The Structural And Functional Features Of Polysemy In The Process Of Translation In The Uzbek And English Languages

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Abstract: In fact, the emotive potential of the language is high and polysemy is a great advantage to a language, so the article illustrates the structural and functional features of polysemy in translation, differences and similarities in the usage; classification of polysemy in the Uzbek and English languages. The paper deals with also the problems of translation of polysemy in both languages by using comparative and contrastive analysis of observation.
Key words: polysemy, polysemous senses, polysemantic word, linear and non-linear relations, metaphor, metonymy

1. INTRODUCTION

The mysterious world of words is an object of scientific investigation by Lyons J. (6, 1995; 376p). The phenomenon which a word has a set of meanings is called polysemy. Most of the words in the Uzbek and English languages are polysemantic that's why this issue has become an important sphere of semantics to investigate on it. Some people who are not well aware of linguistics suppose that if one word is applied on wide range of meanings, this language is lacking on vocabulary. In fact, it is exactly the opposite: if each word has at least two meanings, the expressiveness of the whole vocabulary increases twofold and it comes out that the emotive potential of the language is high and polysemy is a great advantage to a language.

The first time the term "polysemy" appeared was in Michel Bréal's Essai de Sémantique (1897), later on translated into English under the name of Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning (1900) from πολύς, "numerous", and σημειον, "signification". (Breàl, 1900), from which the following excerpt, containing the newly coined term, is taken:

"*The new meaning of a word, whatever it may be, does not make an end of the old. They exist alongside of one another. The same term can be employed alternately in the strict or in the metaphorical sense, in the restricted or in the expanded sense, in the abstract or in the concrete sense. In proportion as a new signification is given to a word, it appears to multiply and produce fresh examples, similar in form, but differing in value. We shall call this phenomenon of multiplication Polysemia*"

The **primary meaning** of the word which is associated with another concept is given in samples:

a)   "Fox" is "tulki" in Uzbek language, but such meaning of this word as "ayyor" is secondary meaning.
b)   Another example is "koʻz" – "a part of human's body" and "koʻz " – "a sing on wood".

It means that these two meanings we can be substitutive with synonymy "the end of the body". It means that these words are polysemantic in their lexical meaning.

Polysemy in Uzbek language has not been completely classified yet. Even though there exists grouping of polysemantic words according to progressive growth of lexical meanings in some works, they cannot be considered as classification due to the lackage of criteria. In this work polysemantic words are divided into types, counting the differentiation of their lexical meanings.

2. MAIN PART

There are two main principles which Polysemantic words can be classified into certain groups. Firstly, lexical meanings of polysemantic words are able to function as other parts of speech or not. Secondly, the content of lexical meanings of polysemantic words is complex or easy.

Above mentioned first criteria divides polysemantic words into two sub-groups.

1.   Simple polysemantic words (verb, pronoun)
2.   Complex polysemantic words.
Now there are given examples of pronoun, so as to understand the differentiation of simplex and complex polysemantic words.

1.   Either noun or personal pronoun comes in a sentence, denotes if the subject is directly present in an action.
Ex: O'zi to'g'radi piyoz, achisa hamki ko'zi (Yu. Shomansur)
     Even his eyes blinfolded, he himself cut the onion

- To show that action is done willingly by the subject, without the interference and participation of somebody.

Ex: Karomat opa: tengini qiz bolaning o'zi topgani ma'qulda xolajon. (T.Alimov)
Karomat sister: it is preferrable to a girl finding someone who is in the equal lineage with her.

- To denote a person or a thing which should participate to fullfil the action and functions as auxiliary too.

Ex: Hoshimjon aka: ehtimol, bu maqol bunyodga kelganida gazeta o'zi bo'lmagandir (O.Yoqubov). Hoshimjon aka: Probably, when this proverb first appeared, there didn't exist any newspaper.

2. In order to demonstrate that the noun meaning is peculiar to the word suffix referring to the same person.

Ex: Nevarali – chevarali bobosizku o'zingiz. (Yu.Shomansur)
You yourself are a grandfather who has a lot of grandchildren.

- The meaning of the noun which a polysemantic word joined is perceived due to the suffix, only in this subject

Ex: O'z uyim- o'lan to'shagim. (Proverb)
East or west home is best.

3. To emphasize the specific peculiarity of a person or an object

Ex: Ergashev: Qunduzxon o'sha suratga o'xshaydimi?
Xola: Ha, xuddi o'zi, bolam (A.Muhiddin)
Ergashev: does she look like to the girl in this photo?
Aunt: yes, exactly the same

4. In order to highlight on the idea which identifies the essence of a thing or state

Ex: Vaqt degani nima o'zi,
Tutqich bermas shamolday(Yu. Shomansur)
What is a time?
It is something like a unstable wind.

5. In order to point an executive person like head or leader or someone who has more reputation compared to others.

Ex: O'zlari … ko'ngillari tusagan tomonga ravona bo'ladilar (A. Muhiddin)
They went to a place which is desired by themselves

6. Participates in a sentence after a noun and emphasizes the meaning it denotes.

Ex: Bitta piyolaning o'zidan naq yuz ellikta bor (T. Alimov)
There are one hundred and fifty samples of an exact cup

7. Comes in a dialog alone or associated with a verb and denotes the meaning of desire

Ex: Bu uning ishi urug'ini chiqaradimi, po'stini archadimi o'zi biladi (T.Alimov)
It is his job, he himself knows either cultivates the seeds or peels them

- To convey the action done unintentionally referred by a joined verb

Ex: O'zi yiqilib tushdi. (O'. Umarbekov)

He himself fell down.

Linear and non-linear relations between polysemy in English:

Polysemous senses have motivated relationship among each another. There are different ways to sort out these relations. For example, according to D. Alan Cruse's point of view, we can differentiate two relations: linear and non-linear. These relations have also their subgroups that are illustrated below in the graph:
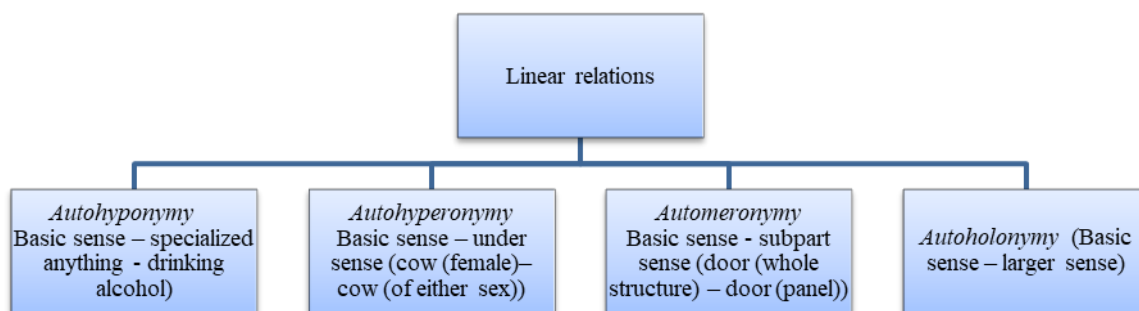

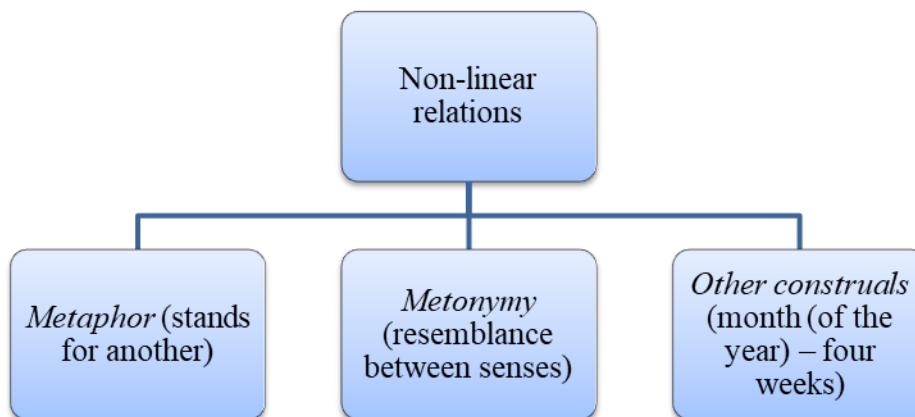Table 1.1 Linear relations between polysemous senses (D. A. Cruse).

Table 1.2. Non-linear relations between polysemous senses (D. A. Cruse).

According to D. A. Cruse (1, 2000; 110p) linear relations between polysemes are described as below:

"Senses have a linear relation if one is a specialization of the other (which of course entails that the latter is a generalization of the former). We can distinguish specialization from generalization if we recognize one of the senses as more basic than the other: if A is more basic than B and B is more specialized than A, then B is a specialization of A".

Non-linear polysemy is demonstrated by the usage of metaphor and metonymy in Cruse's book. Metaphor is based on the affinity or interplay of two meanings of a word – direct and contextual. Let's analyze its usage in the sentences:

- "Besides Della has beautiful <u>golden</u> hair". - Here the word combination "golden hair" means the girl's hair is beautiful or the colour of her hair looks like a golden. And in this sentence, author expresses the meaning by the word "golden" itself.

There are other examples like this:

- "It reached below her knees and covered her <u>like a cloak</u>".
- "The next two hours were like a <u>happy dream</u>".

In the third sentence "*dream*" is described by "*happy*" and here its meaning changes to contextual meaning rather than the usage of direct one. If we translate it into Uzbek, we may see the differences also:

- "So'nggi ikki soat xuddi <u>shirin tush</u> kabi o'tdi".

In the sentence, we translate "happy" into Uzbek like "shirin", and we have observed that the meaning also changes metaphorically while translating the combination into second language. While translating metaphor we should pay attention three aspects of metaphor, they are demonstrated below:

a). the degree of expressiveness; b). the structure of polysemous senses; c). the function of polysemous senses.

We can see the samples of the usage of metaphor in the Uzbek language itself:

- "Endi "J" ga keldingizmi?" –dedi san'atkor jahli chiqib. (A. Kahhor).
- "Niso buvi qizlari tufayli necha marta qo'ydi-chiqdi bo'lib qoldi". (A.Kahhor).
- "Usta Abdurahmon ko'pdan beri Niso buviga: "Mehrini Faxriddinga qilamiz", - deb yurar edi". (A. Kahhor).

Metonymy. Another rich source of polysemous variation is metonymy, which is also dealt with in greater detail later, but may be characterized for the moment as figurative use based on association:

- There are too many mouths to feed. (Don't talk with your mouth full.)
- Jane married a large bank account. (Jane has a bank account.) (Cruse.D.A, 2000, 112p)

In Uzbek language, we have also these kinds of features of polysemantic words and the words change its meaning according to the context with different words. Metonymical examples are given in English above are similar when we translate them into Uzbek:

- Ko'p og'izni boqishim kerak. (Og'zingni to'latib gapirma).
- Jeyn "kattakon"ga turmushga chiqdi. (Jeynning bank hisob raqami bor.)

As we can see that, some sentences are translated also metonymically into Uzbek, while some others are translated by using different word but not changing the meaning of the context. Let's see the examples of metonymical words in the Uzbek language:

- Juvon xodimlarga qaradi va so'radi: "Shu mahallalikmisizlar?"
- Anavi mo'ylov kim?
- Qalam orqasidan ro'zg'or tebratyapti.
- Uning og'zini yopdi (jim qildi).

We can see the metonymically translation into English in those sentences:

- The woman looked at the staff and asked: "Are you in this neighborhood?"
- Who is the moustache? (Who is the man?)
- He is living by the pen. (by writing)
- She kept his mouth shut.

Although Cruese's theory on polysemy is the most appropriate one, many other linguists also have classified polysemy with their own hypothesis. For example, Andreas Blank, gives an alternative to Cruse's classification and states seven different polysemy types on the origins of polysemous words. He agrees with Cruse in that he also considers metaphorical and metonymical polysemy, but in his theory there are five more types: co-hyponymous, taxanomic, auto-converse, antiphrastic and auto-antonymic (Blank, 1999):

- Mouse: 1). "small rodent" 2). "computer device" (metaphoric polysemy)

Lexical meaning is different from and more concrete and individual than other meanings. Each lexical meaning belongs to certain word. Developing the meaning of the word causes to widen its lexical meaning, also. And the words will become polysemantic. It means that the language doesn't create a new name for each new notion and meaning, but they can be expressed by exist words in the language. As a result, the lexico-semantic meaning will widen. For example, the verb "*uchmoq*" *(to fly),* in fact, is connected to the action of birds, but nowadays the meaning is widening and the verb is connected with the notions like *"eye", "kite", "plane", "artificial satellite of the earth"*. The features polysemy is described by M. T. Irisqulov(5, 2009; 112p):

"In the first sight, there are similarities between homonyms and polysemantic words. Both of them have the same form, but the meaning is different. But there are big differences between these words. The matter is that, the meanings of polysemantic words are connected or similar to each other, because polysemantic words are made by widening the dominant meaning of one word, and although the notion in the basic meaning expresses another notion, there are commonality the things or events that they express. For example, "bet" (face) is polysemantic, because it is used in the meanings of "man's face", "the face of the street", "the face of the book". We can see that, there are similarities of their meanings. In Russian, there are five meanings of the word "baza". In English, there are more than ten meanings of the word "get". We can see the structure of homonym and polysemy in the draft":

(homonym)
(polysemy)

Comparative examples of Uzbek and English polysemantic words with samples: (in the stories of O'Henry)

"GOLDEN HAIR" – "Besides Della has beautiful *golden hair*". Golden: 1). having a bright yellow color like gold. 2). A golden opportunity – a good chance to get something valuable or to be very successful. 3). Golden boy/girl – someone who is popular and successful. 4). A golden period of time is one of great happiness or success: golden years, golden days.

As we see that, there are many meaning of "golden" and author used the word to describe woman's hair. In Uzbek, "oltin" (tilla) has many meanings "oltin soch", "oltin kalit", "tilla bola", "tilla fikr" and we can also use the word "oltin" to describe like this, and translate the sentence into Uzbek with equivalent: "Shuningdek, Dellaning tillarang sochlari bor".

"SHONE BRILLIANTLY" – "Her eyes shone brilliantly". Brilliantly adv (of brilliant): 1). Bright – brilliant light or color is very bright and strong. 2). Clever – extremely clever and skillful. In Uzbek, "olmos" – 1). olmos (qimmatbaho tosh) 2). Yorug',yorqin. 3). Aqlli 4). Mukammal. And in the sentence in Uzbek it can be translated like this, we use "olmos" (diamond) in order to give the correct meaning of the sentence: "Uning ko'zlari charaqlab ketdi" yoki "Uning ko'zlari olmosdek chaqnab ketdi".

Based on the result of the research, the writer found that there are 13 polysemy words in story of O'Henry. They were divided into two types, namely regular types and irregular ones. And now we should underline that what is regular and irregular types of polysemy. The examples and description of each type will explain as below.

Regular form of polysemy defined as form of systematic, recurring polysemy. The words have a systematic relationship between them. In other word, word A is called regular if in the given language there exist at least one other word B with meaning which are semantically distinguished from each other in the same way and non-synonymous, (Klein and Murphy, 2001). For examples:

- "He is tall and quiet, with big, blue eyes and light hair; Sue was dark".

The word "*quiet*" on sentence of the story entitled 'The Last Leaf' included in regular polysemy because it has the same systematic word but different semantical or non-synonymous. As usual it means as "*tinch*" but in that sentence of the story it means "*calm*".

Polysemy is called irregular if the semantic distinction between *ai* and *aj* is not exemplified in any other word of given language. It does not have systematic relation, however it tend to be connected to one another via metaphorical relationship (Klein and Murphy, 2001).

The word light of that sentence it included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning with other words even it has no systematic relation. It has similar meaning to bright, lit by the natural light of the day. Light – pale (of colours), for example, light green\blue-opposite "dark".

- Sue was dark.

The word "*dark*" in Uzbek is "*qorachadan kelgan*", "*bug'doy mag'iz*" not "*qora*" or "*xira*". *It* included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning with other word even it has been non-systematically relation. It has similar meaning to black by natural. Dark-nearer to black than white in colour

….they were young and full of hope…

The word full in the phrase *"to be full of hope"* on "The Last Leaf" included in irregular polysemy because of meaning or true meaning with other word even it has been not systematic relation. It has similar meaning to expect something. In the Uzbek language it means "*umidvor*" in translation and word for word translation can be *"umidga to'la"*.

- Really, Johnsy lay and looked out of the window at the grey wall of the next house .she was not interested in anything; she spoke less every day, and every day there was less hope in her eyes.

The phrase "*hope in her eyes*" means "*kutmoq*", "*umidvor*" also,being synonym with above phrase...The words to desire, await are considered as equavalients.

- Those old leaves are only old leaves; the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn.
- …the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn. (uzum daraxti har kuzda barglarini to'kadi).

The word "*lose*" on the story is example of irregular polysemy, because that word has more than one meaning for a given word and connected to one another via metaphorical relationship. "*Mislay*" and "*misplace*" are the synonymous of "*lose*", while it means "*to'kmoq*". '…the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn'. (uzum daraxti har kuzda barglarini to'kadi)

- During the night a cold rain began to fall…

The word "*cold*" on that sentence of story included in regular polysemy because it has the same systematically word but different semantically or non-synonymous. In usual it means as "*chill*" but in that sentence of story it means "*cool*"; not "*sovuq*" but "*salqin*".

Based on the findings, many kinds of polysemantic words are in story of O'Henry entitled "The Last Leaf", it is divided into two kinds are regular and irregular forms. In this thesis regular form is more commonly found of polysemy. The author of that story more often used unfamiliar word with daily activity. In other word they like to use figurative meaning of word. Furthermore, context also has important role to help the writer understand the meaning of polysemantic word. Figurative meaning has closely relationship to polysemy because it is the existence of more than one meaning for a given word.

3. CONCLUSION

As I have given above, the expressiveness of the whole vocabulary increases twofold and it comes out that the emotive potential of the language is high and polysemy is a great advantage to a language. In the article, the criteria of classification of polysemy in the English and the Uzbek languages have been discussed. I have observed that there are some differences and special features of polysemey in two languages; for example there are two main types of polysemous senses in the English language according to D.A.Cruse, while polysemy in Uzbek language has not been completely classified yet. Even though there exists grouping of polysemantic words according to progressive growth of lexical meanings in some works, they cannot be considered as classification due to the lackage of criteria. In some works, polysemantic words are divided into types, counting the differentiation of their lexical meanings. In the practical part, I have compared polysemantic words in the sentences in translation and observed that some polysemantic words are translated metaphorically while others are translated with polysemantic meaning in the language.

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