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THE ROLE OF CONTEXT IN THE TRANSLATION OF POLYSEMANTIC WORDS

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the ability of language forms to express multiple meanings. The definition of context, actualization, polysemy were given, their types were described, the factors causing this phenomenon in the English language were identified. It is shown what important role belongs to the context in the translation of polysemantic words.

KEYWORDS

Polisemy, V.V. Vinogradov, main concepts, metaphor, metanomy, ambiguity, associative links, assimilation, functional transfer, phenomena, synecdoche.

INTRODUCTION

Polysemy (from Greek polysemos — polysemantic) — the presence of more than one meaning in a language unit — two or more[1]. When they talk about polysemy, they mean, firstly, the polysemy of words as units of vocabulary.

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[1] Amosova N. N. Phraseology of the English language. – M.: Leningrad. university, 1963. – S. 98

Context plays an important role in the actualization of the meaning of a word. Initially, newly emerging terms in a language have the same meaning both as a whole and when they come with words in context. Over time, the word becomes relevant, its meaning expands, and different approach meanings emerge. For this reason, in the following paragraphs, we have also touched on the phenomenon of ambiguity. Depending on where the word is used with the expansion of meaning, the meaning becomes apparent, i.e., it is only through other words that are connected, or used side by side, that the exact meaning of the word is revealed. For example, the word egg means wunderkind if used with the head, it means "stupid" if used with a person, in other cases egg- means the child of the hen or the type of food. When attempting to decipher the meaning of a new word, it is often useful to look at what comes before and after that word.

Associative links, being a reflection of our concepts and ideas about the interaction of facts and phenomena of the objective world, are complex and diverse. The most stable of them, included in the social experience of the language community and predetermining the appearance of the secondary use of words, are based on the real or fictional connection and community of objects of the world around us established by our consciousness. Depending on what is the basis of associative links — connection, adjacency of phenomena or the commonality of some of their

features and the resulting similarity, they distinguish between metonymic and metaphorical transfers of meanings and, as their varieties, synecdoche and functional transfer.

Metonymy is a type of semantic change in which the transfer of the name of one or another object or phenomenon to another object or phenomenon is carried out on the basis of real (and sometimes imaginary) connections between the corresponding objects or phenomena. Connection in time or space, causal relationships, etc. can cause regular, stable associations, which allows us to establish some models of metonymic transfers.

Metonymic transfers are characteristic not only of nouns. For example:

House - 1) house, building, 2) family, clan; house, dynasty, 3) theatre, cinema, 4) public, spectators, etc.

But also to words of other parts of speech: adjectives and verbs. For example:

Ancient — 1) old, decrepit; 2) venerable, whitened with gray hairs; wise (in years);

Shoot — 1) shoot, fire; 2) hit, injure or kill.

A variety of metonymy, often interpreted as a separate type of semantic change, is synecdoche. Representing the transfer of a name from a part to a whole. For example:

Head — 1) head; 2) a person; 3) head of cattle; 4) herd; a flock (of birds), etc.)

Or from a whole to a part, for example:

Doctor — 1) mouth. mentor, teacher, pundit; 2) doctor (academic degree); 3) doctor, (doctor).

Synecdoche stands out as a separate type of transference because it is based on logical connections.

With synecdoche, the circle of referents denoted by the word changes: the name of a narrower set is used to denote a wider set of objects in which the narrow set is only an integral part, and vice versa: the designation of a wide set becomes the designation of its individual subsets. In the linguistic literature, this process is also described as an expansion and contraction of meanings.

Another extremely productive type of semantic change leading to the formation of secondary, derived meanings is metaphor. Metaphor is the transfer of the name of an object or phenomenon to another object or phenomenon on the basis of their similarity, and the assimilation of one object to another can be carried out due to the commonality of a wide variety of features: shape, color, appearance, position in space, sensation, impression, ratings, etc. In the event that the name of an object or phenomenon is transferred to another object / phenomenon due to their functional commonality, functional transfer is distinguished as a kind of metaphor. Various groups of vocabulary can serve as sources for metaphorical transfers. The metaphorical relations between the meanings of words are also varied, one of which is primary, initial, the second - secondary, derivative. All this makes it difficult to derive more or less stable models of metaphorical transfers.

This ability is an inexhaustible source of semantic ambiguity in the vocabulary, the number of examples of which in English, as well as in other languages, is unlimited. The main types of semantic ambiguity are polysemy and homonymy. Polysemy, or polysemy, of a word is the presence of several interrelated meanings in a word, characterized by the commonality of one or more semantic components. Homonymy differs from polysemy by the absence of interrelated meanings associated with the same linguistic form.

Among the reasons that cause the reuse of an already existing name with a meaning assigned to it, the main reasons are extra-linguistic and intra-linguistic. However, the effect of intralinguistic reasons is not as obvious as the influence of extralinguistic factors that cause the appearance of ambiguity. There are several types of semantic changes — metonymic and metaphorical transfers of meanings, and as their varieties — synecdoche and functional transfer. Semantic changes perform a dual function. On the one hand, they act as a factor ensuring the continuity and

constancy of the lexical composition of the language. On the other hand, they are an effective means of creating secondary meanings and ultimately lead to the emergence of polysemy of lexical units.

The surrounding words can give readers helpful context clues about the meaning and structure of the new word, as well as how it is used.

1. There are different types of lexical denotation and connotation components occurs in morphemes. In affixal morphemes, the denotative meaning is more vague and abstract, and the lexical meaning and the meaning of the part of speech can be a means of mixing.

2. In addition to lexical meaning, morphemes have different types of meaning, such as differential, functional, and distribution.

3. In morphemes, the differential meaning is also called the semantic component. And this meaning serves to distinguish one word from another with similar morphemic structure. It should also be noted that differential and denotative meanings do not contradict each other.

4. Functional meaning - primarily serves as a semantic component that serves to convey a word to a particular part of speech.

5. Distribution meaning is the meaning of the pattern of ar range of morphemes that make up a word. The meaning of distribution occurs in all words composed of several morphemes. In words containing morphemes devoid of denotative meaning, it may be the dominant semantic component.

6. There is a direct connection between the lexical meaning of morpheme component morphemes, their location pattern and word meaning. Types of morphological motivation levels are distinguished, such as the extreme of complete motivation to the lack of motivation.

7. Phonetic motivation. There are close links between the phonetic structure of a word and its meaning.

8. Semantic motivation is the direct connection between the central and boundary meanings of a word. This connection can be seen as a metaphorical extension of the central meaning based on the similarity of different classes of references expressed in words.

Caused by the need for names for such a complex and constantly changing system as the reality around us, semantic ambiguity in vocabulary ensures, on the one hand, the economy and visibility of the language code, and on the other hand, its flexibility and ability to serve all communicative needs in the designation of diversity. In addition, due to the semantic ambiguity of lexical units, the language becomes a tool, an instrument of cognition, since the designation of several phenomena, properties, etc. by one sound complex at the same time. It is often based on the relationships established by the speakers and the

connections that exist between these phenomena. It is no coincidence that the semantic ambiguity of lexical units in their various manifestations, especially such as polysemy and homonymy, is, in all likelihood, a semantic universal deeply rooted in the fundamental structure of the language.

No language, wrote academician V.V. Vinogradov, would be able to express each specific idea with an independent word or root element. The concreteness of experience is unlimited, while the resources of the richest language are strictly limited. Certain headings of the main concepts, using other specific or semi-specific ideas as intermediate functional connections[2]".

Summing up all of the above, polysemy of a word, the presence of one or more meanings in a word. This is the ability of one word to serve to designate different objects and phenomena of reality. It should be said that a large amount of literature is devoted to the problem of polysemy, which indicates the great interest of lexicologists in the phenomenon of polysemy. There is no doubt that the phenomenon of polysemy includes many aspects and requires much deeper research.

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[2] Vinogradov V.V. The main types of lexical meanings of the word // Vinogradov V.V. Selected works: Lexicology and lexicography. - M., 1977. - P.18

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