarjimani yaratadi. Bu esa omonimlarni “soʻzma-soʻz” tarjima boʻlib qolishidan yoki boʻlmasa “tarjima sinishi”dan qochishga yordam beradi. Ushbu mezonda tarjimashunoslikda taklif qilingan anʼanaviy qoidalarga asoslangan boshqa usullardan farqli oʻlaroq, maʼno va matn oʻrtasidagi uygʻunlik assotsiatsiyalardan foydalanadi.

Toʻrtinchi mezon semantik jihatdan moslashuvchanlik: Kontekstual assotsiativ

tarjimada soʻz yoki iboralar orasidagi semantik yaqinlikni hisobga olgan holda ular orasidagi assotsiatsiyalar matn mazmuniga qanchalik mos kelishiga qarab sinonimlar, omonimlar bilan almashtiriladi. Bunday tarjima matnning nyuanslari va asliyatdagi maʼnosini toʻliq yetkazish va adekvat tarjima qilish imkonini beradi.

CAT ning anʼanaviy tarjima usullaridan farqli tomonlari bilan birga oʻxshash vazifalari ham mavjud: 1. Asliyatdagi maʼnoni toʻlaqonli yetkazish. Tarjimaning ikkala yondashuvi, jumladan, kontekstli assotsiativ tarjima ham asl nusxaning maʼnosi va mazmunini maqsadli tilga yetkazishga intiladi. Ular matnni iloji boricha aniq va tabiiy tarjima qilish uchun konnotatsiyalar, maʼno soyalari va idiomatik iboralarni hisobga oladi. 2. Lingvistik bilimlardan foydalanish. Kontekstli assotsiativ tarjima va boshqa tarjima usullaridan foydalanganda, turli talqinlar mumkin va eng mos variantni tanlash uchun tajriba va lingvistik bilim talab etiladi. Bu tarjimonning kasbiy mahorati va bilimi muhimligini koʻrsatadi.

Tarjimon matn bilan bir qatorda, asosiy bilim deb ataladigan konsituatsiyani ham hisobga olishi shart. Konsituatsiya - aytilayotgan narsaning vaqti, joyi va sharoitlarini bilishni anglatadi. Masalan: - *Necha?* 2:5. Ushbu misolni ikki xil variantda tushunish mumkin. Doʻkonda boʻlsa: - *necha kilogramm*, sport musobaqasida hisobga nisbatan qoʻllanadi, yaʼni 2:5 hisob boʻlganligini anglatadi. Yaʼni “necha” soʻzi oʻzbek tilida quyidagicha semantik maʼnolar bilan assotsiatsiya boʻladi: 1. *Necha?* – *Necha yoshda?* 2. *Necha?* – *Necha kilogramm?* 3. *Necha?* – *Hisob necha?* 4. *Necha?* – *Vaqt necha buldi?* va h.k... Ushbu misollarni qanday maʼnoda qoʻllanilganligi faqat matnda namoyon boʻladi. Tarjima jarayonida tarjimon matnda maʼnolarning qay birini qoʻllashi aynan CAT usuli orqali bajarishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

**“Oʻzbek va ingliz tilida omonimlarning leksikografik tahlili”** deb nomlangan toʻrtinchi bobida oʻzbek, ingliz tillarida omonim lugʻatlarning tarjimashunoslikdagi oʻrnini, koʻp maʼnolilik berilish masalasi, omonimlarning tekstologik lugʻatini tuzish tamoyillarining ilmiy asoslarini oʻz ichiga oladi.

Inglizcha lugʻatlarning empirik asos tarafidan soʻz tanlanishi, ularning berilishi, zamonaviyligi, oʻquvchiga tushunariligi nuqtai nazaridan oʻzbekcha lugʻatlarga qaraganda nisbatan faolligi aniqlandi. Bunday muammolar hozirgi lugʻatshunoslar oldida turgan dolzarb masalalardan biridir. Aynan omonimlarning lugʻatlarda barcha parametrlardagi maʼnolarining toʻliq berilishi ular miqyosining qay darajadiligini koʻrsatadi. Tadqiqot jarayonida omonimlarning lingvostilistik va kommunikativ imkoniyatlari naqadar yuksak ekanligiga yana bir bor amin boʻldik. Chunki omonimlar boʻlmasa, tilning rang-barangligi va nozikligi muloqot jarayonida oʻz aksini toʻliq topmaydi.

Oʻzbekcha izohli lugʻatlarida omonimlar va polisemiyasining berilish masalasida “Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati” hozircha oʻzbek tili uchun yagona toʻla qonli lugʻat hisoblanadi. Ammo bu fundamental lugʻat ham kamchiliklardan mustasno emas. Masalan:

1. HILOL [*a.* – yangi oy] 1. *kt.* Yangi chiqqan oy<sup>28</sup>.
2. HILOL (erkak va xotin-qizlarning ismi).

---

<sup>28</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 65 б.

Ushbu lug‘at tarkibidagi so‘z aslida omonimik qatordir, ammo lug‘atda ko‘p ma’noli so‘z sifatida berilgan. Aslida o‘zbek tilidagi “hilol” so‘zi quyidagi omonimik qatorni voqelantiradi. HILOL I – yangi chiqqan oy; HILOL II – Erkak va ayollar ismi; HILOL III – kechki hilol, hiloldoshlarga mansub ko‘p yillik o‘t turi<sup>29</sup>; HILOL VI– tog‘da yashovchi, chipor rangli sayroqi qush<sup>30</sup>; HILOL VII- ekinlar orasidan chiqadigan begona o‘t, maysa (*salamallik* o‘ti “assalomu alaykum” deb ham yuritiladi). Tahlilidan ko‘rish mumkinki, barcha *hilol* so‘zlari o‘rtasida hech qanday vazifadoshlik yoki bog‘liqlik yo‘q. Shunday ekan, yuqorida qayd etilgan *hilol* so‘zini omonimlar sirasiga qo‘shish darkor.

Tadqiqot natijalaridan kelib chiqqan holda omonimlarning tekstologik lug‘atini tuzish tamoyillari quyidagicha ilmiy asoslandi:

1. Tilni belgilar tizimi sifatida tushunish so‘zning ma’nosi va ma’nosini farqlashni talab qiladi. Bu omonimiyani turli parametrlarda matnli lug‘atni ishlab chiqish zarurati;

2. Kognitiv tilshunoslikdagi tadqiqotlardan kelib chiqqan holatda, tilni idrok etish va tushunish madaniyatimiz, bilimimiz va tajribamizga bog‘liq ekanligiga amin bo‘ldik. Demak, omonimlarning matnli lug‘atini tuzishda so‘zlardan foydalanish mumkin bo‘lgan madaniy kontekstlarning xilma-xilligini hisobga olish kerak;

3. Omonimlar lug‘atini tuzishda kontekstdan foydalanish samarali vositadir. Omonimlarning matnli lug‘ati ushbu fakti hisobga olishi va so‘zlar turli xil ma’nolarga ega bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan kontekstlarni taqdim etishi kerak;

4. Omonimlarning tekstologik lug‘atini yaratish tamoyillarini ilmiy asoslash tilning ishora tizimlari, madaniy kontekstlari va kontekstual ishlatilishini o‘rganishni o‘z ichiga oladi.

O‘zbek yoki ingliz tilidagi omonimlar lug‘atini tuzish uchun olib borilgan tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi tamoyillar ishlab chiqildi:

- Omonimik qatorni alifbo tartibida berish.

**A, V, S** .... va hkz.

- Har bir omonimik qatorni arab raqamlarida, har bir omonimni esa rim raqamlarida berish.

Masalan,

*Asp I*.....

*Asp II* .....va hokazo.

- To‘trburchak qavs ichida omonim leksemasining etimologiyasini berish.

Masalan, *Sap I [W/G]*....

*Sap II [F]*....

*Sap III [Ital]*....va hokazo.

- Xronologiyasini berish.

Masalan, *Diet I [OF]***1400**....

*Diet II [Lat]* **1290**....va hokazo.

- Omonimik qatorga tegishli ma’nolarini to‘liq aks ettirish:

<sup>29</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 65 б.

<sup>30</sup> Xalq og‘zaki ijodi (zoologlar nutqi, vodiy shevasidan) olindi.

1) Omonimdan yasalgan yangi soʻzlar (barcha yangi maʼnodagi soʻzlar, qoʻshma soʻzlar). Masalan,

**Bat I** [Scan] 1575/

I. a stick or stout piece of wood.

1. A stick, a club, a staff for support and defense.

2. \*A balk of timber.

3. The wooden implement with rounded handle and flattened blade used to strike or “bat” the ball in cricket.

4. The “sword of wood” or light lath wand of Harlequin in pantomimes.

5. **(dial.)** the wooden handle or stick of an implement.

6. **(dial.)** a wooden implement for breaking clods of earth.

II. a lump, a piece of certain substances; a mass, dull-sounding, or formed by beating.

7. \* A lump, a piece, bit.

8. A piece of a brick having one end entire.

9. A kind of sun-dried brick.

10. A brick-shaped peat.

11. Shale interstratified between seams of coal.

12. A felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool in hand-making.

13. A sheet of cotton wadding used for filling quilts.

III. A stroke.

14. A firm blow as with a staff or club.

15. *(dial. and slang)* beat, rate of stroke or speed, pace.

IV. *(comb.)* bat-ball

16. Batman.

2. Frazologik (qaysi omonimdan qanday va nechta FB lar yasalgan) maʼnosi. Masalan, \***Boot 2** [ME] \1598\ paydo boʻlgan bu omonim \*1885 yilda isteʼmoldan chiqqan *(phr.) to make boot* (oʻgʻirlamoq, oʻziniki qilib olmoq) maʼnosi bunga misol boʻla oladi.

3. Terminologik maʼnosi. Masalan, **Bill**<sup>3</sup> [Fr] \ 1561\ \*1563 yilda isteʼmoldan chiqqan **\*(law)** *a written statement of a case.* (**scotch law**) *any summary application by way of petition to the court of session.* **\*(med.)** *a list of drugs, a medical prescription or recipe.*

4. Troplar asosidagi maʼnolari. Masalan, **Pole**<sup>2</sup> [Lat] \1391\ omonimik qatorining toʻrtinchi maʼnosi bunga yaqqol misol boʻladi. 4. *(poet.) the sky, heavens.*

5. Stilistik xususiyatlari. Masalan, **Rook**<sup>1</sup> [OFr] /725/ birinchi semantik maʼnosining ichki maʼnolarida uchratishimiz mumkin. d. (slang) a “*black-coat*”. Yana bir misolni shu qatorning **Rook**<sup>3</sup> [Scan] \1700\ omonimining birinchi maʼnosida koʻrishimiz mumkin. 1. *(dial.) mist, fog.* (tuman).

6. Lugʻat oxirida shartli qisqartmalar (dial., fig., slang, geom., med.) va lugʻat tuzishda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar, internet saytlari, dissertatsiyalar, lugʻatlar roʻyxatini keltirish.

Lugʻatlardagi omonimiya va polisemiyaning farqlash jarayoni murakkab, lekin ularni ishlab chiqilgan turli mezonlar, printsiplar orqali toʻgʻri ajratish mumkin. Agar oʻquvchi soʻzning maʼnosini notoʻgʻri anglasa, bu matnni notoʻgʻri tushunishga ol

## XULOSA

Omonim soʻzlarning oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida qoʻllanishi va tarjimalardagi muammolarini tadqiq etishga qaratilgan izlanishlarimiz asosida quyidagi ilmiy xulosalar qilindi:

1. Badiiy asarlar va ularning tarjimasida omonimiya hodisasining ahamiyati salmoqli. Omonimlarni anglash, tarjimada aks ettirish, adekvat tarjimaga erishish murakkab jarayon boʻlib, tarjimondan yetarlicha bilim, tajriba hamda oʻta aniqlikni talab etadi. Ularning tarjimasini matn kontekstiga rioya qilishga majbur etadi, tarjima qilinayotgan tilning xususiyatlari toʻliq tushunilgandagina adekvat tarjimaga erishish mumkin. Chet tilidagi omonim analogini yoki ekvivalentini ham topish katta tajribani talab etadi, shuning uchun tarjimon unga mos ravishda tarjima yechimini izlashi lozim.

2. Omonimlar badiiy asar tarjimasiga sezilarli taʼsir etadi, zero omonimlar tarjimasida yetkazishi murakkab boʻlgan soʻz yoki noaniqlikni keltirib chiqaradigan jihatlari talaygina, baʼzida lakunalarni yuzaga chiqadi. Ular tarjimondan professional mahorat va ijodiy yondashuvni talab qiladi. Asar uslubi, badiiy ohangini buzmasdan, aniqlikni saqlash va mazmuni yetkazish eng muhim omillardan biridir.

3. Omonimiya tarjimonlar uchun asosiy qiyinchiliklardan biridir, chunki u yozilishi va talaffuzi oʻxshash, ammo turli maʼnoga ega soʻzlarda voqelanadi. Tarjimada omonimiya soʻz maʼnolarini notoʻgʻri tushunish, tushunmaslik yoki chalkashtirib yuborishga olib keladi. Muammoni bartaraf etish uchun qoʻllanilayotgan matnni sinchiklab oʻrganish, soʻzni sinonimga almashtirish yoki qoʻshimcha maʼlumot kiritish singari tarjima strategiyalaridan foydalanish kerak.

4. Omonimiya til tuzilmalaridagi va milliy-madaniy farqlar kelib chiqadi, yaʼni bunday hollarda mashina (Google, Yandex va hkz...) tarjimasidan foydalanish samara bermaydi. Tarjimada omonimiya muammosi murakkabligiga qaramay, uni matn orqali tekshirish, chuqur tahlil qilish va mos tarjima yondashuvini tanlash yordamida hal etiladi.

5. Badiiy asarlarda omonimlardan foydalanish soʻz oʻyini va ijodiy yozishma uslubini yaratishda yordam beradi. Ular soʻz oʻyining taʼsirini kuchaytirib, matnga hissiy rang qoʻshadi, oʻquvchi-kitobxonni eʼtiborini tortadi va asarni uzoq muddat esda saqlash, shuningdek qiziqarli oʻyinlar yaratishda yordam beradi, matnga hazil-mutoiba yoki satira qoʻshish uchun ham ishlatiladi. Mualliflar asarlarida qoʻsh maʼno yoki yashirin maʼno yaratish uchun omonimlardan foydalanishadi.

6. Omonimlar matnda soʻz oʻyini (tuyuqlar) yaratishga yordam beradi. Ammo baʼzan omonimlardan foydalanish oʻquvchi-kitobxon oʻrtasida chalkashlik va tushunmovchiliklarga olib keladi. Bunda muallif yoki tarjimon omonimlardan foydalanganda, ayniqsa, nozik mavzular haqida gap ketganda, muammo yoki xafagarchilikni oldini olish uchun ehtiyot boʻlish va oʻz mahoratini ishga solishiga toʻgʻri keladi. Umuman, omonimlardan foydalanish oʻquvchi-kitobxonlar uchun yoqimli, oson idrok etiladi. Omonimlar ijodkorlik, goʻzal va qiziqarli matnlar bitish uchun foydali vosita.

7. Oʻzbek yoki ingliz badiiy asarlarida qoʻllangan, tarjima etilayotgan omonimlarni tarjima qilish muammosi murakkab jarayondir. Ushbu jarayon mutaxassisdan yuqori malaka va tillarni mukammal bilishni talab etadi.

8. Kontekst omonimlarni tarjima qilishda yordam berishi mumkin, lekin matn har doim ham aniq va bir ma'noli emas. Ko'pincha omonimlarni tarjima qilishda muayyan so'zning ma'nosini aniqlashtirish uchun izoh yoki iqtiboslardan foydalanish kerak.

9. She'riyatda omonimlar bo'yoqdorlik va ta'sirchanlik uchun qo'llanadi, bu esa tarjimani qiyinlashtiradi, tarjimondan ijodiy yondashuvni talab etadi. Bu o'rinda tarjimon tilning madaniy o'ziga xosligini hisobga olishi va tarjimada nafaqat ma'no, balki asl nusxaning ifoda shaklini ham yetkazilishiga ishonch hosil qilishi kerak.

10. Omonimlar tarjimasi matnda qo'llanadigan metafora, idioma va boshqa nutq shakllarini tushunishda uchun muhim. Ularning tarjimasi matn ohangi, mazmuni va texnikasini o'zgartiradi, shu bois tarjimon asl nusxaning uslubi hamda emotsionalligini hisobga olishi zarur. Ba'zan omonimlar tarjimasi asl nusxadagi ayrim o'ziga xosligi yo'qolishiga olib keladi, bu holat matnni tushunish uchun muhim. Chunki asarlarda qo'llangan omonimlarni tarjima qilish o'ta qiyin vazifalardan biridir.

11. Omonimlarni tarjima qilishda tarjima sifatiga ta'sir qiladi, chalkashlik va tushunmovchiliklar yuzaga kelishi mumkin. Shuning uchun, tarjimondan omonimlar tarjimasida til, adabiyot va matnni yaxshi bilishni talab etiladi. Muayyan kontekstda to'g'ri variantni tanlash masalasida mutajim uzoqni ko'ra biladigan ("anticipation") mahoratga ega bo'lishi darkor.

12. Omonimlar ma'nosini aniqlashtirishda perifraza va tavsif usullaridan foydalaniladi. Turg'un iboralar mazmuni va tilning uslubiy boyligini saqlab qolishda mutaxassis tarjimon o'z bilim tajribasiga tayanishi maqsadga muvofiq.

13. She'riy asardagi tovush va qofiyaning aks ettirilishini ham hisobga olish lozim. Omonimlar tarjimasi matndagi so'zning ma'nosini oydinlashtirishda izohlardan foydalanishni talab etadi. Matnda so'z o'yini yaratish va o'quvchini o'ziga jalb qilish uchun omonimlardan samarali foydalaniladi. Ayrim yozuvchilar asarlarida omonimlardan foydalansalar, boshqalari drama va tragediyaga urg'u berish, komik effekt yaratish maqsadida qo'llaydilar.

15. Omonimlar badiiy adabiyotning muhim elementlaridan biri bo'lib, asarning umumiy taassurotini boyitadigan turli samarali va ta'sirchan vositalarni yaratishda qo'l keldi. Ularning mazmunan noto'g'ri qo'llanishi matn ma'nosining buzilishiga olib keladi. Omonimlar tarjimasida tushunmovchilik va xatolarga yo'l qo'ymaslik uchun tarjimon har bir so'zning etimologik xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda doimiy tarzda manbalarga tayanishi, lug'at, entsiklopediyalarga murojaat etish zarur.

16. Omonimlarni barcha parametrlaridagi semantik maydonini to'laqonli egallash til savodxonligini oshirishga yordam beradi, yozma va og'zaki muloqotda yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan xatoliklarni ham bartaraf etadi.

**ONE-TIME SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL ON THE BASIS OF  
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL OF GRANTING SCIENTIFIC DEGREE  
DSc.03/30.12.2019. Phil.19.01 UNDER TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF  
UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER  
ALISHER NAVOI**

---

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF UZBEK LANGUAGE AND  
LITERATURE AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

**RANOKHON MUTALIBJONOVNA KHUDJAEVA**

**ANALYSIS OF THE USE AND TRANSLATION OF HOMONYMS IN  
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

**10.00.06 – Comparative literature, contrastive linguistics and translation studies**

**ABSTRACT OF THE DISSERTATION  
of doctor of science (DSc) on philological sciences**

**TASHKENT – 2024**

**The theme of the dissertation of Doctor of Science (DSc) was registered by the Supreme Attestation Commission at the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2023.3.DSc/Fil664**

The doctoral dissertation completed at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navo'i

The abstract of the dissertation is posted in three languages (Uzbek, English, Russian, (resume)) posted on the website of the Scientific Council ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)) and Information-educational portal "ZiyoNet" information and educational portal ([www.ziyo.net](http://www.ziyo.net)).

**Scientific consultant:**

**Teshaboyeva Ziyodakhon Kodirovna**  
Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
associate professor

**Official opponents:**

**Kholmonova Zulkhumor Turdiyevna**  
Doctor of philological sciences, professor

**Nasrullayeva Nafisa Zafarovna**  
Doctor of philological sciences, professor

**Vositov Valijon Abduvakhbovich**  
Doctor of philological sciences,  
associate professor

**Leading organization:**

**Uzbekistan State University of World Languages**

The defense of dissertation will take place on «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 at \_\_\_\_ at the meeting of Scientific Council awarding scientific degrees DSc. 03/30.12.2019.Phil.19.01, under Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navo'i. (Address:100100, Tashkent city, Yusuf Khos Hojib street, 103. Phone: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-12-44. ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)). e-mail: [monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz](mailto:monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz)).

The doctoral dissertation can be reviewed at the Information Resource Center of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navo'i. (Registered with No \_\_\_\_). (Address: 100100, Tashkent city, Yusuf Khos Hojib street, 103. Phone: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-42-44; faks: (99871) 281-12-44 ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)).

The abstract of dissertation is distributed on «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024.  
(Protocol at the register №\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ of «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024).

**Sh.S. Sirojiddinov**  
Chairman of the One-time Scientific  
Council on awarding scientific degrees  
Doctor of Philological Sciences, academic

**Q.U. Pardaev**  
Scientific Secretary of the One-time  
Scientific Council on awarding scientific  
degrees, Doctor of Philological Sciences,  
professor

**H.A.Dadaboev**  
Chairman of the One-time Scientific  
Seminar under the One-time Scientific  
Council, Doctor of Pilological Sceinces,  
professor

## INTRODUCTION (abstract of the DSc dissertation)

**Topicality and necessity of the thesis.** In world translation studies, the phenomenon of homonymy is not only a solution to important theoretical issues related to the establishment and study of universal unity - word boundaries, but also one of the complex factors of applied translation studies and linguistics. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the rise of translation studies from the empirical stage to the theoretical stage proved that synonymy and polysemy are legitimate events for languages, while homonymy is evaluated as an accidental phenomenon. In fact, homonymy, as one of the immanent and important phenomena for the language system, is necessary in translation studies, it enriches the vocabulary of languages, it is a legal and universal aspect of the language system. For example, in translation studies, homonymy is considered a universal event for different language units due to its complexity.

Many foreign and Uzbek scientists are researching the phenomenon of homonymic words having the same sound or spelling, but different in meaning in the world translation studies. However, they are one of the problems that need to be researched in the field of translation studies, which is developing in line with the times. From this point of view, the relevance and necessity of homonymy in all directions of translation, oral and written speech is that readers and cause universal problems can misunderstand the originality of the text. Homonymy is also an important aspect of linguistic research, and in order to understand how it is related to the meanings of words, and how this process takes place in human thinking, various studies are being conducted to study this phenomenon in all parameters.

Among the large-scale scientific researches carried out in the field of science in our country, special importance is attached to the development of scientific views in the field of translation. "In this regard, all the remarkable works being carried out in Uzbekistan, in particular, the consistent development of the fields of science, education, culture, art and literature has become the priority of the state policy"<sup>31</sup> imposes an obligation to raise standards. This allows the development of Uzbek translation studies, ensuring its development in harmony with world translation studies. These measures determine the need to correctly translate homonyms and show their place and role in the language while preserving the spirit of Uzbek fundamental works. The translation alternative shows the culture and history of the people through translations of Uzbek and world masterpieces.

PF-4797 dated May 13, 2016 of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navo'i", PF-5850 dated on October 21, 2019 Decrees "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language", PQ-4479 dated October 4, 2019 "On the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" "On the wide celebration of the thirtieth anniversary", Cabinet of Ministers No. 989 of December 12, 2019 "On approval of the regulation on the Department of State Language Development" and No. PQ-4865 of October 19, 2020 "The Great Poet and the results of the dissertation serve to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decision on the wide celebration of the 580<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the great thinker Alisher Navo'i and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

**Relevant research priority areas of science and developing technology of the Republic.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the republic's science and technology development. I. "Formation of the system of innovative ideas in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and the democratic state and the ways of their implementation".

**A review of international research on the topic of dissertation<sup>32</sup>.** The world's leading scientific centers and higher education institutions, including the Institute of Language and

---

<sup>31</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyev "O'zbek mumtoz va zamonaviy adabiyotni xalqaro miqyosda o'rganish va targ'ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi xalqaro konferensiya ishtirokchilariga yo'llagan tabrigi. 2018-yil 7-avgust / <https://www.xabar.uz>.

<sup>32</sup> [www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org); [www.amozon.com](http://www.amozon.com); [www.edu.uz](http://www.edu.uz); [britishcouncil.org](http://britishcouncil.org); сайтлари ва бошқа манбалар асосида тайёрланган.

Literature of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences (Kazakhstan), Indiana University (USA), Kemerovo State University, are involved in theoretical and practical studies of the phenomenon of homonymy, problems of homonyms in translation. (Russia), Uzbekistan University of World Languages (Uzbekistan), St. Petersburg State University (Russia), Yale University (London), Udmurtia State University (Russia), Namangan State University (Uzbekistan), Alisher Navo'i University Research is being carried out at the University of Uzbek Language and Literature.

In recent years, active research has been conducted abroad on the topic of analyzing the use and translation of homonyms. The results of scientific research show that the translation of homonyms into English and Uzbek is of particular interest in the linguistic community. These studies are being studied in various universities of the world, including the Oxford University and Cambridge University, where the historical and artistic features of the original text and translation are highlighted, and the Indian University of Chandigarh (Punjab University), based on translation studies. In addition, in the international conferences, there are also ongoing developments in our country, including the translation of phraseological units and homonyms in "Baburname" by the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navo'i, Tashkent State University of World Languages, Fergana State University, Samarkand State University, Andijan University of Foreign Languages are conducting research on creating an English translation dictionary of homonyms.

On preparation of the second edition of Uzbek-Russian-English annotated dictionary of homonyms, the Uzbek-English and the English-Uzbek translation dictionary, researches are being carried out in the following priority areas: in two unrelated languages expansion of the phenomenon of homonymy, genesis and development of homonyms and related phenomena; comparative analysis of the translation of works of art in the Uzbek and English languages, the efficiency of using homonyms, polysemy's in artistic eras.

**The level of study of the problem.** Scientists in world linguistics, such as B.Richter, W.Fischer, E.Williams, S.Risakov, B.Kobritsov studied the phenomenon of homonymy according to various parameters. In Uzbek linguistics, there are studies in this area by scientists such as A.Gulomov, M.Mirtozhiev, M.Ravshanov, S.Usmanov, O.Mominov<sup>33</sup>. These studies show important changes in the development of the issue of homonymy in world linguistics. The difference between homonymy and polysemy and their theoretical problems are noted in the works of K.Fellbaum, R.Ginzburg, T.Lounsbury, M.Umarkhojaev, U.Tursunov, N.Radzhabov, A.Tikhonov, L. Kim<sup>34</sup>. N.S.Dash and N.S.Saydirahimova analyzed homonyms at the syntactic level from the point of view of cognitive science, which is one of the modern areas of linguistics, and M.A.Abzhalova who researched in linguistic technology<sup>35</sup>.

R.I.Rabadi, B.Hauer and G.Kondrak<sup>36</sup> studied homonyms based on translation studies and

---

<sup>33</sup> Richter E. Uber Homonymie. – Vienna: In Festschrift fur Paul Kretschmer, 1926. – 255 s; Fischer W. Englische Homophone. – München, 1961. – 467 s; Williams E.R. The Conflict of Homonyms in English // Yale Studies in English. New Haven. – London, 1944. Vol. 100. – 130 p; Рысаков С.В. Методы борьбы с омонимией. <http://samag.ru/archive/article/3059>; Кобрицов Б.П. Модели многозначности русской предметной лексики: глобальные и локальные правила разрешения омонимии. Дисс. канд. филол. наук. – М., РГГУ, 2004; Фуломов А. Ўзбек тилида сўз яшаш йўллари ҳақида // Тил ва адабиёти институти асарлари. – Т., 1949; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида лексик омонимларнинг вужудга келиши: Филол. фан. номз... дисс. – Т., 1963. 200 б; Усмонов С. Ҳозирги замон ўзбек тилида омонимлар ва синонимлар // Илмий асарлар. – ТГПИ, 1959. – Б. 67; Muminov A.M. Lexicology Of The English Language. – Т.: Мехридарё. 2008. – 161 p.

<sup>34</sup> Fellbaum C. Autotroponymy. In Yael Ravin (ed). Polysemy: theoretical and computational approaches. New York, Oxford University Press, 2000; Ginzburg R.S., Bridjes R. Course in Modern English Lexicology. – М., 1966. – P. 71-116; Lounsbury T.R. History of the English Language. – L., – P. 49; Умарходжаев М.И. Основы фразеологии. Автореф. дисс... д-ра. филол. наук. – М.: 1981. – Б. 5; Турсунов У., Ражабов Н. Омонимларнинг пайдо бўлиш йўллари. Ўзбек тили грамматик қурилиши ва диалектологияси масалалари. – Т.: Ўқитувчи. 1966. – Б. 76-85; Тихонов А.Н., Ким Л.Л., Тихонов С.А. Современный русский язык. Лексикология. – Т.: Ўқитувчи. 1991. – 264 с.

<sup>35</sup> Niladri S.D. Polysemy and Homonymy: A Conceptual Labyrinth. Linguistic Research Unit Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata 2023. – P 12-15; Н.С.Сайидирахимова. Ўзбек тилида синтактик омонимлар (когнитив аспект) // Ўзбекистонда хорижий тиллар. – 2020. № 5 (34). – Б. 86-94; М.А.Абжалова <https://tsuull.uz/sites/default.pdf>

<sup>36</sup> Reem I.R. Homonymy and its Effect on Students of Translation at Jordanian Universities. School of Applied

paid attention to the frequent collision of homonyms in the translation process and the problem of determining their meaning in the text. Researchers have analyzed various cases of homonym translation and developed several plans that will help overcome existing difficulties. These types of plans include comparing the meanings of homonyms in different texts, explaining synonyms or linguistic homonym words using information contained in the text.

Yu.G.Zelenkov, I.V.Segalovich, V.A.Titov studied morphological homonymy, E.M. Dubenets - lexicographical homonymy, and T. Krasikova<sup>37</sup> - their etymological and gradual dynamics. These studies include criteria for homonymy and its impact on language.

Z.Kaskarakova in khakas, Z.Suyunov in nogais, P.Ramazanova in avars and B.Beshirov studied the phenomenon of homonymy in the kumyk languages, Z.Nikatuева<sup>38</sup> analyzed the reflection of the difference between polysemy and homonymy in translation in the dargin language. These studies have had a major impact on the development of linguistics, providing complete understanding of language processes and how they change over time which clearly helping to expand knowledge about the nature and use of language.

Scientific works which determine the features of the formation of homonyms are also significant; the studies of M. Zhoraboeva, F. Appaeva and T. Krasikova<sup>39</sup> are of particular importance. These works are devoted to expanding knowledge about the semantic field of words and determining their semantic boundaries.

The theory of lexical and grammatical homonyms researched by E.V.Fedorchuk, A.T.Lipatov, A.V.Gladky, V.Gorban and L.Malakhovsky<sup>40</sup> explained interlingual homonymy semantically and structurally. They analyzed various linguistic aspects of homonymy, the meaning of the text and the use of ambiguous words in different linguistic situations. The results of the study are an important contribution to the development of linguistics and help to better understand and classify homonyms.

Despite the fact that the problem of using and translating homonyms in Uzbek and English works of art has been studied to a certain extent, it is still relevant for further translation studies. The problems of how to correctly translate homonyms in order to preserve the essence of the work require separate research and discussion.

**The connection between the research and the scientific plans of the university where the dissertation was completed.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the scientific-research plan of Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature within

---

Humanities and Languages. German Jordanian University. Amman, Jordan Arab World English Journal (AWEJ) Vol.6. No.4 December 2015; Bradley H. and Grzegorz K. One Homonym per Translation Department of Computing Science University of Alberta. Edmonton, Canada. – P. 7895-7902.

<sup>37</sup> Зеленков Ю.Г., Сегалович И.В., Титов В.А. Вероятностная модель снятия морфологической омонимии на основе нормализующих подстановок и позиций соседних слов (Электрон ресурс). [http://www.dialog-21.ru/media/2444/zelenkov\\_segalovich.pdf](http://www.dialog-21.ru/media/2444/zelenkov_segalovich.pdf); Dubenets E.M. Modern English Lexicology (Course of Lectures) M. Moscow State Teacher Training University Publishers. 2004. – P. 17-31; Красикова Т.И. Историческое развитие омонимии в английском языке. – Владивосток, 1984. 19 с.

<sup>38</sup> Каскаракова З.Е. Омонимы в хакасском языке: Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Абакан, 2005. – 171 с; Суёнов З.С. Омонимия ногайского языка. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2004. – 147 с; Рамазанова П.М. Омонимы в современном аварском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2002. – 200 с; Беширов Б.Ш. Омонимия в современном кумыкском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2002. – 168 с; Никатуева З.Ш. Полисемия и омонимия в даргинском языке. Дисс... канд. филол. наук. – Махачкала, 2003. – 167 с.

<sup>39</sup> Джурабаева М.А. Аффиксальная омонимия в узбекском языке. Автореф. дис... канд. филол. наук. – Т., 1975. – 268 с; Аппаева Ф.К. Генетически связанные омонимы в карачаево-болгарском языке. Дисс...канд. филол. наук. – Нальчик, 2002. – 291 с; Красикова Т.И. Историческое развитие омонимии в английском языке. – Владивосток, 1984. – 273 с.

<sup>40</sup> Федорчук Е.В. Межъязыковая омонимия и паронимия в близкородственных языках: на материале русского и украинского языков. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – М.: 2001 – 257 с; Липатов А.Т. Семантические аспекты проявления русской омонимии на разных языковых уровнях. Автореф. дисс. д-ра филол. наук. – Л.: 1990. – 36 с. 5. Гладкий А. В. Синтаксические структуры естественного языка в автоматизированных системах общения. – М.: 1985. – 144 с; Горбань В.Г. Подача омонимов в немецких толковых и специальных словарях и структура омонимического словаря. Дисс. канд. пед. наук. – М.: 1971 – 332 с; Малаховский Л.В. Теория лексической и грамматической омонимии. – М.: 1990. – 238 с.

the topic “Problems of Translation”.

**The aim of the research work** is to determine the effectiveness of the use of homonyms in Uzbek and English works of art, to find solutions to the problems of homonyms in the translation process and to develop recommendations, to develop the principles of creating a textological dictionary of homonyms based on the research.

**The tasks of the research:**

to determine the effectiveness of the use of homonyms in Uzbek and English works of art, to classify them, to analyze the problems of translation of homonymous lines and to propose solutions based on scientific principles;

to determine the differences between the use of homonyms phonetic, semantic, and lexical language levels in Uzbek and English works of art;

justifying and proving that homonyms have cognitive, pragmatic properties that increase the color of meaning in the text of the target languages;

in the lexicographic aspect, to develop the principles of compiling the Uzbek-Russian-English textual, explanatory, sectorial, scientific-technical, terminological dictionary of homonyms and create its' textual dictionary;"

scientific justification of the “contextual associative translation (CAT)” method for translating homonymous lines.

**The object of the research** is the homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary works are selected.

**The subject matter of the research** is the effectiveness of homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary works and their translation problems.

**The research methods:** descriptive, comparative, etymological, typological, cognitive-conceptual and statistical methods used in the work.

**The scientific novelty of the research:**

Scientific principles have been developed based on materials related to the effectiveness of homonyms in Uzbek and English works of art and for the first time empirically proven, the importance of homonymous constructions for understanding the lexical and cultural features of both languages has been determined, criteria have been developed that will allow assessing complex translation situations;

focusing on the linguistic, phonetic, morphological and semantic disproportion of the homonymous series, contextual and pragmatic aspects have been determined, translation strategies have been optimized and substantiated;

differences between homoforms, homophones and homolexes in the use of homonyms at the phonetic, semantic and lexical levels of language in Uzbek and English works of art, including extrapolation of the features of their functional implementation, complex language structures and their cultural significance new paradigms for deepening understanding, as well as further lexicographic and semantic research;

the stylistic features of homonyms, such as emotional connotation, polysemy, semantic variability, which enhance the pragmatic coloring of homonyms in the text of extended languages, as well as such stylistic features as strengthening of cognitive processes due to discursive complexity, have been identified;

in order to create an Uzbek-Russian-English textual, explanatory, industry, scientific and technical, terminological dictionary in accordance with the translators' approach to the original when solving the problems of translating homonyms in Uzbek and English literary works, five principles, including the contextual one when sorting homonyms, such principles as an approach from the point of view, following in the hierarchical system, observing semantic connections in translation when studying homonyms, taking into account the occurrence of exceptional cases, including all the meanings available in the dictionary.

**Practical significance of the research:**

The results of the practical application of cognitive and conceptual features of homonyms in Uzbek and English works of art were summarized and a textual dictionary, a monographic work

was created from them, enriched with modern theoretical views for special seminars in the field of translation studies, including statistical data and translation analysis, a set of received tables was developed;

based on the obtained results, five principles were created for creating a textual, scientific-technical, explanatory dictionary containing translations of homonyms from English into Uzbek and from Uzbek into English; recommendations have been developed.

**The reliability of the research results** is the approach to the object and the suitability of the methods used for the purpose of the research, the theoretical information based on scientific sources, the relevance of selected historical-scientific sources, the theoretical opinion and conclusions as: descriptive-analytical, cognitive-conceptual, comparative-historical and statistical analysis determined. It is strong-minded by the fact that it issued by means of methods, that theoretical views and conclusions were put into practice, and that the results were approved by competent structures.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the results of the research proved by the training of future translation specialists in translation studies, lexicology, conducting scientific research on topics related to the semantic and stylistic problems of homonymy and related phenomena, as well as for writing dissertations for students studying translation studies of the master's degree.

The practical significance of the research is based on the fact that it serves as an important source in the implementation of scientific research, first of all, from its results, to conduct theoretical and practical training in the fields of translation theory and practice, lexicography, lexicology, as well as to organize special seminars, to create new style teaching manuals.

**Implementation of research results.** Homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary works based on the scientific results of the study of their translation problems:

A contextual analysis of homonyms in the Uzbek language is carried out the criteria for distinguishing related phenomena based on, identification and classification of homonymic words from various sources in the creation of the materials of Uzbek literature and homonyms used in the history of Uzbek literature, from scientific conclusions on the use and analysis of various ancient Uzbek dictionaries and encyclopedias, the multi-volume monograph "History of Uzbek Literature" (7 volumes) completed for the years 2017-2020 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navo'i was used in the fundamental project on the subject of "printing" (Reference No. 04/1-156 of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navo'i, January 20, 2024). As a result, it served to create the etymological and gradual image of Uzbek literature and correctly use the homonyms found in it in the text;

Information on the effective use of homonymous words used and translated in artistic works of mixed languages is provided by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Development of the system of publication and distribution of book products, increase and promotion of the culture of book reading and reading". "On comprehensive measures" dated September 13, 2017 No. In order to ensure the implementation of the tasks, defined in the decision No. 891 on improving the activities of the State Literature Museum named after Alisher Navo'i, it was used to prepare the presentation of the exhibition entitled "Brotherly Peoples and Foreign Literature" (Alisher of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan) Reference number 14/2 of January 22, 2024 of the Navo'i State Literary Museum). As a result, the dissertation materials also served as an important source in the presentation of this exposition to visitors;

From the scientific results of finding a solution to the problems of translating Uzbek homonyms into English, developing the adequacy of translation methods, and studying and justifying possible linguistic difficulties, the representative office of the "Central Asian Association" society in Sweden was used in the social project "Formation of civil society in Uzbekistan" with the aim of forming civil society in our country, supporting democratic reforms and monitoring the provision of human rights during 2021-2023. Reference No. 14-24 of September 8, 2023 issued by the representative office). As a result, meeting with foreign partners, studying

linguistic and non-linguistic factors in the translation of homonyms used in political texts during the events, determining alternative translations, translating various political texts, creating political texts for international conferences, translating the originals of foreign sources and documents into translations, served to preserve his name;

From the results achieved in highlighting the stylistic features of homonyms, such as emotional connotation, polysemy, semantic variability, which increase the pragmatic coloring of homonyms in the text of the languages being expanded, in the International literary project of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan on the topic "Literary friendship-eternal friendship" It was used to show the linguo-pragmatic features of homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary texts and to analyze the complex aspects of translation (reference No. 01-03/3094 dated November 20, 2023). As a result, it was proved that the use of homonyms in the Uzbek and English languages, based on the principles of translation, are reflected differently in the translation of many artistic works. The obtained results are a matter of preserving the meaning and emotional color of the original in the translations, but due to the inconsistency between the language systems due to the changes in the structure, style and vocabulary from the grammatical point of view, the words and phrases used lack of clarity, served to learn a foreign language and understand the main ideas of a particular work.

in Uzbek and English literary works, identifying the semantic, syntactic and lexical meaning in language differences of homonyms, translation and analysis of cognate words from scientific data to illuminate cultural-educational and artistic broadcasts, including the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekistan TV and Radio Channel" DM "Cultural-Educational and Artistic Broadcasting" editorial board was used in the preparation of "Education and Development", "Literary Process", "Awakening" program scenarios (2022-2023 years) (Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company Reference number 04-36-1970 of December 25, 2023 of the state institution "Uzbekistan TV and Radio Channel". As a result, based on the analysis of homonyms in the original and translated Uzbek-English literary works, it was achieved to ensure the scientific methodological and practical relevance of radio broadcasting.

**Approval of the research results:** The results of this research were publicly discussed in 3 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of the research results:** A total of 20 scientific works were published on the subject of the dissertation, including 1 monograph, 10 articles in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations at the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan; 3 foreign journals, national and international 6 articles and abstracts were published at scientific conferences.

**The structure and scope of the dissertation:** The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters and a conclusion, the list of used literature and appendixes, the volume of the main text of the dissertation consists of 219 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In introduction of the research is based on the relevance and necessity of the purpose, tasks, object and subject of the research are described. Its' compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown and the scientific novelty and practical results of the research are described. The scientific and practical significance of the obtained results revealed and implementation of research results put into practice, information on published works is given.

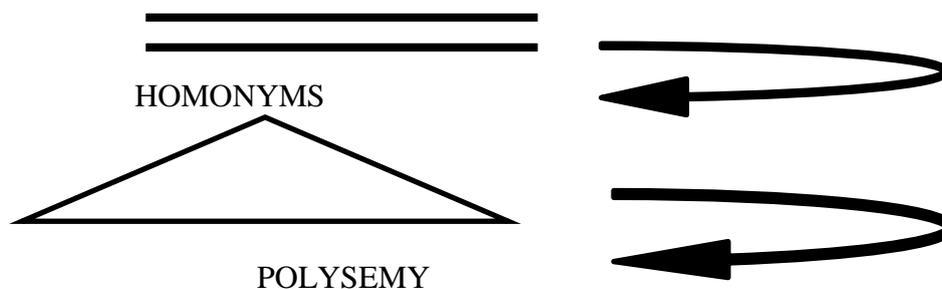
The first chapter of the dissertation is entitled "**The phenomenon of homonymy and general principles of homonym classification**". In this chapter, revealed the classification and study of the genesis of homonymies, phenomena in linguistics, the criteria for distinguishing the phenomenon of homonymy and polysemy. The scientific basis of distinguishing homonymy and related to phenomena and the problems of assigning and translating homonyms in classical works are covered. There are many theories of the phenomenon of homonymy in translation studies, which solve the problem of adequacy of translation of literary works to a certain extent. Homonyms used

in works of art and their charm, colorfulness, puns are important in conveying the pleasure of word games to the reader. In order to achieve the adequacy of translation of homonyms, the translator must skillfully use these words, and be able correctly choose their semantic meaning, precisely the meaning corresponding to the text, in order to achieve a translation alternative without losing the naturalness, charm and uniqueness of homonyms.

One of the goals of our research is to develop a method for effectively distinguishing homonymous and non-homonymic words in the text. In order to achieve this goal, it was proposed to use the geometric analogy based on the comparison of these linguistic phenomena through geometric shapes. Based on this “geometric” method, a similarity between homonyms and parallel lines was established. Just as parallel lines do not intersect in a plane, there was no internal connection between the meanings of homonymous words. This method makes it possible to effectively separate these phenomena from each other.

In contrast to homonyms, words with a blind meaning were compared to triangles in geometrical pronunciation. This is because, like the three sides of a triangle, there is a certain relationship between the different meanings of polysemantic words. This method helps to consider and analyze the different meanings of role-semantic words in the text.

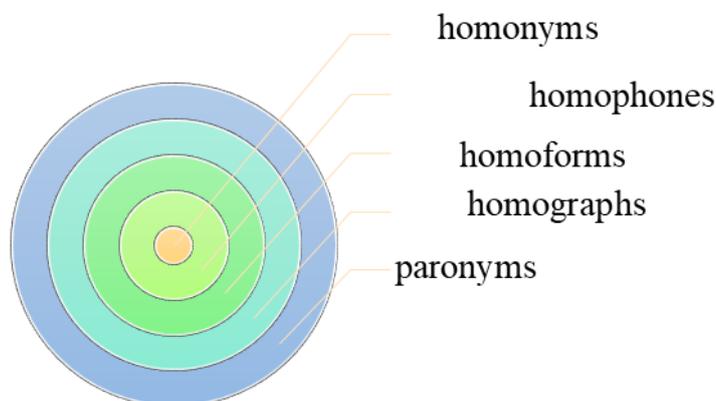
Thus, “geometric” method represents an innovative approach to distinguish homonyms and polysemantic words that can be effectively applied in linguistic research and text analysis. The formation of this method in the image are represented below:



**1 – picture. Representation of homonyms and polysemy in geometric form**

One of the main tasks of studying translation studies, linguistics and lexicography is the identification of homonyms and related phenomena. Homonyms, homophones, homographs, homoforms, polysemy and paronyms are words that have a similar sound or a similar root form, but at the same time have different meanings. Although these phenomena may appear similar, they have important differences that require careful attention and clear understanding.

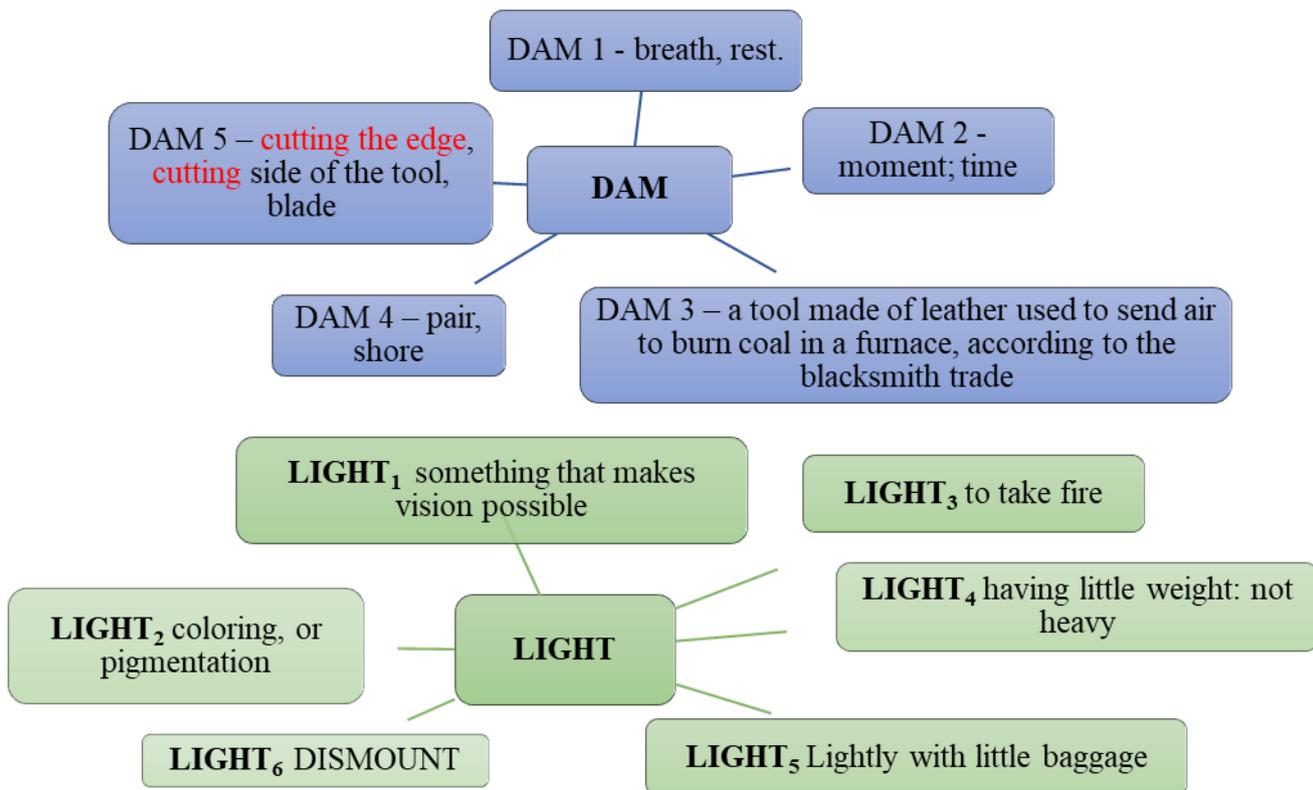
Semantic, grammatical, phonetic and graphic analysis of similar processes in terms of combining these events in unrelated Uzbek and English languages came into the following conclusion:



**2 – picture. Homonymy and related phenomena**

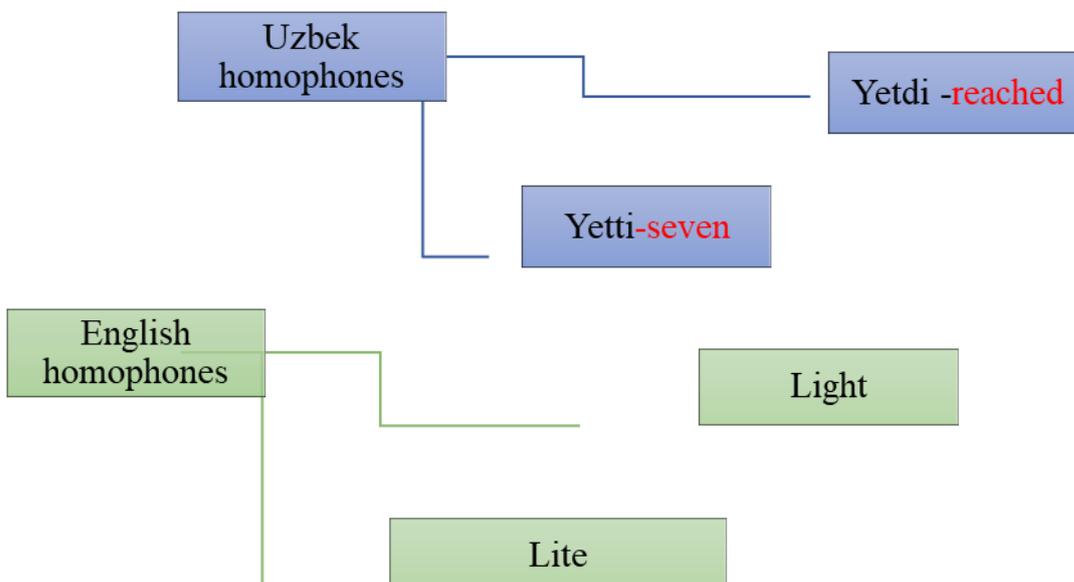
It can be seen from the image above that there are several phenomena related to homonymy.

Their list is given above. In many sources, these related phenomena are confused because they are similar to each other. In fact, these proceedings are classified into the following criteria. During the research, we tried to highlight related phenomena through scientific reasoning and examples.



3 – picture. Uzbek and English homonyms

The above-mentioned source of examples represents the field of meaning of homonymic lines in two unrelated languages. There is no connection between the meanings of these homonymic lines, for the reason that meanings do not correspond to semantically, meanwhile homonyms are words with the same spelling and pronunciation, but have different meanings. In addition being a very interesting phenomenon in linguistics, these aspects also cause a lot of translation problems. Here given the diversity and versatility of the language, homonyms cause some difficulties in reading and understanding the text, but they make the language rich and more colorful.

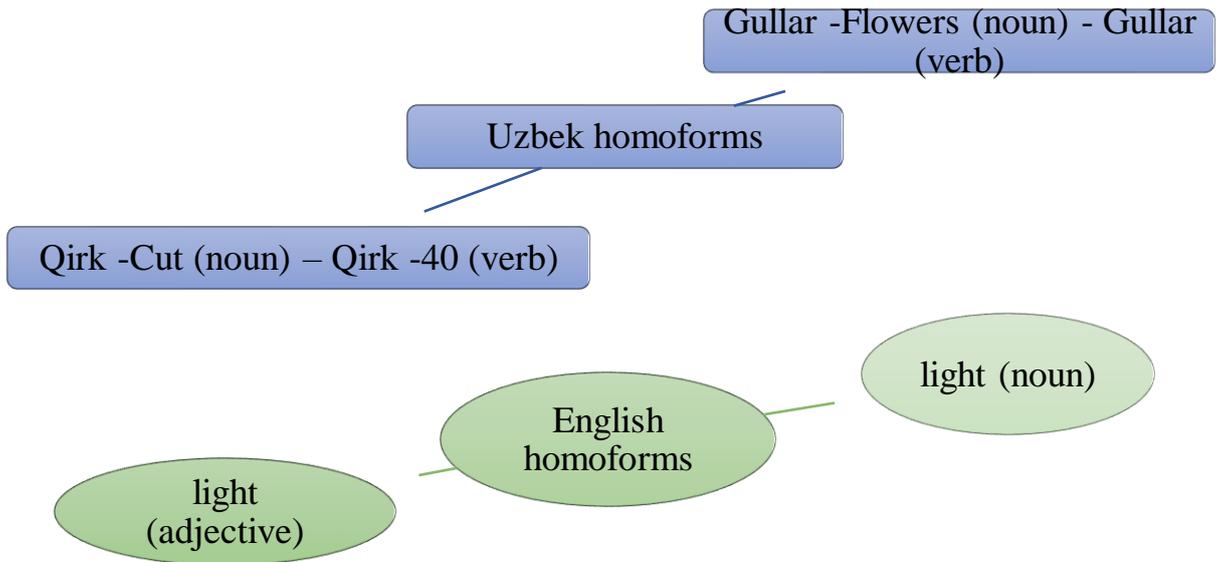


#### 4 – picture. Uzbek and English homophones

It can be seen from the hierarchy above-mentioned that the first of the words *reached* and *seven* is a predicate, and the second is a determiner, that is to say *reached* is a verb and *seven* is a number.

Both the Uzbek language and the English language are rich in homophones. Homophones are one of the phenomena related to homonymy. They are pronounced the same but spelled differently. The Uzbek word *yetdi* above means to reach a destination, and the word *yetti* means the number 7.

The English homophones are pronounced the same, with the word *light* being used to describe *light* and the word *lite* being used to describe a food or product with fewer calories.

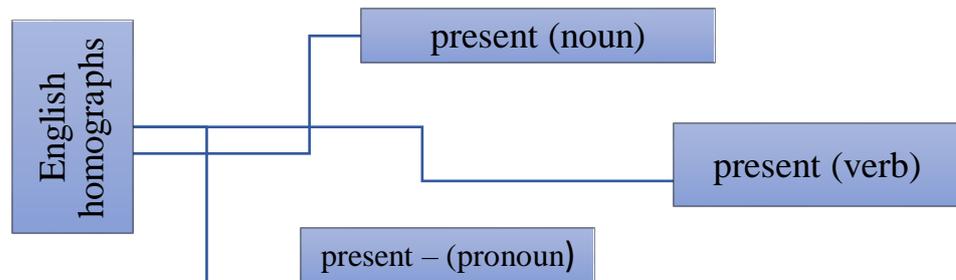


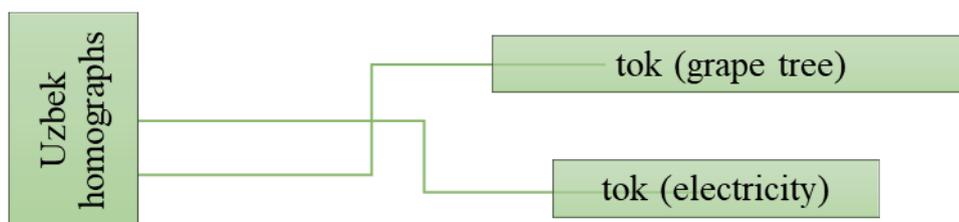
#### 5 – picture. Uzbek and English homoforms

Here in this drawing, homoforms in Uzbek and English languages are compared. The term homoform is used to refer to the occurrence of homonyms in different word groups. For example, the use of *qirq* homonymic lines in the Uzbek language in different word groups turned them into homoform. The meaning of the first *qirq* words is number-40 and is used as a noun, while the second *qirq* is used as a verb to cut something.

The homonymic lines of *gullar* (Uz. lang.) in the following example has undergone the same phenomenon. In this case, the first *gullar* is used as a noun in the plural sense of the word *gullar*, and the second word *gullar* is used as a verb in the sense of the blossoming of trees.

The examples in the English language show the use of the *light* homonymic lines in homoforms in different word groups. It can be observed that the first *light* homonym come as a noun in the sentence, and in the second sentence as an adjective.

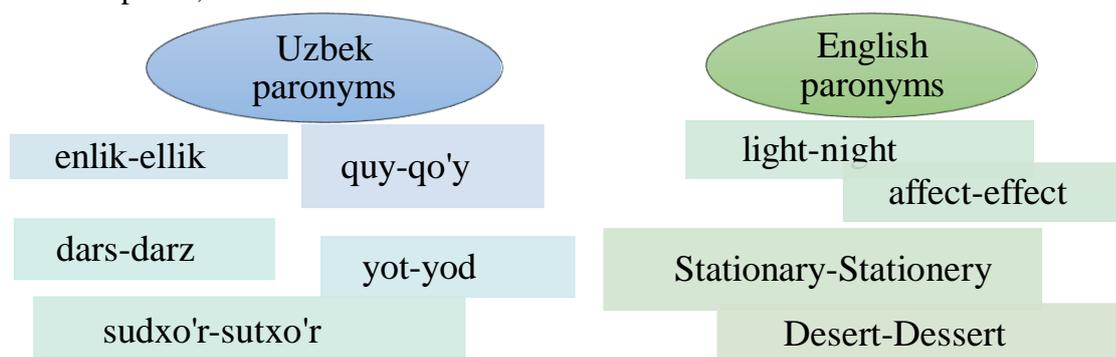




### 6 – picture. Uzbek and English homographs

In the above examples, both in the *present* homonymic lines in English and in the *tok* homonymic series in Uzbek, words are separated by stress and expressed in different word groups. The first meaning of the English *present* homonymic lines is a gift to someone, the second meaning is “to get acquainted with something or to show something to others, present”, and the third word *present* is used to express the present tense of grammar. The homonymic line of *tok* in Uzbek is used in two meanings: 1. *tok* – grape branch, twig; 2. *tok* - electric power. That is, homographs, which are one of the related phenomena to homonymy in languages, are written exactly, however the pronunciation is separated by stress and used in different word groups.

In addition, another way to distinguish between homonyms and similar phenomena is the cross-analysis of meaning and usage. This analysis makes it possible to determine the meaning of events, their use in speech, and their similarities and differences based on the text.



### 7 – picture. Uzbek and English paronyms

The examples above show the difference between homonyms and paronyms and related phenomena that many researchers of the English and Uzbek languages cannot distinguish. If you pay attention in the spelling of all the words in the English language, you can see pairs of words with similar parts, very close in pronunciation, but different meanings. Under such criteria, these side effects can be distinguished. Focus on one fact right here. Distinguishing homophones and paronyms from each other attracts attention. It is known that homophones are words that have exactly the same pronunciation, but have different spellings and meanings. Paronyms are words whose pronunciation and spelling are partly close to each other, but have different meanings.

Based on the above opinion, the mistakes made during the translation of homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary works were analyzed and explained as follows: use of analogues of words in native language; in translation of the words between the languages match each other by their form, but the meaning does not match; the problems such as insufficiency of translators and dictionaries. For example, in the translation of Abdulla Qahhor’s story “Anor”<sup>41</sup> into English, the word “mushak” translated incorrectly. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the homonymic line “mushak”<sup>42</sup> consists of three meanings of words, which are as follows: (*exactly taken from the dictionary*)

<sup>41</sup> Sattorov Sh. A Collection of Uzbek Stories Pomagranite. Yoshlar nashriyot uyi. – T.: 2018. – 236 b.

<sup>42</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. II жилд. – Т.: “Ўзбекистон”. 2006. – 143 б.

MUSHAK I – muscle

MUSHAK II – A projectile, rocket, filled with gunpowder substances of various composition, rises into the sky when ignited, and explodes in various, strange colors (used for musketry in parades and ceremonies, and for signaling and lighting in military work).

MUSHAK III – A thick, spherical and blunt type of carrot.

**Table 1. Comparison of the translation of homonyms**

Original	Translator	Author's translation
Bitta <i>mushak</i> uchun uch miri, - dedi Turobjon, - yuzta <i>mushak</i> otilsa bir tangadan yuz tanga.	“One <i>muscle</i> is three mirs” said Turobjon, “if a hundred <i>muscles</i> are fired, one hundred coins”.	“To fire one <i>salute</i> is 3 mirs” said Turobjon, “if you would like <i>salute</i> hundred times, it should be one hundred coins”.

In this translation, the second semantic meaning of the homonymic line *mushak* should be selected. Due to the fact that the translator chose the wrong semantic meaning of the homonym, translator was unable to achieve an alternative translation and it led to “breakage of the translation”. “One *muscle* is three mirs” said Turobjon, “if a hundred *muscles* are fired, one hundred coins”. – “Bir *muskul* uch mir”, dedi Turobjon, “yuz *muskul* otilsa, yuz tanga”.

Therefore, in Uzbek-English translation is always a need for translators and specialists who know well the universal and individual characteristics of unrelated languages. It is necessary to enrich the dictionary “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” of Uzbek lexicologists in order to avoid the “label” of homonyms as “lying friends” in translation sphere. One of the main problems of Uzbek dictionaries are the inclusion of borrowed words from other languages, for example, the semantic field of Persian-Tajik words in different contexts is not fully included.

The second chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Productivity of the use of homonymy in classical works**”. It describes the effectiveness of the use of homonyms and translation issues of phraseological homonyms in Uzbek and English classical works.

The “work” of homonymy phenomenon and related phenomena such as polysemy and synonymy are unique. They are a universal phenomenon and require separate research. As long as the translation and use of homonyms in literary works is not taken seriously, it is impossible to achieve alternatives in the translation of artistic works, puns, and poems.

In particular, Alisher Navoi’s work “Muhokamat-ul-lughatayin”<sup>43</sup> emphasizes that it is convenient to create puns using homonyms. For example, the noun homonymous sequence can be seen in the following pun: “Bor lafziki, bir ma’nisi yod qilmoqqa amrdur va biri suluq kuy *otidur* va ishq masti va majnuni va bemori muqobalasida sog‘in desa, har biriga itloq qilsa bo‘lur”. In the example is used homonym *ot*. In his works special thoughts nuances of events and homonyms polysemous words are distinguished.

The work of A.Kakhor “Sinchalak”<sup>44</sup> allows to uniquely trace the use of the homonymic lines *ot*. This homonym has a neutral character in the work. Its positive and negative meanings are clarified in the text. For example, rais Kalandarov’s appearance is compared to a “pachok ot” – a thin, scrawny, slow-moving horse, and his inner character is compared to a “uloqchi ot” – a fast, agile horse. “Siz bolalik qilib bunaqa xom xayollarga borib yurmang. Men o‘zim aravadan boshqa ishga yaramaydigan *pachok ot* ko‘rinsam ham, uncha-muncha chavondozi minolmaydigan *uloqchi otman*. Uncha-muncha odamni yerga chalpak qilaman”. Homonyms used in everyday speech, fiction, and poetry. Often, people use homonyms without realizing and understanding the extra meaning. However, poets and writers specifically refer to homonyms in order to achieve a special stylistic effect in their works.

From a stylistic point of view, it is known that homonyms are understood in two ways in speech. The homonymy phenomenon leads to this situation, in turn, expands the scope of a person’s

<sup>43</sup> <https://uzsmart.ru/kutubxona/asarlar/470-muhokamat-ul-lug%CA%BBatayn-alisher-navoiy.html>

<sup>44</sup> Qahhor A. Sinchalak / qissa / “Abadiy barhayot asarlar” turkumi. Ilm-ziyo-zakovat. – T.: 2021. – 192 b.

understanding. The fact is that the meanings of homonyms are far from each other which makes it possible to use them as a means of satire. With the help of the following examples, it is possible to observe the analysis of homonymic lines used in different meanings in English classical works:

One meaning of the homonymic line *match* is found in Andre Agassi's<sup>45</sup> "Open". The author used the meaning of this homonymic line as a sports competition: – The *match* between Federer and Nadal was highly anticipated, with both tennis players in top form.

Charlotte Bronte<sup>46</sup> used the homonymic line "match" in the work "Jane Eyre": – She struck a *match* and held it up to the wick, watching as the flame flickered to life and illuminated the room.

Then the dissertation dedicated to phraseological homonyms used in Uzbek and English works, their levels of use, problems encountered in translation are highlighted. For example, the phraseological productivity in Uzbek works is medium, that is, we can include the homonym *chor*<sup>1</sup> among the homonyms which made from 6 to 4 PhU (phraseological unit) of homonymic line *chor*. In fact, the word *chor*<sup>1</sup>, adapted to the oral pronunciation of the Uzbek language, served as the basis for the emergence of many phrases and words that does not express a complete meaning as a figurative expression. But these expressions were formed in conditions of bilingualism under the simultaneous use of the Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages, which have existed in Uzbekistan for a long time. For example, *chor aylanmoq* – gir aylanmoq (Attorlik do'kon egasiga sifati bilan savdo bozorini *chor aylana* boshladi<sup>47</sup>), *chor ishkal* – to'rt muhim a'zo – qo'l, oyoq, ko'z, quloq; *chor ishkali but* – to'rt muchasi sog'lom. This expression is used figuratively in the sense of "everything is good", "calm". Another example: *chor atrofing qibla!* – in a meaning of going where you want, *chor ulfat or ulfati chor* – four friends. It is used in a meaning of friends and relatives. Anda maza bor (words that does not express a complete meaning), Bu *ulfati chor* ichida katta sallali, oppoq soqolli, lekin vajohati yigitday bir keksa kishi diqqatni o'ziga jalb etadi<sup>48</sup>. There is no PhU in *chor*<sup>2</sup>. So, homonym *chor*<sup>1</sup> is more productive than homonym *chor*<sup>2</sup> in phraseological efficiency.

Twelve phraseological units were formed on the basis of homonymic line *bull*<sup>1</sup> in the English language and two of which are nominative phraseological units. For example, like a *bull* at a five-barred gate - in a rage, riding a horse of anger - a catch phrase; an *Irish bull* - a stupid, stupid thing (communication, behavior) and the like - a substantive phrase; 3 are nominative - communicative phraseology.

For example, bellow like a *bull* - scream, cry; shoot the *bull* is an expression used in American slang, it is used in the meanings of "to brag", "to sell nonsense", "to tell a lie"; trust somebody as far as one can Fling a *bull* by the tail - means not to trust anyone; the other three are communicative phraseological units, which are mainly related to proverbs and sayings. For example, (Like) *bull* in a China shop - like a fly in soup; *bull* of Bashan - a healthy person with a sonorous voice, the owner of a ringing voice. According to its origin, this expression is related to the "Torah" and is also used in the sense of "Ierikhan's trumpet", a very loud voice, a trumpet (*sur* in the Holy Qur'an).

In "Baburnama", Babur writes about his uncle, the governor of Samarkand, Sulton Ahmad Mirzo: - O'qni bisyor yaxshi otar edi. *Ilbosunga* o'qi va tirgazi aksar tegar edi. Qabaqni maydonning ul boshi, bu boshidin kirib aksar urar edi.<sup>49</sup> – He was excellent archer, and his arrows and shafts usually *hit the bull's eye*. Mostly he could hit the target while charging from one end of the field to the other<sup>50</sup>, – the word *Ilbosun* in the sentence is translated into English as *bull*. – U eng yaxshi nishonga tegizuvchi edi. O'qi va dastasi bilan *ho'kizning ko'zini* doim aniq urardi (sigh, target). – He often came from the other end of the field and could hit the target at that end. The English word *bull* in the translation is reflected in the meaning of "small round shield"<sup>51</sup>. During

<sup>45</sup> Andre A. United States. English. "Open" Autobiography. Harper Collins. 2009. 404 p. ISBN 9780307388407. OCLC 1058108646

<sup>46</sup> Brontë Ch. "Jane Eyre". Wilder Publications. Radford, Virginia: 2008. ISBN 978-1604594119.

<sup>47</sup> Fatxullin Z. Niqob yirtildi. Samarkand, O'znashr. – T.: 1934. – 80 b.

<sup>48</sup> Oybek. Tanlangan asarlar. To'rt tomlik. Birinchi tom. She'rlar, poemalar. – T.: Badiiy adabiyot, 1957. – B. 182.

<sup>49</sup> Захриддин Мухаммад Бобур. Бобурнома. – Т.: Шарқ, 2002. – 335 б.

<sup>50</sup> Thackston Wh. M. The Baburnama. Memoirs of Babur: Prince and Emperor. – New York: Oxford, 1996. – 554 p.

<sup>51</sup> Тешабоева З.К. «Бобурнома»нинг инглизча таржималаридаги фразеологик бирликлар ва уларнинг миллий-

the analysis, it was found that homonyms are used as phraseological units in English classical works.

The third chapter of the dissertation is entitled “**Comparative analysis of translation of homonyms in classical works**”. This chapter scientifically based on the structural-semantic, “conceptual” analysis of homonyms used in Uzbek and English literary works and the “contextual associative translation” method.

An important aspect of the structural-semantic analysis of homonyms used in literary works not only understanding the main meaning of the word, but also its image in the text. For example, the noun *ot* is also used to refer to throw or naming something.

The structural-semantic construction of homonyms capable of different meanings and content is different. For example, the lexical-semantic field of homonymic line *dam* in the Uzbek language is given in the “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”: DAM 1 – nafas, tin<sup>52</sup>; DAM 2 – on, lahza; kez, payt; DAM 3 – temirchilik sohasiga ko‘ra o‘choqdagi ko‘mirni yondirish uchun havoyuboradigan, charmdan ishlangan asbob; DAM 4 – chet, qirg‘oq; DAM 5 – asbobning kesadigan, o‘tkir tomoni, tig‘i. In this case, the homonymic line *dam* is structurally reflected the lexical-semantic field of the form of an abstract noun and gives different meanings. This homonymic line is structurally and semantically reflected in Cholpon’s work “Kecha va Kunduz” in the meaning of breath, repose. – So‘i hech narsa demay, o‘rnidan turdi. Yana *damini* chiqarmasdan, ichkariga tomon bir-ikki qadam bosdi. – Qurbonbibi so‘zga qancha epcil bo‘lsa, Razzoq so‘fi shu qadar kamgap, indamas, *damini* ichiga solgan, ziqna odam edi. The second of this homonymic line is used in the meaning of “moment, time”. In this meaning homonym appeared in Fitrat’s “Tanlangan asarlar”<sup>53</sup> as a companion: – Har *dam* har yuz jon berur jononasiz, jonni netay.

The third semantic meaning of the *dam* homonymic line is used in H. Tokhtabayev’s work “Shirin qovunlar mamlakati” - Boshqa bir mullaning qorni ham temirchilarning *damidek* katta ekan. The word *dam* in the sentence is used as a blacksmith or leather tool that blows air to burn coal in a furnace<sup>54</sup>. – Ibrohim oyog‘ini yozgani o‘rnidan turdi va ayvonning *damiga* borib... uzoqdagi kaptarrang tog‘larga qaradi. The word *dam* in the sentence taken from the work “Qo‘shchinor chiroqlari” by Abdulla Qahhor expresses the meaning of “shore, side”.

- Xanjarini qinidan sug‘urib oldi-da, *damini* oydinga solib boqdi. In the sentence quoted from Abdulla Qadiri’s “O‘tkan kunlar”, the word *dam* is used as a blade of the sword. By analyzing the homonym *dam* which reflected in Uzbek classical works from a semantic and structural point of view, it shows that is the only way to solve this translation problem. The English meaning of the homonymic line *dam* reflected by the word “moment”<sup>55</sup> in the following example: - Elizabeth felt herself becoming angrier every *moment*, but she tried to speak calmly<sup>56</sup>. – Yelizaveta borgan sayin g‘azabi oshayotganini sezdi, lekin u xotirjam gapirishga harakat qildi.

In “Pride and Prejudice”<sup>57</sup> by Jane Austen, the meaning of “shore, side” is expressed by the word “moment”. Another example in the work uses the meaning of “breath”: – Jane, who was not so light as Elizabeth, soon slowed down, while her sister, out of *breath*, reached him and eagerly cried out. – Yelizavetadek yengil bo‘lmagan Jejn tezda sekinlashdi, singlisining *nafasi* qisib, unga tomon chopdi va jon-jahdi bilan yig‘lab yubordi.

Another example: When the people replied they had food, I was worried I had nothing to give in return, but *at this very moment*, two leopards appeared on the scene. – Odamlar ovqat bor, deb javob berishganda, men buning evaziga beradigan hech narsam yo‘qligi xavotirga solgandi, lekin *ayni o‘sha paytda* sahnada ikkita leopard paydo bo‘ldi. Analysis: *at this very moment* is

---

маданий хусусиятлари: Филол. фан. б. фалс. док. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2017. – Б. 51-52.

<sup>52</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. I жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 546 б.

<sup>53</sup> Фитрат Абдурауф. Танланган асарлар. Илмий асарлар; 2 жилд. Маънавият. – Т.: 2000. – 208 б.

<sup>54</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. I жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 546 б.

<sup>55</sup> Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, 2020, 1, – 664 p.

<sup>56</sup> Defoe D. “Robinson Crusoe” Public Domain. ISBN: 9783746787046.1719.

<sup>57</sup> Austen, Jane. *Pride and Prejudice*. Oxford University Press. 2010. – p. 2. ISBN 978-0-19-278986-0.

translated by the word *dam*, which has the same meaning at the same time. So, the meanings of the Uzbek words “dam” and “moment” in English are similar and equal. From this point of view, it is appropriate to study their features in detail within one language.

Conceptual analysis is an important tool in fields such as translation studies, linguistics, political science, philosophy, and economics. It helps to understand theoretical concepts, their interdisciplinary, as well as to form clear and complex definitions of concepts. Conceptual analysis of homonyms is the study of the similar and different aspects of their meanings and their use in different contexts.

Homonymic lines used in works written in Uzbek and English languages are cognitively analyzed:

- making new words from homonymic lines used in Uzbek and English literary works;
- figurative use of homonymous lines used in Uzbek and English literary works;
- occurrence of homonymic lines reflected in Uzbek and English artistic works as terms;
- forming phraseological units of homonymous lines used in Uzbek and English literary works;
- to determine the frequency of use of homonymous lines in Uzbek and English works of art. It is notable that these criteria are generally grouped and include many works in both languages.

One of the main problems that arise in the translation process is the problem of translating words with many equivalents in structure or meaning, the existence of which depends on a number of reasons, in particular: the abundance of stylistic-lexical features of an object, event or concept. Such an approach in the translation of works of art is the method of contextual associative translation (CAT).

One of the main goals of the research is to establish the basis of the CAT method and apply this method to the translation of classical works. The principles of this method make the translation alternative, because it contains contradictions to the original meanings of the words in the dictionary. Its purpose is to find the most suitable translation of the homonyms, used in the text. Structure scheme of CAT: text+associative word+translation=CAT.

Differences between CAT and traditional translation methods:

1) Contextual information. This involves taking into the context where the word or phrase is used. Inter-word associations are formed on the basis of words or phrases that precede the text, which helps to better understand and translate the content.

2) Associativity. According to this criterion, in contrast to other methods based on traditional rules proposed in translation studies, the method of textual associative translation uses associations between words or phrases that can be established on the basis of similarity in meaning and textual semantics.

3) Flexibility. This method can adapt to different texts and dynamically changes according to new contexts, unlike traditional translation methods. It is translated by studying a huge amount of textual data and synonymizing sources.

4) Semantic proximity. In contextual associative translation, taking the semantic proximity between words or phrases, the associations between them are replaced by synonyms and homonyms, depending on how well they correspond to the content of the text. Such a translation allows to fully convey the uniqueness and original meaning of the text, as well as an adequate translation.

CAT has different aspects from traditional translation methods as well as similar tasks: 1. Full conveying of the original meaning. Both approaches to translation, including contextual associative translation, seek to convey the meaning of the original text into the target language. They take connotations, reflection of meaning and idiomatic expressions to translate the text as clearly and naturally as possible.

2. Use of linguistic knowledge. When using CAT and other translation methods, different interpretations can arise and it takes experience and linguistic knowledge to choose the most appropriate one. This aspect shows the importance of professional skills and knowledge of the translator.

In addition to the text, the translator must take into account the so-called background knowledge. Constitution – means knowing the time, place and circumstances of what is being said. For example: - *Necha?* 2:5. - How many? 2:5. This example can be understood in two ways. If it is in the store: - how many kilograms, it is applied to the calculation and in the sports competition, it means that there was a calculation of 2:5. That is, the word “necha?” is associated with the following semantic meanings in the Uzbek language: 1. How many? - How old are you? 2. How many? - How many kilograms? 3. How many? - How much is the bill? 4. How many? - What time is it? etc. The meaning of these examples can only be understood from the text. In the process of translation, it is advisable for the translator to apply one of the meanings in the text by using the CAT method.

The fourth chapter entitled “**Lexicographic analysis of homonyms in Uzbek and English**”. It includes the place of homonym dictionaries in Uzbek and English in translation, homonyms in Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries, the issue of polysemy and the scientific basis of the principles of creating a textual dictionary of homonyms of the Uzbek and English languages.

It was found that English dictionaries are more productive than Uzbek dictionaries from the point of view of word selection and their presentation, modernity, comprehensibility for the reader. Such problems are one of the urgent issues facing lexicographers today. It is the complete presentation of the meanings of homonyms in all parameters in the dictionaries that shows the level of their range. During the research, once again convinced of the high linguistic and communicative capabilities of homonyms because without homonyms, the diversity and delicacy of the language will not be fully reflected in the process of communication.

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati” is currently the only complete dictionary for the Uzbek language but even this fundamental dictionary is not exempt from shortcomings. For example: (*exactly taken from the dictionary*)

1. HILOL – the new moon<sup>58</sup>.
2. HILOL – male and female names.

The word in this dictionary is actually a homonymic line, but it is entries as a polysemous word in the dictionary. In fact, the Uzbek word “hilol” represents the following homonymic lines: HILOL I – the new moon; HILOL II – male and female names; HILOL III – evening hilal, a type of perennial grass belonging to the hilalods<sup>59</sup>; HILOL VI – a cypress-colored songbird living in the mountains<sup>60</sup>; HILOL VII – a weed that appears among crops (*salamalik* -weed is also known as “salamu alaikum”- “good morning”). From these analysis, it can be seen that there is no functional relationship between all the words of *Hilol* by its’ meaning. Therefore, it is necessary to add to the list of homonyms mentioned above.

Based on the results of the research, the principles of creating a textological dictionary of homonyms were scientifically substantiated as follows:

1. Understanding language as a system of signs requires distinguishing the meaning and meaning of a word. It is necessary to develop a textual dictionary in different parameters of homonymy;
2. Based on research in cognitive linguistics, we are convinced that the perception and understanding of language depends on our culture, knowledge and experience. Therefore, when compiling a textual dictionary of homonyms, it is necessary to take into account the variety of cultural contexts in which words can be used;
3. Using the context is an effective tool when creating a dictionary of homonyms. A text dictionary of homonyms should take this fact into account and provide contexts in which words can have different meanings;
4. The scientific justification of the principles of construction of the textological dictionary

---

<sup>58</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 65 б.

<sup>59</sup> ЎТИЛ – Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. V жилд, – Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси давлат илмий нашриёти, 2006-2008. – 65 б.

<sup>60</sup> Xalq og‘zaki ijodi (zoologlar nutqi, vodiy shevasidan) olindi.

of homonyms includes the study of sign systems, cultural contexts and contextual use of the language.

As a result of research to compile a dictionary of homonyms in Uzbek or English, the following principles were created:

- Give the homonym series in alphabetical order.  
A, V, S .... etc.
- Give each homonym series in Arabic numerals, and each homonym in Roman numerals.  
For example,  
**Asp I**.....  
**Asp II** .....etc.
- Give the etymology of the homonym lexeme in square brackets.  
For example, Sap I [W/G] ....  
Sap II [F]....  
Sap III [Ital].... etc.
- Give a chronology.  
For example, Diet I [OF]1400....  
Diet II [Lat] 1290.... etc.
- Full reflection of the meanings related to the homonymic lines:
  - 1) New words made from my homonyms (all new meaning words, compound words). For example,  
**Bat I** [Scan] 1575/
    - I. a stick or stout piece of wood.
      1. A stick, a club, a staff for support and defense.
      2. \*A balk of timber.
      3. The wooden implement with rounded handle and flattened blade used to strike or “bat” the ball in cricket.
      4. The “sword of wood” or light lath wand of Harlequin in pantomimes.
      5. (**dial.**) the wooden handle or stick of an implement.
      6. (**dial.**) a wooden implement for breaking clods of earth.
    - II. a lump, a piece of certain substances; a mass, dull-sounding, or formed by beating.
      7. \* A lump, a piece, bit.
      8. A piece of a brick having one end entire.
      9. A kind of sun-dried brick.
      10. A brick-shaped peat.
      11. Shale interstratified between seams of coal.
      12. A felted mass of fur, or of hair and wool in hand-making.
      13. A sheet of cotton wadding used for filling quilts.
    - III. A stroke.
      14. A firm blow as with a staff or club.
      15. (*dial.* and *slang*)beat, rate of stroke or speed, pace.
    - IV. (*comb.*) bat-ball
      16. Batman.
        2. Phraseological meaning (from which name and how many PhU are made). For example, this homonym \***Boot**<sup>2</sup> [ME]\1598\, which appeared in \*1885 and now it is out of use (phr.) to make boot (steal, take as one’s own).
        3. Terminological meaning. For example, **Bill**<sup>3</sup> [Fr]\ 1561\\*(law) a written statement of a case, which went out of use in 1563. (Scotch law) any summary application by way of petition to the court of session. \*(med.) a list of drugs, a medical prescription or recipe.
        4. Meanings based on tropes. For example, the fourth meaning of the homonymic line **Pole**<sup>2</sup> [Lat] \1391\ is a clear example: 4. (poet.) the sky, heavens.
        5. Stylistic features. For example, **Rook**<sup>1</sup> [OFr] /725/ in the internal meanings of the first semantic meaning: d. (slang) a “black-coat” (priest). Another example can be seen in the first

meaning of the **Rook**<sup>3</sup> [Scan] \1700\ homonym of this line: 1. (dial.) mist, fog. (district).

6. At the end of the dictionary, provide a list of conditional abbreviations (dial., fig., slang, geom., med.) and the literature, websites, dissertations, and dictionaries used in creating the dictionary.

The process of distinguishing homonymy and polysemy in dictionaries is complicated, but they can be correctly distinguished through various developed criteria and principles. If the reader could not understand the meaning of a word, it leads to a misunderstanding of the text.

## CONCLUSIONS

The following scientific conclusions were made on the basis of long-term research aimed at researching the problems of the use and translation of homonyms in Uzbek and English works:

1. The phenomenon of homonymy is very important in literary works and their translation. Understanding homonymic words and reflecting them in translation, achieving an adequate translation is a complex task, and this process requires the translator's professional knowledge, experience and extreme accuracy. Their translation forces you to comply with the context of the text, an adequate translation can be achieved only when you fully understand the specifics of the language being translated. It also requires a lot of experience to provide the equivalent of homonym in foreign language, so the translator should search for a suitable translation solution. In conclusion, it is necessary to read more and find the way out in both languages.

2. Homonyms have a great impact on the translation of works of art, because homonyms are words that are difficult to convey in the translation of words, or those aspects that cause uncertainty and sometimes, they create gaps. They require professional skills and creativity from the translator. One of the most important factors is to maintain accuracy and convey the content without compromising the style and tone of the work.

3. Homonymy is one of the main difficulties for translators, because it occurs in words that sound the same but have different meanings. The problem of homonymy in translation leads to misunderstanding, misinterpretation or even confusion of the meanings of words. As a solution, it is necessary carefully study the context in which they are used and use various translation strategies such as replacing the word with a synonym or adding supplementary information.

4. Homonymy causes differences in language structures and national-cultural differences, so in these cases the use of machine translation is not effective. Despite the complexity of the problem of homonymy in translation, it is solved by examining it through context, in-depth analysis and choosing the most suitable translation method.

5. The use of homonyms in these works helps to improve the word game and creative communication style. They enhance the effect of word play and add emotion and color to the text. They attract the reader's attention and make them remember the work for a long time. In addition, using homonyms encourages fun wordplay. It is also used to add humor or satire to the text. Many authors use homonyms in their works to create a double meaning.

6. The use of homonyms allows the author to use subtle punctuation on the words and rhymes of the text. But sometimes the use of homonyms leads to confusion and misunderstandings between readers and readers. In this case, authors and translators should be careful and use their skills when using homonyms, especially when dealing with sensitive topics. In general, the use of homonyms is flexible and easy to understand for readers. Homonymic words are a powerful tool for creativity, beautiful and interesting texts.

7. The problem of translating homonymic words used in Uzbek and English literary works is a complex process. This process requires a professional translator to have special skills and knowledge of languages.

8. Using the context can be helpful in translating homonyms, but the context is not always clear and unambiguous. Apparently, when translating homonyms, it is necessary to use comments or quotations to clarify the meaning of the word.

9. In works, especially in poetry, homonyms are used to convey meaning and impact on

words, which complicates translation and requires creativity from the translator. At the same time, the translator must take into account the cultural specificity of the language and make sure that the translation conveys not only the meaning, but also the form of expression of the original.

10. Translation of homonyms is important for understanding metaphors, idioms and other figures of speech used in the text. Their translation changes the tone, content and technique of the text, so the translator must take into account the style and emotionality of the original text. The translation of homonyms leads to the loss of nuances of the original, which is important for understanding the text. Therefore, translating homonyms used in works is one of the most difficult tasks.

11. Confusion and misunderstandings arise when translating homonyms, which affects the quality of the translation. There are several methods of translation, including context analysis, synonyms, explanations, grammatical-syntactical-pragmatic matching, etc. Some homonyms can be easily identified in context, while others present great complications to the translator. In translation of homonyms, a good knowledge of language, literature and context is required from the translator. In order to choose the right option in context interpreter needs to expert to have the skill of anticipation.

12. Rephrase and descriptive methods are used to clarify the meaning of homonyms. In order to achieve adequacy of translation of homonyms in literary works, by relying on the experience of the expert translator in preserving the idiomatic expressions and the style of the language, it is necessary to replace the lexical-syntactical-grammatical adaptations. The context played an important role in their translation, which is why it can confuse the translator, for example, if the context is unclear or ambiguous. The meaning of the word is important for translation, it should take into account the emotional connotation. In different cultures and languages, homonyms have different meanings, which complicates translation. They require the translator to know the features of regional and dialect meanings. A sermon translator can rely on similar-sounding words to translate homonyms, but this leads to translation errors.

13. The poet should take into account the sound and rhyme in the work. The translation of homonyms requires the use of annotations to understand the meaning of the word in context. In the text, homonyms are used effectively to create punctuation moments and attract the reader in the reading process. Some speakers use homonyms to create a comic effect in their works, while others use them to emphasize drama and tragedy.

14. Homonyms are one of the important elements of art and literature and are used to create various effects and expressive means that enhance the general impression of the work. If they are used incorrectly, the meaning of the whole text will be distorted. In order to avoid misunderstandings and mistakes in the translation of homonyms, we advise the translator to constantly refer to the sources, taking into account the etymological features of each word, to refer to dictionaries, encyclopedias continuously.

15. Our research on the use of homonyms in Uzbek and English literary works and their translation showed that minor confusions are avoided in reading, speaking and communication. Full mastery of the semantic meaning of homonymic words in all parameters helps to improve language literacy, and eliminates errors that may occur in verbal and oral communication.

**РАЗОВЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ НА БАЗЕ НАУЧНОГО СОВЕТА ПО  
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ЗА НОМЕРОМ  
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И  
ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

---

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ХУДЖАЕВА РАЪНОХОН МУТАЛИБЖОНОВНА**

**АНАЛИЗ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ И ПЕРЕВОДА ОМОНИМОВ В  
УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

**10.00.06 – Сравнительное литературоведение, сравнительное языкознание и  
переводоведение**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
диссертации доктора филологических наук (DSc)**

**ТАШКЕНТ – 2024**

**Тема докторской диссертации зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии Республики Узбекистан под номером B2023.3.DSc/Fil664**

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации доступен на трех языках (узбекский, русский, английский (резюме)) на веб-странице Научного совета ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» ([www.ziynet.uz](http://www.ziynet.uz)).

**Научный руководитель:** **Тешабаева Зиёдахон Кадыровна**  
доктор филологических наук, доцент

**Официальные оппоненты:** **Холманова Зулхумор Турдиевна**  
доктор филологических наук, профессор  
**Насруллаева Нафиса Зафаровна**  
доктор филологических наук, профессор  
**Воситов Валижон Абдувахобович**  
доктор филологических наук, доцент

**Ведущая организация:** **Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков**

Защита диссертации состоится «\_\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 г. в \_\_\_\_\_ часов на заседании Разового научного совета присуждению ученых степеней DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы. (Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Ходжиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-12-44. ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)). e-mail: [monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz](mailto:monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz)).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои. (Адрес: 100100, Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Ходжиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-42-44; факс: (99871) 281-12-44. ([www.tsuull.uz](http://www.tsuull.uz)). e-mail: [monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz](mailto:monitoring@navoiy-uni.uz)).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2024 года.  
(Реестр протокола рассылки № \_\_\_\_\_ «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ от 2024 года).

**Ш.С.Сирожиддинов**

Председатель Разового научного совета на базе Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, академик

**К.У.Пардаев**

Учёный секретарь Разового научного совета на базе Научного совета по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

**Х.А.Дадабоев**

Председатель Разового научного семинара на базе Разового научного совета при Научном совете по присуждению ученых степеней, доктор филологических наук, профессор

## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора наук (DSc))**

**Целью исследования** является определение эффективности функционального использования омонимов в узбекских и английских художественных произведениях, декодирование и редактирование проблем перевода омонимов, разработка методических принципов создания текстового словаря омонимов в восприятии лексико-семантической соотнесенности.

**Объектом исследования** были выбраны омонимы, используемые в узбекских и английских художественных произведениях.

**Научная новизна исследования** заключается в следующем:

Разработаны научные принципы на основе материалов, связанных с эффективностью омонимов в узбекских и английских произведениях искусства и впервые эмпирически доказано, определена важность омонимичных конструкций для понимания лексических и культурных особенностей обоих языков, разработаны критерии, которые позволят оценивать сложные ситуации перевода;

сосредоточившись на лингвистической, фонетической, морфологической и семантической диспропорции омонимического ряда, определены контекстуальные и прагматические аспекты, оптимизированы и обоснованы стратегии перевода;

различия между омоформами, омофонами и омолексемами в использовании омонимов на фонетическом, семантическом и лексическом уровнях языка в узбекских и английских произведениях искусства, включая экстраполяцию особенностей их функциональной реализации, сложных языковых структур и их культурной значимости новые парадигмы для углубления понимания, а также дальнейшие лексикографические и семантические исследования; Выявлены стилистические особенности омонимов, такие как эмоциональная коннотация, полисемия, семантическая вариативность, которые усиливают прагматическую окрашенность омонимов в тексте расширенных языков, а также такие стилистические особенности, как усиление когнитивных процессов за счет дискурсивной сложности;

в целях создания узбекско-русско-английского текстологического, толкового, отраслевого, научно-технического, терминологического словаря в соответствии с подходом переводчиков к оригиналу при решении задач перевода омонимов в узбекских и английских литературных произведениях, пять принципов, в том числе контекстуальный при сортировке омонимов, такие принципы, как подход с точки зрения, следование в иерархической системе, соблюдение семантических связей при переводе при изучении омонимов, учет возникновения исключительных случаев, включение всех имеющихся в словаре значений.

**Введение результатов исследования.** Омонимы, используемые в узбекских и английских художественных произведениях, на основе научных результатов изучения проблем их перевода:

сосредоточив внимание на лингвистической, фонетической, морфологической и семантической диспропорции омонимичных рядов, определяются контекстуальные и прагматические аспекты и оптимизируются

стратегии перевода, выявление и классификация слов-омонимов из различных источников при создании материалов узбекской литературы, омонимы, используемые в истории узбекской литературы из научных выводов о правильном использовании слов и анализа различных старинных узбекских словарей и энциклопедий, «История узбекской литературы», завершенная в 2017-2020 годах в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои, была использована в фундаментальном проекте по теме «Печать монографии в 7 томах» (исходный номер 04/1-156 Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои, 20 января 2024 года). В результате это послужило созданию этимологического и градуального образа узбекской литературы и правильному использованию встречающихся в ней омонимов в тексте;

Из информации о разработке научных принципов на основе материалов, связанных с эффективностью использования омонимов в узбекских и английских художественных произведениях и эффективным использованием переводных омонимичных слов, Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О развитии системы издания и распространения книжной продукции, чтения книг» и Постановления № ПП-3271 от 13 сентября 2017 года «О комплексных мерах по повышению и пропаганде культуры чтения» и Постановления Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан от 6 ноября 2017 года № 3271 В целях обеспечения реализации задач, указанных в постановлении № 891 Академии наук Республики Узбекистан о совершенствовании деятельности Государственного музея литературы имени Алишера Навои, в Государственном музее литературы имени Алишера Навои организуется презентация экспозиции под названием «Братские народы и зарубежная литература». При подготовке использованы (справка Государственного музея литературы имени Алишера Навои Академии наук Республики Узбекистан от 22 января 2024 г. № 14/2). В результате материалы диссертации также послужили важным источником при представлении данной экспозиции посетителям в виде инфокиоска;

Для анализа стилистических особенностей омонимов, таких как эмоциональная окраска, полисемия, семантическая вариативность, что усиливает прагматическую окрашенность омонимов в тексте целевых языков, разработки адекватных методов перевода, а также изучения и обоснования возможных языковых трудностей по результатам социального проекта «Формирование гражданского общества в Узбекистане» с целью формирования гражданского общества в нашей стране, поддержки демократических реформ и мониторинга обеспечения прав человека в 2021-2023 годах представительством общества «Центральноазиатская ассоциация», расположенным в Швеции, использована (справка № 14-24 от 08.09.2023 г., выданная представительством общества «Центральноазиатская ассоциация», расположенным в Швеции). В результате встречи с зарубежными партнерами, изучение лингвистических и нелингвистических факторов перевода омонимов, используемых в политических текстах во время событий, определение

альтернативных переводов, перевод различных политических текстов, создание политических текстов для международных конференций, перевод оригиналов иностранных источников и документов в переводы послужили сохранению его имени;

из результатов, достигнутых в выделении стилистических особенностей омонимов, таких как эмоциональная коннотация, полисемия, семантическая вариативность, которые усиливают прагматическую окраску омонимов в тексте расширяемых языков, в Международном литературном проекте Союза писателей Узбекистана на тему «Литературная дружба – вечная дружба» было использовано для показа лингвопрагматических особенностей омонимов, используемых в узбекских и английских художественных текстах, и анализа сложных аспектов перевода (справка № 01-03/3094 от 20 ноября 2023 г.). В результате было доказано, что использование омонимов в узбекском и английском языках, исходя из принципов перевода, по-разному отражается в переводе многих художественных произведений. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о сохранении смысла и эмоциональной окраски оригинала в переводах, однако из-за несоответствия языковых систем, обусловленного изменениями в структуре, стиле и лексике с грамматической точки зрения, недостаточной ясностью используемых слов и словосочетаний, способствующих усвоению иностранного языка и пониманию основных идей конкретного произведения;

Различия между омоформами, омофонами и омолексемами в употреблении омонимов на фонетическом, семантическом и лексическом уровнях языка в узбекских и английских художественных произведениях, включая экстраполяцию особенностей их функциональной реализации, анализ научных данных по культурному освещению образовательных и художественных передач, в том числе «Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс», телерадиоканал «Узбекистан» Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана, «Культурно-просветительские и художественные передачи» «Пробуждение» сценариев программ (2022-2023 гг.) были использованы (Справка № 04-36-1970 от 25 декабря 2023 г. Государственного учреждения Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана «Узбекистон Телерадиоканал»). В результате на основе анализа омонимов в оригинальных и переводных узбекско-английских художественных произведениях удалось обеспечить научно-методическую и практическую значимость радиопередач.

**Объем и структура диссертации.** Диссертация состоит из введения, четырех глав и заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений, объем основного текста диссертации составляет 219 страниц.

**Эълон қилинган ишлар рўйхати**  
**List of published works**  
**Список опубликованных работ**

1. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi omonimlarning chog‘ishtirma tadqiqi. Monografiya. – Toshkent, 2024. 207 b.
2. Xudjayeva R.M. Frazelogik omonimlarning inglizcha-o‘zbekcha tarjimasini talqini // Til va madaniyat. – Toshkent, 2022. – №1. – B. 88-108.
3. Xudjayeva R.M. Ingliz-o‘zbek badiiy tarjimalarida omonimlar qo‘llanishining qiyosiy tahlili // O‘zMU Xabarlar. – Toshkent, 2022. №1/9. – B. 338-342 (10.00.00. №15).
4. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek va ingliz omonimlarining tekstologik lug‘atini yaratish tamoyillarining ilmiy asosi // O‘zMU Xabarlar. – T.: 2022. №1.12.2. – B. 397-400 (10.00.00. №15).
5. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek-ingliz omonimlarning struktur-semantik tahlili // Til va madaniyat. – Toshkent, 2023, №3. – B. 167-176.
6. Xudjayeva R.M. Badiiy tarjimada omonimlarning “kontekstual assotsiativ tarjima” usulining ilmiy asosi // Ilm sarchashmalari. – Toshkent, №10. 2023. – B. 162-165 (10.00.00. №3).
7. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek va ingliz izohli lug‘atlarida omonimlar va polisemiyasining berilish masalasi // Ilm sarchashmalari. – Toshkent, 2023. №12/2. – B. 35-40 (10.00.00. №3).
8. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek badiiy ijodida omonimlar uyg‘unligining aks etishi: tarjimada “konseptual” qarash // Tamaddun nuri.– Nukus, №12. 2023. (51). – B. 132-136 (10.00.00. №28).
9. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida omonimiyaga yondosh hodisalarni farqlash mezonlari // Ta’lim, fan va innovatsiya. – Toshkent, 2024, №1. – B. 295-299.
10. Xudjayeva R.M. O‘zbek va ingliz tillarida omonimiyaga yondosh hodisalarni farqlash mezonlari // So‘z san’ati. 6-jild, №6. – B. 127-134 (10.00.00. №31).
11. Xudjayeva R.M. Ingliz badiiy asarlarda omonimlar tarjimasining “konseptual” tahlili // Tamaddun nuri jurnali. – Nukus, 2024. №1 (52). – B. 140-145 (10.00.00. № 28).
12. Xudjayeva R.M. Alisher Navai’s mastery on usage of polysemantic words in literary works // (SCOPUC) Pamir one preprints. Vol. 1 No. 1. 2024.
13. Xudjayeva R.M. Contextually associated translation (CAT) method in translation studies: explanation with examples // ICARHSE International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities, Sciences and Education Hosted from New York, the USA. January 30th, 2024. – P. 171-175.
14. Xudjayeva R.M. Критерии различения омонимов и паронимов в английском языке: Литературный анализ и выводы // ICARHSE International Conference on Advance Research in Humanities // Sciences and Education. Hosted from Sydney, The Australia July 31th 2024. B. 108-111.
15. Xudjayeva R.M. Asp omonimik katorining ingliz badiiy asarlarida turplaniishi // Ilm-fan va innovatsiya yutuqlarini rivojlantirishning dolzarb

muammolari Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari № 1. 2024-yil 1-yanvar. – B. 36-38.

16. Xudjayeva R.M. Paronimlar va omonimlar o‘rtasidagi farq: asosiy farqlar va misollar // Ilm - fan va innovatsion yutuqlarni rivojlantirishning dolzarb muammolari respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi № 6. 20 iyun 2024 yil. – Toshkent: – B. 22-25

## **II bo‘lim (II часть; II part)**

17. Xudjayeva R.M. Genetic analysis: origin of homonymic lines in the Uzbek language // American journal of interdisciplinary Research and Development Volume 26, March – 2024. JIF. 9.105. – P. 90-94.
18. Xudjayeva R.M. So‘zlar raqsi: O‘zbek badiiy san’atida omonimlar // “Arab tili globallashuv davrida: innovasion yondoshuvlar va o‘qitish metodikasi” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman. 18-dekabr 2023. – B. 682-686.
19. Xudjayeva R.M. Conceptual analysis of homonyms translation in English fiction literature // Scientific journal of modern educational achievements. 2023 Volume 12. – B. 318-321.
20. Xudjayeva R.M. Badiiy asarlarida omonimlar berilishining tarjima muammolari // O‘zbek milliy adabiyoti namunalarini chet tillariga tarjima qilish va targ‘ib qilishning dolzarb masalalari. Respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. 2022-yil 4-noyabr. – B. 55-57.

**Avtoreferat “Til va madaniyat” jurnali tahririyatida  
tahrirdan o‘tkazildi.**