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QUALIFICATION PAPER

**THEME: LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF 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 president of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov underlines that Harmonious developed generation is the future guarantee of prosperity of the country.¹

It is our task to prepare professionally developed personal real patriots to see them in the world depository of science and culture. In this plan the national program about training personnel was worked out on the formation of new generation of specialists with the high common and professionally culture, creative and social activity, with the ability to orientate in the social and political life independently, capable to raise and solve the problems to the perspective.

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 determinate by the theoretical insoluble 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.

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

1. To determine, the different types of lexical translation.

¹Каримов И.А «Без исторической памяти нет будущего» Узбекистан 1999, стр. 149-150

2. To outline the forms of translations.
3. To examine the peculiarities of translation of polysemantic works.
4. To investigate the function of polysemantic words in the text.

The sources of the qualification paper is given from the scientific words and internet resources.

The object of research is to investigate polysemantic words and their classification.

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

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

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

The theoretical importance of the paper is defiant 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.

There are words in the source and target languages which are more or less similar in form. Such words are of great interest to the translator since he is naturally inclined to take formal similarity for the general semantic proximity and to regard the words that look alike as permanent equivalents. The formal similarity is usually the result of the two words having the common origin, mainly derived from either Greek or Latin.

As the process of borrowing is mostly connected with the appearance of new motion, which loan words serve to express, it is natural that the borrowing is seldom limited to one language. Words of identical origin that our in several languages because of simultaneous or successive borrowing from one ultimate source and which

are partially or complete coincide in spelling, pronunciation and meaning with a foreign word at least in two or more languages are called international words.

For ex: football, sport, trolleybus, medicine.

CHAPTER I

LEXICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION AND OBJECT OF TRANSLATION

1.1 LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION

Language is a means of communication. However, 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; all of the nations' experience in the world gain it. Moreover, many different nations have their own languages in the world. Nevertheless, 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 many 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. 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.²

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 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.**

²Комиссаров В.Н. •• Теория перевода **М.. 1990

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: Russian 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 Russian 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: "Марк Твен. Приключения Тома Сойера" and the readers are convinced that they are reading a novel by M. Twain no matter how close it is 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.

The aim is maximum parallelism of structure which would make it possible to relate each segment of the translation to the respective part of the original. It is presumed that any breach of parallelism is not arbitrary but dictated by the need for

precision in conveying the meaning of the original. The translator is allowed to resort to a description or interpretation, only in case "direct translation" is possible.

1.2 THE REASONS PRESENTING LEXICAL DIFFICULTIES

But we should mention that the words that belong to these groups are of different semantic structure. International words and the words of human perception, mental activity represents polysemantic words in English. The word "massive" along with the meaning "массивный", has other meanings like "массовый", "грандиозный", "широкий" and so on. For example:

massive success - огромный успех

massive problems - важные проблемы

Since international words possess wider meaning volume they are more used in English if comparing to Russian.

Never before in the history of the world have there been so many persons engaged in the translation of both secular and **religious materials**.

Еще никогда в истории человечества столько людей не занималось переводом как светской, так и духовной литературы. Russian words "религиозные материалы" are absolutely unacceptable in this case because of their different usage. In this instance the usage plays the main role though their meaning is identical in both languages.

Lexical transformations are also caused by necessity to concretize a word while translating. It is characteristic to English language the availability of words with wide spread meaning. They can be nouns, adjectives and verbs. For example:

Thing, point, stiff; nice, fine, bad; to say, to go, to come, to get.³

³R. Galperin. "Stylistics» Moscow. 1971 .p .62

Translation of these words depends on the context, which helps to identify their concrete meaning. Usually they are translated by various Russian words that have concrete meaning (importance). Practically it refers to verbs - to verbs of speech and verbs of movement. Concrete lexical meaning (importance), this or that the lexical-semantic variant of a verb depends on structure and lexical meaning of words that distribute them:

At the by election victory went to the Labor candidate.

На дополнительных выборах победа досталась лейбористам (победу одержал кандидат от лейбористской партии).

Among nouns of wide meaning a special group comprises abstract nouns that frequently demand concrete definitions in translation. So, for example, despite the presence of a word "президентство" in Russian - English word "presidency" usually refers to the words "пост президента" or "президентская власть".

An ageing Speaker cannot take on the burdens of the presidency. Престарелый спикер не может взять на себя бремя президентской власти (в случае смерти президента).

The use of words of abstract meaning strongly differs in various languages. Therefore follows the necessity of concrete definition in translating.

CHAPTER II

TRANSLATION OF PSEUDO- INTERNATIONAL WORDS

2.1 INTERNATIONAL WORDS

There are words in the source and target languages which are more or less similar in form. Such words are of great interest to the translator since he is naturally inclined to take formal similarity for the general semantic proximity and to regard the words that look alike as permanent equivalents. The formal similarity is usually the result of the two words having the common origin, mainly derived from either Greek or Latin.

As the process of borrowing is mostly connected with the appearance of new motion, which loan words serve to express, it is natural that the borrowing is seldom limited to one language. Words of identical origin that occur in several languages because of simultaneous or successive borrowing from one ultimate source and which are partially or completely coincide in spelling, pronunciation and meaning with a foreign word at least in two or more languages are called international words.

For ex: football, sport, trolleybus, medicine.

Such words are called international words as they can be found in many languages in the world.⁴

As a matter of fact, very few international words have the same meaning in different languages. In respect to English we can cite the words like English parliament, theorem translated in Russian the same way парк парламент парламент,theorem теорема, diameter диаметр.

Most often international words express political and scientific notion, terms, sport, names of food and art.

For ex: Capitalism, constitution, system, inflation, diplomacy, admiral, pension, commander, president, imperial, diameter, microscope, bomb, organism, thermometer, vitamin, electricity, algebra, zoology, geology, biology, aspirin, erosion, chemistry, physics, medicine, alcohol, aluminum, influenza, lava, computer, electron,

⁴Galperin "Stylistics" Moscow 1971 p68

congressman, television, declaration, calculator, cafe, battery, brochure, ballet, drama, opera, ballad, abbreviation, bandit, barometer, bronchitis, calendar, coffin, comedy, diploma, diphtheria, license, lithium, lithography, medal, coordinate, marathon, football, volleyball, basketball, time, out, tennis, hockey, import, export, company, casino, chauffeur, hamburger, cheeseburger, hot dog, macaroni, balcony, cactus, cocktail, dinosaur, disk, autobiography, atom, atmosphere, zebra, chocolate, whisky, university, theatre, police, photograph, piano, pyramid and etc.

However, most international words in English and in Russian don't coincide according to their volume of logical meanings. Ex: planet and globe.

English word planet and Russian планета are identical according to their meanings, but English word **globe** has some other meanings besides globes.

1) земной шар 2) государство 3) СтеклЯнный абажур или купол

And there is a type of semantic borrowing, which borrows a meaning from a foreign word. This often takes place in English words having common roots with some words in another language and international words have acquired new meanings under the influence of the Russian e.g. пенсионер.

International words can appear in the English, Russian and Russian languages in two cases: when one language borrows this word from another language or when two languages borrow this word from the third one. (ex: French, Latin or Greek). The scientists conducted studies to identify a small group of languages that would deliver the most generally vocabulary possible, while still maintaining the unity of the language. The language selected is called control languages. The primary controls are English, French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese.

The secondary controls are German and Russian, to provide generally international words, the control languages had to have a high degree of radiating power and a high degree of receptive power. In particular, they had to "radiate" a large number of words into other languages and to "absorb" a large number from other languages.

In classical antiquity, Latin and Greek were the languages of the dominant political and cultural forces. Afterward, these languages acted for two millennia as essential lingua francas in western science and religion.⁵

2.2 WAYS OF RENDERING INTERNATIONAL AND PSEUDO - INTERNATIONAL WORDS

Here are some examples concerning the translation of international and pseudo-international words.⁶

1. The business had shaken him.

Бизнесегозорил

The dictionary meanings are:

In English “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) степень 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 человек |
|-------------|----------|------------------------|

⁵Ginburg ‘‘A course in Modern Lexicology’’ Moscow. 1966.p227

⁶Lily Wood "Volcanoes" New York p40 2000

And in Russian "артист" means:

The English "artist" does not coincide with the Russian "артист" and it is a pseudo international word. The way of international is transliteration.

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

CHAPTER III

TRANSLATION OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS.

1.1 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 example:

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.

3.3.WAYS OF TRANSLATION OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS

The verb “to get”

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

Where did you get this hat?

Где вы купили эту шляпу?

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

How did you get there?

Как вы туда добрались?

3To receive or be given something.

I didn't get your letter.

Я не открывал ваше письмо

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

The weather has gotten cold.

Похолодало.

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

Ann, can you go and get the doctor?

Анна пойди и позови доктора.

6The 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 это.

7The 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 получает около 500,000 долларов в год.

8The eighth meaning is “to understand” Tracy didn't get the joke.

9The ninth meaning to answer the door or the phone.

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

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

Jack got to drive a Bentley today.

Джеку удалось поводить Бентли

The adjective “smart”

1 The first meaning is quick in movement, brisk.

He gave him a smart blow on the head.

Он стукнул его по голове.

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, парень, попрошу вас не грубить.

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

Your house looks smart after painting.

После ремонта внешний вид вашего дома изменился в лучшую сторону

5 The fifth meaning is elegant.

She had a smart dress on that day.

То платье ей было к лицу.

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?

Вы не можете показать мне дорогу к станции?

2 The second meaning is direction.

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

От стыда я чуть не провалился сквозь землю.

3 The third meaning is progress, advance .

He pushed his way through the crowd.

Он проложил себе дорогу в толпе.

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

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;

The first part 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 part of the research 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 Russian 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 'отношение' [к работе]:

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 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.

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