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QUALIFICATION PAPER

THEME: Translation of polysemantic words

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Introduction

The given Qualification Paper is devoted to the study of the task and lexical problems of translation caused by the presence in every language of translation of international, pseudo-, international and polysemantic words.

As our president I.A. Karimov pays a great attention to the development of foreign languages in order young generation who continue the economic and education reforms taking place in our country where Uzbekistan will be an eligible member of world globalization and integration process

The research consists of Introduction, three chapters and summary, followed by the list of used literature.

The first chapter regards the Lexical Problems of translation. It is divided into two parts;

The actuality is determined by the theoretical insolubility of the problems concerned with the translation of international and polysemantic words

The aim of the qualification paper is to give the proper translation of international and polysemantic words

The object of research is translation of polysemantic words

The subject matter of the qualification paper is different types of translation the international words and their analysis.

According to the purpose of the qualification paper its determined tasks are solved.

1. To determine the different types of lexical translation.
2. To outline the forms of translations.
3. To examine the peculiarities of translation of polysemantic words.
4. To investigate the function of polysemantic words in the text.

The methods of research are analytical dealing of printed material, textual analysis.

The scientific novelty of the work is predetermined by the necessity of close and comprehensive analysis of the problems of translation.

The theoretical importance of the paper is defined by the investigation of the international and polysemantic words, especially studying of the important characteristics of lexical translation.

The practical importance of the paper is that the received data in the investigation maybe used in theoretical and practical courses on the theory of translation

The first chapter touches upon the problem of the object and objectives of translation. It gives the information about the target text which is not fully identical with the Source text as to its form or content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language and target language.

The second chapter of Chapter 1 deals with some lexical difficulties of translation. It gives the fullest information on choosing equivalents of words, and difficulties in translating of the word combinability in two languages, contextual and emotional meanings and efforts to solve them.

Let's take some examples about choosing equivalents and contextual meaning;

In the following sentences the linguistic context will enable the translator to make a correct choice among the Uzbek and Russian equivalents to the English word 'attitude';

5. I don't like your attitude to your work.
6. There is no sign of any change in the attitude of the two sides.
7. I le stood there in a threatening attitude.

It is obvious that in the first sentence it should be translated in Russian 'отношение' [к работе];

In the second sentence in Russian 'связь' [двухсторонняя]

The third chapter regards the problem of polysemy

CHAPTER I. LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION

1.1 OBJECT OF TRANSLATION

Language is a means of communication. But it communicates the people who depend on only one nation. If a person wants to communicate with a person who belongs to another nation or wants to learn some information which is given in another language he must know or study that language. You know, knowledge is gained not only by one nation's experience; it is gained by all of the nations' experience in the world. And there are a lot of different nations who have their own languages in the world. But it is obvious that one cannot learn all of these languages.

In this case, translation plays a very important role to solve this problem. If there are a lot of translation works one can learn a lot about other nation's experience and may add something to their experience. It means that nations communicate with each other. And therefore translation is called a means of inter-lingual communication. The translator makes possible an exchange of information between the users of different languages by producing in the target language a text which has an identical communicative value with the Source text.

Target language is the language which is being translated into.

Source language is the language in which the original text is expressed.

The target text is not fully identical with the source text as to its form or content due to the limitations imposed by the formal and semantic differences between the source language and target language. Nevertheless, the users of target text identify to all intents and purposes with source text **functionally, structurally** and **semantically**.

The **functional identification** is revealed in the fact that the users or the translation receptors handle the target text in such a way as if it were a source

text, a creation of the source text author. The translation is published quoted, criticized

etc. as if it really belonged to the foreign source. For example: Uzbek readers may find in their papers the phrase "The England Minister made the following statement yesterday" and then read the statement in quotation marks. They are sure that they have read what the Minister really said which is certainly not true to fact since the Minister spoke English and what is cited in the paper is not the original text but something different. An Uzbek text is produced by some obscure translator who blandly passes his statement for the English statesman's.

A book in Russian may bear the title: "МаркТвен. ПриключенияТомаСойера" and the readers are convinced that they are reading a novel by M. Twain no matter how close it is to the original text. They may make judgments on its merits, say, "I like M. Twain" or "M. Twain's style is somewhat artificial" or "Twain's vocabulary is very rich", etc. as if they have really read the original text.

The **functional status** of a translation is supported by its structural and semantic similarity with the original. The translator is expected to refrain from any remarks or intrusions in his text which may betray his authorship thereof. He is expected to efface himself as fully as he can to avoid interference with the process of communication between source and target resources.

The **structure** of the translation should follow that of the original text: there should be no change in the sequence of narration or in the arrangement of the segments of the text.

1.2 THE LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION

In general, every word in a language carries some concrete notion. The semantic of a word reflects different signs of the subject and the relation of its meanings to other objects it denotes. The semantics of word includes word perception characteristic to the studied language,, being more precise to the bearers of the studied language. When studying the reality of some objects we can identify that its name reveals its functions which finds the reflections in the semantics of the word. Let's take as an example the word "glasses" - "очки". In English it reveals the substance of which the object is made and in Russian firstly it reveals its function - second eyes - очки. Despite distinguishing all kinds of differences we should say that, both languages sufficiently reflect one and the same perception of reality. Therefore the difficulty stylistic devices represents to a translator is based on word play, if in corresponding words of both languages are featured different signs.

The second reason, causing lexical difficulties to translation of political literature is the difference in the semantic volume of a word. In every language a word exists in a close connection with the lexical-semantic system of a given language. It may have various kinds of lexical meanings (lexical- semantic) variants; it may widen or narrow its meaning and make it more abstract or concrete.

The third reason presenting lexical difficulties in translation is the difference in **combinability**. Words in languages have some definite relation characteristic only to the given language. It should be mentioned that word combinability is possible if words point to similar objects they denote. This difference of word combinability in various languages is very important, therefore some types of combinability are easily accepted in one of languages and are completely unacceptable in other languages.

- Last but not the least is the accepted usage of words in a language. It is, of course related to the development of a given languages and formation of its

lexical system. Every language worked out its own clichés and some set expressions used by speakers, nevertheless, those word expressions are not phrase logical units but they possess complete form, which in comparison with the phraseological units are never broken by adding some introductory words or substitution of some of its elements.

Translation studies showed that there are cases when due to the distinguished signs of a word -acquires wider semantic volume and cannot be covered by corresponding equivalent in the target language. Let us take "teenager" for example: etymologically it is related to the numerals from "thirteen to nineteen". The Russian "подросток" does not semantically cover its meaning in complete volume for its narrower in its meaning. Therefore the word "teenager" is usually translated-by different words - подросток, юноша, and in plural as молодежь.

While translating the translation of **contextual meaning** presents a hard task to translator.

CHAPTER2

Translation of international words.

2.1 Ways of rendering international words

Here are some examples concerning the translation of international and pseudo-international words.

1. The business had shaken him.

Бизнесе гораздо рил

The dictionary meanings are:

In Russian “business” means:

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1) бизнес | продажа; | 2) фирма | 3) профессия |
| 4) обязательства | 5) ответственность | 6) согласие | 7) дело |

So business is an international word the way of translation is transliteration.

2. The doctor examined him, touching his limbs, feeling his pulse, drawing down the lids of his eyes.

Врач осмотрел его, прощупав части тела, измерил пульс и проверил веки

The dictionary meanings are:

In English “doctor” means:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) врач | 2) ступень образования в Университете |
| 3) ученый человек | 4) судовой повар |
| 5) добавочный механизм | |

So, it is an international word, the way of international is transliteration.

3. To my mind the most interesting thing in art is the personality of the artist!

4. По- моему самое большое дело в искусстве это личность художника.

In English “artist” has the following meanings:

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1) художник | 2) актер |
| 3) талантливый | |

4) I own nothing in the world now but a box of clothes and a few books.

Сейчас, у меня есть только, чемодан вещей и несколько книг

In English “box” means:

1) коробка 2) ложка в театре

3) комната для присяжных 4) домик 5) пощечина

In Russian “box” means: бокс (спортивное соревнование)

So it is a pseudo international word, the way of translation is transliteration.

The inspector gave a rumbling laugh in acknowledgement of this witticism.

Инспектор рассмеялся от остроумия

“Inspector” in English means:

1) инспектор наблюдатель, 2) провизор, 3) контролер.

“Inspector” in English means: полицейский инспектор

Russian and English inspector - inspector do not coincide with each other in this context and it is an international word the way of translation is transliteration.

6. I found him playing football.

Я узнал, что он занимается футболом

In English and in Russian and in many languages “football means
спортивная командная игра

This word is an international word. The way of translation is transcription.

7. Perhaps, I’ll see the commander again some other day

In English “commander” means:

1) Командир 2) глава 3) командир команды

English “commander” coincides with Russian командир so it is an international word, the way of translation is transliteration.

8. After an eruption the area around a volcano looks dead.

После извержения вулкана, местность вымерла

2.3 The ways of rendering polysemantic words. Let us discuss the way of translating polysemantic words.

The verb “to get”

1. The first meaning of the verb “to get” is to buy or obtain something:

Where did you get this hat?

Где вы купили эту шляпу?

2. The second meaning is to move or arrive somewhere, to reach somewhere.

How did you get there?

Как вы добрались туда?

3. To receive or be given something.

I didn't get your letter.

Я не открывала ваше письмо

4. The fourth meaning is to become angry, worry, ill, etc.

The weather has gotten cold.

Похолодало.

5. The fifth meaning is to bring someone or something to a place.

Ann, can you go and get the doctor?

Анна вы обратились к врачу?

6. The sixth meaning is to make someone or something do something.

I can't get Amy to do this work.

Я не могу заставить Эми сделать эту работу

7. The seventh meaning is to earn an amount of money or to receive an amount of money for smth you sell.

Tom gets about \$500,000 dollars a year

Том зарабатывает в год 500.000 долларов

8. The eighth meaning is "to understand"

9. Tracy didn't get the joke.

Трейсинепонималашуток

The ninth meaning to answer the door or the phone.

Val, can you get the phone please? I'm making dinner.

Вэл, можешь подойти к телефону, я готовлю ужин

10. The tenth meaning is to have an opportunity to do something.

Jack got to drive a Bentley today.

Джек, наконец купил Бентли

The adjective “smart”

1. The first meaning is quick in movement, brisk.

Somebody behind gave him a smart blow on the head.

Кто то ударил его по голове сзади

2. The second meaning is clever, quick - witted.

You are smarter than I am, I suppose.

Я полагаю он умнее меня

3. Clever often in an imprudent way, shrewd.

Don't get smart with me, young man.

Эй, парнишка, я не потерплю грубого обращения со мной

4. The fourth meaning is bright in appearance, new looking.

Your house looks smart after painting.

После ремонта дома, он выглядит лучше

5. The fifth meaning is elegant.

She had a smart dress on that day.

Ей очень шло, ее повседневное платье

Let us to investigate the meaning of the noun “way”.

1. The first meaning of the noun “way” is a road or track you have to follow in order to go to a place.

Could you tell the way to the station?

Можете показать мне дорогу к станции?

2. The second meaning is direction.

I was so ashamed I didn't know which way to look.

Мы так засмутились, что не знали, куда деть глаза

3. The third meaning is progress, advance

4. He pushed his way through the crowd.

Он локтями пробирался через толпу

5. The fourth meaning is the method of a plan, course of action.

Don't change anything, I like it that way.

Не меняйте ничего, это мне нравится больше

6. A characteristic method of manner of behaving.

I don't like his ways at all.

Мне не нравится его манера поведения

7. The sixth meaning is respect, degree.

In one way that explanation is satisfactory, but in other way it is not.

С одной стороны меня удовлетворяет объяснение, а с другой - нет

CHAPTER III

Translation of polysemantic words.

3.1 Polysemy is a branch of lexicology. Lexicology is the party of linguistics dealing with the vocabulary of a language and the properties of words as the main units of language. The term vocabulary is used to denote the system formed by the sum total of all the words that the language possesses. The term word denotes the basic unit of a given language resulting from the association of a particular meaning with a particular group of sounds capable of a particular grammatical employment. A word there fore is simultaneously a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit. Lexicology studies words and set phrases which function in speech, all kinds of semantic relations (synonyms, antonyms, etc) and semantic grouping, Etymologically the words “Lexicology” is a Greek word: “lexic” means word and “logos” - learning.

Lexicology has some subdivisions such as:

- 1) Semasiology (deals with the meaning of the word)
- 2) Word formation (studies all possible ways of the formation of new words in English)
- 3) Etymology (studies the origin of words)
- 4) Phraseology (studies the set - expressions, phraseology units.)
- 5) Lexicography (studies compiling dictionaries')

In polysemantic words, however, we are faced not with the problem of analysis of individual meanings, but primarily with the problem of the interrelation and interdependence of the various meanings in the semantic structure of one and the same word.

Polysemy may be analyzed from two ways:

Diachronically and synchronically.

If polysemy is analyzed diachronically it is understood as the development of the semantic structure of the word or we establish how the meaning of the word has changed, whether it has got new meaning in the course of the development of the

language. From the historical point of view one of the meanings of the word will be primary meaning; that is such a meaning of a word which has been first registered. All other meanings are secondary meaning. The term secondary meaning shows that the meaning appeared in the language after the primary meaning was already established. For example, “father”- the primary meaning is “отец” .the secondary is “взрослый человек’ духовный наставник”, “fish”- the primary meaning is “рыба”, the secondary is “персона”.

Synchronically polysemy is understood as the coexistence of various meaning of the word at a certain historical period of the development of English.

Synchronically the main problem of polysemy is to establish whether all the meanings of a word are equally important. We divide the meanings of a word into two: the major meaning of a word and the minor meanings. In most cases the surrounding context points out quite clearly which of the meanings of a word is intended. For ex:

1. It is a fox! Here “it” shows that “fox” means “лиса”
2. He is a fox (Here the presence of “he” shows that “fox” is in the meaning “хитрый”.

She will fox him (“Fox” stands after the auxiliary verb “will” and the direct objects “him” Here it is used in the meaning of “обманет”)

The meaning which is not dependent on context is the major meaning of the word and the meanings which are dependent on the context are minor meanings. In connection with the polysemantic word “man” discussed above we are mainly concerned with the following problems: are all the eleven meanings equally representative of the semantic structure of this word? Intuitively we feel that the meaning that first occurs to us whenever we hear or see the word “man” is an adult male person (мужчина)

This emerges as the basic or the central meaning of the word and all other meanings are minor in comparison.

It should be noted that whereas the basic meaning occurs in widely different contexts, minor meanings are observed only in certain contexts, e.g. “man of _

law”. This we can assume that the meaning “and adult male person” occupies the central place in the semantic structure the word “man”. As to other meanings of this word we find it hard to grade them in order of their comparative value. The comparative study of frequency value of different meanings of polysemantic words shows that the frequency value of individual meaning is different. Ex: the meaning of the word “man” - “мужчина” possesses the highest frequency value and comprises 52% of all uses of this word!

Conclusion

After the carried out research we can sum up the following;

The given Qualification Paper is very urgent as it is devoted to the study of the task and lexical problems of translation caused by the presence in every language of translation of international, pseudo international and polysemantic words.

The research consists of Introduction, three chapters and summary, followed by the Bibliography.

The first chapter is named The Lexical Problems of Translation It is divided into two parts;

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Let's take some examples about choosing equivalents and contextual meaning;

In the following sentences the linguistic context will enable the translator to make a correct choice among the Uzbek and Russian equivalents to the English word ‘attitude’;

5. I don't like your attitude to your work.

6. There is no sign of any change in the attitude of the two sides.

7. He stood there in a threatening attitude.

It is obvious that in the first sentence it should be translated in Russian 'отношения' [к работе];

In the second sentence in Russian 'связь' [двухсторонняя]

And in the third sentence in Russian 'ситуация'

Another example; the word 'hostage'. The contextual meaning of the word hostage will be given in the following example;

In an atomic war women and children will be the first hostages.

The word 'hostage' according to different dictionaries has got only one meaning - заложник. But in the given instance the hostage acquired the meaning 'жертва'.

Its contextual meaning probably exists in its paradigmatic meaning; any hostage may get killed therefore while translating this example we have to use the word 'жертва' since 'заложник' is not the given contextual meaning.

Первыми жертвами в атомной войне будут женщины и дети.

The second is named Translation of international and pseudo -international words. In English and Uzbek or Russian there are words that have similar spelling, pronunciation and meaning. International words are words which completely or partially coincide in sound and graphical form and also in meaning with foreign words within the existence of complete etymological similarity. Most often international words express political and scientific notions, terms, sport names, business terms, and names of food.

Ex; constitution, parliament, antibiotic, medicine, computer, vulgarism, football, tennis, import, export, hamburger, cheeseburger.

An international word can appear in the English and Russian languages in two cases; when one language borrows this word from other language or when two languages borrow this word from the third one.

The translation of international words does not cause any difficulties, because these words have the similar meaning and their form prompts the required Russian equivalent.

Pseudo- international words present more deep interest for the theory and practice of translation. Pseudo- international words are the words which completely or partially coincide in sound and graphical form with the foreign.

Words within the existence of complete etymological similarity but have different meaning.

The translation of this category of words represents great difficulties, because the understanding and translation of English pseudo-international words is often distorted with involuntary associations with the appropriate Russian words.

In the theory and practice of translation there are two main divergences of meanings of pseudo-international words.

1. The divergence in subject-logical content of the words. An Russian words don't coincide with English one in all meanings but in one or two.

Medicine in English -лекарство, медицина, волшебство

A Russian word has such meaning which is absent in the corresponding English word. English 'auditorium'- 'аудитория' means only a room, not people listening to a speech.

Russian and English words similar in forms, but absolutely different in meanings.

Fabric in English- 'ткань' in Russian.

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