ANALYZING THE TRANSLATION FEATURES OF POLYSEMIC WORDS IN THE LITERARY WORKS OF ABDULLA KAHHOR

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Abstract. The lexicon is the all words and phrases in the language and is the vocabulary of the language which consists of a coherent and complex system that obeys a certain rules. Vocabulary is constantly developing and this is seen in the process of changing or widening the meaning of the words. The lexicon is also becomes richer with the development of society. In the XX century, like all nations the Uzbek vocabulary expanded its word stock. We can see such features in the literary works of our writers and this paper is dedicated to analyze the translation features the polysemantic words in the literary works of one of our famous writer A.Kahhor.

Keywords: polysemantic words, semantic feature, nominative meaning, figurative meaning, metaphor.

Аннотация. Лексика - это словарь языка, который состоит из всех слов и фраз языка и состоит из последовательной и сложной системы, которая следует определенным правилам. Словарь постоянно развивается, и это проявляется в процессе изменения или расширения значения слов. Словарный запас также обогащается развитием общества. В XX веке, как и все народы, словарь узбекского языка расширил свой словарный запас. Такие
Особенности мы видим в литературных произведениях наших писателей, и данная статья посвящена анализу особенностей перевода в полисемантических слов в литературных произведениях нашего известного писателя А. Каххары.

Ключевые слова: многозначные слова, семантический признак, именительный падеж, переносное значение, метафора.

Аннотация. Лексика - бу тилдаги барча сўзлар ва иборалар бўлиб, маълум бир коидаларга бўйсунадиган изчил ва мураккаб тизимдан иборат бўлган тилинг сўз бойлиги. Лугат доимий равишда ривожланиб боради ва бу сўзларнинг маъносини ўзгартириши ёки кенгайтирилиши жараёнида кўринади. Лексика жамият ривожланиши билан хам бойиб боради. XX асрда, барча халқлар сингари, ўзбек лигати хам сўзлар захирасини кенгайтирди. Бундай хусусиятларни ёзувчilarимиз адабий асарларида кўришимиз мумкин ва ушбу макола маъхур ёзувчимиз А.Каххорнинг адабий асарларидаги полисемантик сўзларни таржима килиш хусусиятларини тахтили килишга багишланган.

Калит сўзлар: полисемантик сўзлар, семантик хусусият, номинатив маъно, мажозий маъно, метафора.

According to the linguist Sh.Rahmatullayev (1, 2006, 56p) lexical meaning is usually developed by transferring the name of an object, sign or action to another and the nature and status of such transfers are determined by the semantic criteria of each language. He states that two phenomena in lexical meaning are distinguished because of different transfers:
It follows that there are nominative and figurative meaning. Figurative meanings are the derivative meanings of nominative as in the sample below:

- “Shu payt oftob yana bulut ostiga kirdi-yu, palatani shom qorong’uligi bosdi”. (A. Kahhor “Ming bir jon”)

The word “og’ir” has the nominative meaning of “vazni katta, vazmin”, in English “heavy”. But this word’s figurative meaning of “yomon oqibatlarga olib borishi mumkin bo’lgan; jiddiy, xavfli” in English “causes bad consequences, serious” interacts with the semantic meaning of “health” and conveys the meaning of “ahvoli yaxshi emas” in English we will translate the sentence like “– Yes, it’s very serious” (she is not well), - said the nurse with a sigh, - is it easy to suffer for ten
years!” But there will be question like “why the writer didn’t use the word that gives the meaning of “ahvoli yaxshi emas” (her health is not well) or “jiddiy” (serious) in the context?”

In order to find the answer for this we should pay attention to the style and the stylistic device. As we know that, this is in literal style and there are stylistically colored words that are suitable only on certain definite occasions in specific conditions of communication (O. Muminov – 2, 2006, 103p). Writer tried to express the meaning of the context with such stylistically colored word and special stylistic device. We can see it in the second word “dard tortish” in the sentence. Writer chose the word “dard tortish” instead of “kasal bo’lib yotish” to raise the expressiveness of the context meaning. Here is another sentence to analyze:

- Ko’k yuzida suzib yurgan bulut parchalari oftobni bir zumda yuz ko’yga solyapti. (A. Kahhor “Ming bir jon”)

The word “yuz” (in English “face”) has the figurative meaning of “biyor narsaning ustki qismi, sathi” (“the surface of something”) and this meaning used for the “ko’k” or “osmon” (in English “sky”) and makes metaphoric expression. Another word in the sentence “suzib yurgan” also used in figurative meaning of “bir maromda bir tarafga qarab harakatlanmoq”.

**Conclusion**

In the paper, the translation differences of sentences from literary work of Abdulla Kahhhor have been analyzed. Especially, the properties of polysemantic words, transference of meaning have been analyzed and found some differences and similarities. I can say that there are many features of polysemantic words that we should analyze. Because the contextual meaning or the figurative meaning of the words in the context often differs from nominative meaning and it requires attention to specific criteria of semantics.
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