

SYNONYMS AND MULTIPLE MEANING TRANSLATION (IN THE EXAMPLE OF UZBEK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES)

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Abstract: This article discusses the issues of translation of synonyms and polysemy phenomena in Uzbek and Turkish. As one of the important branches of linguistics, synonyms and polysemy are considered to be factors determining the richness and scope of language. The article analyzes the impact of these two phenomena on translation, similarities and differences in Uzbek and Turkish. The authors discuss how the cultural and linguistic features of the language, as well as the contextual use of synonyms and the meaning of polysemy words, affect translation. The study emphasizes the need for accuracy and cultural adaptation in the translation of synonyms and polysemy.

Keywords: Synonyms, polysemy, translation, Uzbek language, Turkish language, linguistics, cultural features, contextual analysis, semantic adaptation.

Introduction: Language is the main means of communication of mankind, and its richness and complexity are manifested in such phenomena as polysemy and synonyms. Synonyms are different words that express the same or similar meaning, which expand the richness and expressive capabilities of the language. Polysemy is characterized by the fact that one word has several different meanings, and this phenomenon also reveals the semantic aspects of the language.

Synonyms and polysemy in the Uzbek and Turkish languages, which belong to the Turkic language family, have certain similarities and differences. This article is devoted to studying the impact of these phenomena on the translation process. Each language has its own cultural and linguistic characteristics, which require the correct selection of synonyms and polysemous words in the translation process. The article examines the problems of identifying synonyms and polysemy in Uzbek and Turkish, the problems encountered in the process of translating them, and ways to solve them.

The article also emphasizes the importance of contextual analysis for studying the semantic richness of the language and ensuring high accuracy in translation. This approach includes not only linguistic, but also cultural adaptation. The article enriches theoretical knowledge with practical examples and helps to identify areas of correct application of synonyms and polysemy in translation within the Uzbek and Turkish languages.

Main part: Synonyms and polysemy are important categories in linguistics, which are one of the main factors determining the richness of a language. Synonyms are analyzed as different lexical units expressing the same or similar meaning. Polysemy is expressed by the fact that a word has several layers of meaning. Although the Uzbek and Turkish languages belong to the Turkic language family, both languages have their own characteristics in the formation of synonymous and polysemous words. For example, in the Uzbek language, synonyms have expanded more through Arabic and Persian words, while in the Turkish language this process has occurred mainly on the basis

of local lexical units. In the analysis of polysemy, the primary and secondary meanings of the word are determined and contextual changes are taken into account. For example, the Uzbek word “yurak” differs in the meaning of “kalp” (biological organ) or “yürek” (symbol of heroism and courage) in Turkish. This phenomenon requires additional analysis and precision in the translation process.

The translation of synonyms plays an important role in determining the connections between language and culture. Although there are synonyms that express the same meaning in Uzbek and Turkish, their usage and semantic boundaries sometimes differ from each other. For example, the Uzbek words “go‘zal”, “chiroyli”, “maftunkor” are translated in Turkish by words such as “güzel” or “şirin”. However, the stylistic load and place of application of each synonym are not the same. Therefore, the translator must clearly understand the contextual meaning of the synonyms and adapt it to cultural characteristics.

The analysis shows that the contextual use of synonyms in Turkish is often enriched with emotional and stylistic nuances (subtle differences). For example, in Turkish, “güzel” has a broad meaning, while “hoş” is usually used to describe things that leave a positive impression. It is important to take these features of synonyms into account in the translation process.

Polysemy creates complexities and difficulties in translation. The fact that a word has more than one meaning requires a deep analysis of the context by the translator. For example, the Uzbek word “yoz” is translated into Turkish as “yaz” (season) or “yazmak” (writing). In such cases, it is necessary to choose the correct translation based on the context.

Polysemy in Turkish is often accompanied by a wealth of expressive means. For example, the word “açık” can be used in the meanings of “oçık” (width), “oçık” (telling the truth) or “oçık” (feeling of hunger). The Uzbek word "ochiq" often expresses these meanings contextually, which requires the translator's semantic adaptation skills.

Cultural context plays a crucial role in the translation of synonyms and polysemy. Each language embodies culturally specific forms of imagination and expression. For example, the concept of “hospitality” in Uzbek is translated as “hospitality” in Turkish, but cultural differences between the two languages can change the emotional and cultural connotation of this concept. By adapting synonyms and polysemy to cultural characteristics during the translation process, a more accurate and understandable translation can be created. Cultural specifics are crucial in the correct representation of synonyms and polysemy in the translation process. Although both languages are culturally close, differences in the meaning and usage of certain lexical units require a special approach in translation. For example, in Uzbek, the concepts of “hurmat” and “izzat” reflect cultural richness, while in Turkish these concepts are expressed as “saygı” and “hürmet”, but their usage may differ.

Linguistic and semantic adaptation is an important factor in the process of translating synonyms and polysemous words. The quality of translation is increased by analyzing the semantic boundaries of words in both languages, ensuring their use in accordance with the context, and taking into account their cultural aspects. This is especially important when translating artistic, scientific, and cultural texts.

Based on the results of the study, the following practical recommendations for translators were developed:

- In-depth study of their contextual and stylistic meanings when choosing synonyms.
- Differentiate between the main and contextual meanings of the word when translating polysemous words.
- Take into account the cultural features inherent in both languages during the translation process.
- Use an approach based on contextual analysis to ensure linguistic and semantic adaptation.

These results will help to study synonyms and polysemy in Uzbek and Turkish and to develop clear and effective approaches in the translation process. Based on the results, it was emphasized that there is a need for a deeper study of this topic in linguistics and translation theory. This, in turn, will create new opportunities for comparing and studying the lexical and semantic richness of Turkic languages.

Conclusion: The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the impact of synonyms and polysemy in Uzbek and Turkish on the translation process. The study shows that the correct translation of synonyms requires a deep understanding of their contextual meaning and stylistic features. The translation of polysemous words is carried out by analyzing the context, taking into account cultural features and ensuring semantic accuracy.

The phenomena of synonymy and polysemy in Uzbek and Turkish languages, along with their similarities, also have certain differences. These differences should be taken into account to ensure accuracy and adaptation in the translation process. By analyzing synonyms and polysemy, the linguistic richness of Turkic languages is studied in more depth, which helps to develop effective approaches in the field of translation. Cultural adaptation and understanding of the subtleties of language in translation play an important role, especially in the correct expression of synonyms and polysemy.

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