

MEANINGS FOUND IN THE TRANSLATION OF AMBIGUOUS ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: The fact that each language has its own characteristics requires that the grammatical forms used in the original are not blindly applied to the translation language, but with the help of alternative forms expressed through them. For example, today, the multiple meaning of adjectives and adverbs causes a number of inconsistencies in the process of translation into Uzbek.

Keywords: adjective vocabulary, adverbial vocabulary, concept of form, concept of content, contextual meaning, polysemantic words, synonyms and antonyms

INTRODUCTION

Analysis of the main forms and problems of meaning in adjectives in English. Language is a means of communication between people. Theoretical problems of form and meaning have been the focus of attention of linguists, philosophers and scientists from the times of philosophers such as Aristotle and Plato to the present day. English is a language rich in words with multiple meanings. The use of ambiguous words in the text serves to increase the impact of the text without implying their use.

Taking into account the lexical and grammatical characteristics of adjectives and idioms in the text, and taking into account the difficulties encountered in the process of conveying them to the reader, it becomes clear how important this topic is. Analyzing the category of ambiguity is a complex study, which covers the achievements and shortcomings of the translator, the different ways of translation and the problems that arise in translation.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

Quality refers to characteristics such as color, size, shape, taste, character, mental state, relation to place or time of an object. For example, red, big, sweet, tall, bad, cheerful, morning, etc. Adjectives are divided into substantive and relative

adjectives based on their meaning. Adjectives give rise to a number of interesting problems due to their multiple meanings, focusing mainly on the contextual meaning derived from the text. According to Miller, “Adjectives, unlike other word groups, have their own characteristics, and when they come into contact with synonyms and antonyms, they serve to enrich the vocabulary of the language”. In words, the connection between antonyms and synonyms occurs at the same time. For example, “strong” forms a whole group of synonyms (sturdy, powerful, tough, etc.), and it is divided into groups according to its antonymic relationship with “weak” (puny or frail). Adjectives are used in many senses, depending on the context and are flexible. For example, “light” has only two meanings. 1. light 2. bright.

When thinking about an antonym, think about the situation in which it is used. For example, when the antonym of the adjective “light” is “dark”, it should be distinguished from another antonym of “light”, “heavy”. How the adjectives are formed is also important, that is, their formation with the participation of nouns is the main analysis tool. These methods led to the creation of the Cobuild Dictionary, which requires the classification of meanings of ambiguous adjectives into types.

Another way to distinguish between adjectives is to know what part of speech they are used for. For example: My old girlfriend (attributive) My girlfriend is old (predicative). At first, that's it an attempt is made to understand the meaning, it is worth noting that some adjectives do not seem to have many meanings. For example, “lax” or “leaden” may not seem to have many meanings, but they have more than five meanings.

For example: 1) the adjective “lax” has the following meanings:

1. weak, weak.
 2. imperfect, non-compliant.
 3. loose.
 4. empty (relative to the vessel).
 5. indecisive.
- 2) “leaden” quality has the following meanings.
1. of lead
 2. heavy, hard
 3. bluish, gray
 4. loose, lohas
 5. slow, done with difficulty.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

There are also polysemous adjectives that have more than six meanings, some of which are recorded as approximate meanings close to adjectives and cause debate. Such words include apart, canonical, deep, floating, idle, marginal, particular,

remote, stable, unbalanced. For example, the quality “deep” is considered a very complex analytical tool, and we observe it in the dictionary with more than 20 different meaning forms. At the same time, it acquires its own meaning along with several word combinations. For example, “deep space” is the bottomless universe, “deep design” is an involved project, “deep freezer” is a long-storing freezer, “deep green” is a person who solves problems related to nature, “deep mourning” is deep mourning, “deep structure” is a complex structure, “deep bodied” - fishy body, “deep discount” heavy discount, “deep fried”- well fried. It can be seen that the separation of qualities into meaning is a complex process.

Attitudes are often discussed as a set of words that have different forms and functions. Adverbs are grammatically and semantically related to adjectives, which requires a comparative study of the two together. If adverbs have different functions in the sentence, the meaning they express may also be different:

1. Cow gives birth to a calf naturally.
2. Naturally, cow gives birth to a calf.

In the first of these two sentences, the word “naturally” is used in the sense of “naturally” and in the second sentence “of course”. The meaning of the adverb “quite” is certainly dependent on the context. But according to the usage in America and England, this approach is different in meaning. Americans use it to mean “a lot,” while the British use it to mean “a little”. In addition, “quite few” means “quite a few” (quite a few). Such cases should also be taken into account in the translation. At the same time, idioms such as “still”, “hard”, “last”, “then”, “rarely” have several meanings.

CONCLUSION.

In the interpretation of the ambiguity of adjectives and idioms, along with the meaning of the grammatical units, it is necessary to carefully understand the situations of interaction and adaptation of the words in the sentence, otherwise the grammatical and logical norms of the language will not be allowed. Irrelevant expressions may occur. Because in translation, the thought embodied in the original is recreated using the means of the translation language. At the end of our conclusion, it should be noted that polysemy in languages has been one of the interesting research topics for several centuries, along with polishing the charm of language.

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