

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 6 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti.

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Milliy Universiteti.

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Bojxona instituti;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent, Farg'ona politexnika instituti

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b, Toshkent moliya instituti;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari

nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori, "Tashkent International University of Education" xalqaro universiteti;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Jizzax pedagogika instituti;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent, Andijon davlat tibbiyot instituti, Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlar kafedrasini mudiri;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent, Buxoro davlat universiteti.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b., Jahon iqtisodiyoti va diplomatiya universiteti;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Jamoat xavfsizligi universiteti;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Davlat siyosati va boshqaruvi akademiyasi;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD), O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sudyalari oliy

kengashi huzuridagi Sudyalari oliy maktabi;

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Toshkent axborot texnologiyalari universiteti huzuridagi pedagogik kadrlarni qayta tayyorlash va ularning malakasini oshirish tarmoq markazi;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor, Qarshi davlat universiteti;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori, Iqtisodiyot va pedagogika universiteti;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti;

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), Samarqand davlat universiteti.

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD), Samarkand viloyat IIB Tibbiyot bo'limi psixologik xizmat boshlig'i.

22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrda 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

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Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
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MUNDARIJA

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COMPLEXITY OF CULTURE-SPECIFIC UNITS AND SEMANTIC AMBIGUITIES IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract. Translation is a multifaceted process that goes beyond a simple exchange of words between languages. Among its most intricate challenges are the semantic disparities that arise from culture-specific items (CSIs), whose meanings are deeply rooted in the source culture. These items present a significant barrier for translators, who must bridge the cultural and linguistic gaps between the source and target languages. This study explores the complexities of translating CSIs, focusing on the strategies employed to overcome the challenges posed by cultural differences, connotative meanings, and the lack of direct equivalents. Furthermore, the paper addresses the issue of lexical ambiguity, examining how polysemy and homonymy impact translation decisions. By analyzing theoretical models and practical approaches, this research aims to provide insight into the cognitive and cultural factors that influence semantic interpretation in translation. Through an exploration of translation theories such as dynamic equivalence and Skopos theory, this paper underscores the importance of understanding both the linguistic and cultural dimensions of meaning to ensure an accurate and contextually appropriate translation. Ultimately, the study seeks to contribute to a deeper understanding of how translators navigate the complexities of language and culture, ensuring that meaning is preserved while adapting to the communicative needs of the target audience.

Keywords: semantic challenges, interlingual, intralingual ambiguity, culture-specific item (CSI), transference, naturalization, functional equivalent.

MADANIYATGA XOS ELEMENTAR VA SEMANTIK NOANIQLIKLARNING TARJIMA JARAYONIDAGI MURAKKABLIGI

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Annotatsiya. Tarjima bu faqat soʻzlarni bir tildan boshqasiga oʻgirish bilan cheklanmaydigan koʻp qirrali jarayondir. Ushbu jarayondagi eng murakkab muammolardan biri – bu madaniyatga xos boʻlgan tushunchalar (CSI – Culture-Specific Items) tufayli yuzaga keladigan semantik tafovutlardir. Bunday tushunchalar manba madaniyatiga chuqur ildiz otgan boʻlib, ularni tarjima qilishda til va madaniyat oʻrtasidagi farqlarni yengib oʻtish katta qiyinchilik tugʻdiradi. Ushbu tadqiqot CSIning tarjima qilishdagi murakkabliklarni tahlil qiladi hamda madaniy farqlar, konnotativ maʼnolar va toʻgʻridan-toʻgʻri ekvivalentlarning yoʻqligi kabi muammolarni yengib oʻtishda qoʻllaniladigan strategiyalarni koʻrib chiqadi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqola leksik noaniqlik masalasiga ham toʻxtalib, soʻz koʻpmaʼnoliligi (polisemiy) va homonimiyaning tarjima qarorlariga qanday taʼsir qilishini oʻrganadi. Nazariy modellar va amaliy yondashuvlar tahlili orqali tadqiqot semantik talqinning kognitiv va madaniy omillariga eʼtibor qaratadi. Dinamik ekvivalentlik va Skopos nazariyasi kabi tarjima nazariyalari asosida maqola til va madaniyatning maʼnodagi rolini tushunish muhimligini taʼkidlaydi. Oxir-oqibat, ushbu tadqiqot

tarjimonlarning til va madaniyat murakkabliklarida qanday yo'l tutishini, ma'noni asrash bilan birga uni maqsadli auditoriya ehtiyojlariga moslashtirish usullarini chuqurroq anglashga hissa qo'shishni maqsad qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: semantik muammolar, interlingval, intralingval noaniqlik, madaniyatga xos element (CSI), ko'chirish (transference), tabiiylashtirish (naturalizatsiya), funksional ekvivalent.

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Introduction. The act of translation extends far beyond the mechanical substitution of lexical items between languages; it is a cognitively and culturally embedded process that demands a nuanced understanding of meaning, context, and communicative intent. Among the many dimensions of translation, semantics—concerned with the meaning of words, phrases, and texts—poses some of the most persistent and intricate challenges. Unlike syntactic or morphological differences, semantic disparities often arise from culturally specific associations, idiomatic expressions, and pragmatic functions that are not easily transferable across linguistic boundaries [2; 45 p]. Effective translation requires not only linguistic competence but also a deep sensitivity to the semantic structures underpinning both the source and target languages. A term in one language may lack a direct equivalent in another, or it may carry connotations that are difficult to preserve without additional explanation or restructuring [5; 94 p]. Furthermore, meaning is frequently context-dependent; the same expression can convey divergent meanings in different social or textual environments, complicating the translator's task.

As global communication continues to expand across disciplines such as literature, law, science, and diplomacy, the need for accurate and semantically aware translation becomes increasingly critical. Nevertheless, many translation errors stem from misinterpretations at the semantic level, underscoring the importance of this aspect within translation studies. This paper aims to investigate the core semantic challenges encountered in translation practice, analyze their linguistic and cultural underpinnings, and explore theoretical and practical approaches for their resolution [2; 55 p]. Through this inquiry, the study contributes to a broader understanding of how meaning is negotiated and transformed across languages.

Methodology and literal review. A background in both linguistic theory and translation studies is necessary to comprehend the semantic complexity involved in translation. The interpretation and transmission of meaning are the main concerns of semantics, a field of linguistics. Since meaning is the essential component that needs to be maintained, modified, or reinterpreted across languages and cultures, it has a fundamental intersection with translation. The difference between two types of meaning—denotative, which refers to a word's literal or dictionary meaning, and connotative, which encompasses the emotional, cultural, or associative nuances—is at the core of semantic theory. When a term's denotative meaning is transferable but its connotations are tied to the cultural or socioeconomic context of the source language, translators frequently run into problems [7; 94 p]. Additionally, pragmatic meaning—which takes into account the speaker's intention, context, and social conventions—adds additional factor that needs to be taken into account while translating, particularly when irony, politeness tactics, or indirect speech acts are involved [14; 22 p]. A number of linguistic models help us comprehend these difficulties. For instance, componential analysis provides a means of comparing lexical items across languages by decomposing meanings into fundamental semantic properties. But when it comes to idiomatic or metaphorical language, where meaning is derived from usage rather than structure, these

models frequently fail. Contrarily, cognitive semantics highlights how mental conceptions and frames shape meaning, arguing that translation encompasses not just words but also the cultural cognition that underlies them.

From the perspective of translation studies, theories such as dynamic equivalence (*Nida, 1964*) and *Skopos theory* (*Vermeer, 1989*) provide important insights. While dynamic equivalence focuses on conveying the same effect or function in the target language, Skopos theory stresses the importance of the translation's purpose, granting the translator greater flexibility in adjusting meaning to fit the communicative goal. These approaches highlight the tension between fidelity to the source text and adaptability to the target audience, especially when semantic elements do not align neatly between languages. Moreover, recent scholarship in intercultural pragmatics has further emphasized the role of cultural knowledge in semantic interpretation. Expressions that appear semantically simple may carry cultural or historical meanings that are opaque to those outside the source culture, necessitating compensatory strategies such as adaptation, paraphrasing, or explanatory additions. This theoretical framework thus positions semantics not as a static system of equivalences, but as a dynamic interface between language, culture, and context. It establishes the foundation for the subsequent analysis of semantic challenges and the strategies employed to address them in real-world translation scenarios.

1. Culture-specific units. The translation of cultural units has been the subject of numerous discussions, resulting in a variety of suggestions and approaches. Scholars often use different terms to describe this concept, with each term offering slightly varying definitions. Despite extensive efforts by linguists to pinpoint words or phrases that are culturally specific, there remains a lack of clarity even in the terminology itself. Some researchers prefer the term “culture-specific item” (CSI) [3; 21 p], while others use terms like “cultural words [9]” or “culture-bound phenomena [3].” Other frequently cited terms include “realia” and “non-equivalent lexis [7; 94 p]”. For consistency, this study will primarily use the term “culture-specific item” and its abbreviation CSI, though other terms will be utilized when necessary to avoid repetition. Returning to the meanings of these closely related terms, it is important to explore their differences and similarities, which vary depending on the scholar. For instance, Mona Baker (1992) defines culture-specific concepts as “source-language words that express concepts completely unknown in the target culture [3; 21 p]. These concepts may refer to aspects such as religion, social customs, or certain types of food. In contrast, Gudavičius (2009) describes non-equivalent lexis as “concepts tied to specific cultural realia that have no counterparts in other languages, because those concepts or things are absent from other cultures [7; 94 p].” Gudavičius further emphasizes that such items are crucial for understanding both the material and spiritual culture of a society, suggesting that non-equivalent lexis can be divided into two categories: material and spiritual.

2. Lexical ambiguity. To initiate a discussion on the concept of ambiguity—an inherently unclear term itself — let me consider a passage from Umberto Eco's *Confessions of a Young Novelist* (2011). Eco recounts a common experience among translators:

"At times, one of my translators might ask me: 'I'm unsure how to translate this section because it seems ambiguous. It could be interpreted in two distinct ways [6; 33 p]."

This observation underscores a critical issue that translators encounter frequently: ambiguity. Though often regarded as a linguistic challenge, ambiguity is a natural part of

communication. It occurs when a word, phrase, or sentence has multiple meanings or interpretations, which can lead to confusion. Despite being commonly described as a "flaw" in language (Graham, 2001), for translators, ambiguity is an unavoidable aspect of their work.

While many speakers of a language may not be fully aware of the ambiguities they encounter in daily communication, translators must confront them directly. They are required to navigate through the presence of multiple possible meanings within the source text and determine how best to render these meanings in the target language. This task becomes even more complicated when ambiguity arises both within the same language (intralingual translation) and across different languages (interlingual translation).

- a) **Intralingual ambiguity** occurs when a word or phrase has multiple meanings within a single language. For instance, the word "bat" could refer to a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment. The translator must select the appropriate meaning based on context.
- b) **Interlingual ambiguity** refers to the challenge of finding the correct equivalent of an ambiguous term in the target language. A single word in the source language may have several possible translations, and the translator must decide which translation best conveys the intended meaning in the new context.

Therefore, translators are more than linguistic experts—they are also decision-makers, tasked with resolving the ambiguity inherent in both the source and target languages. In doing so, they shape the interpretation and reception of the text for the audience. Across many languages, it's common for individual words to carry multiple meanings—a phenomenon known as semantic ambiguity. In such cases, a single word form may refer to more than one concept or sense, making it a complex element in both language understanding and translation. Because of its prevalence, researchers have long been interested in how the brain processes these ambiguous words and how meaning is selected in context. Early investigations into this topic largely centered around one central question: when we encounter an ambiguous word, are all of its possible meanings activated, or just the one most relevant to the context? Studies also explored how different factors—such as how often each meaning is used (meaning frequency), the presence of context, and the strength of that context—affect how meaning is accessed and resolved. Subsequent research continued to expand our understanding, showing that these factors do not act in isolation. For instance, work by Duffy, Morris, and Rayner (1988), as well as Vu et al. (1998), demonstrated that contextual cues, frequency of meaning, and the strength of the surrounding context interact in important ways when we interpret ambiguous words.

More recent approaches have gone even deeper, taking into account the type of ambiguity involved and how closely the different meanings of a word are related. Scholars such as Armstrong and Plaut (2008), Klepousniotou (2002), and Rodd et al. (2002) have distinguished between homonyms—words with unrelated meanings—and polysemous words, whose multiple senses are more semantically connected. Findings suggest that polysemous words are often processed more efficiently than either homonyms or words with only one meaning. In lexical decision tasks, for example, participants typically respond more quickly to polysemous words, while homonyms may actually slow down responses slightly. Among polysemous words, researchers have also identified different sources of ambiguity. One such type is metonymous polysemy, where both meanings are literal but linked through conceptual or

functional relationships. A simple example is the word "*chicken*", which can refer to the living animal or to its meat. Though both senses are literal, their relationship—moving from animal to food—is what ties them together semantically.

Results and discussion. In natural language, it's not uncommon for words with entirely different origins and meanings to appear deceptively similar to polysemous terms when encountered in text. However, a closer analysis of a word's history, structure, and semantics can help separate true polysemy from homonymy, restoring the word's rightful status within the lexicon. To clarify the difference between these two types of semantic phenomena, Dash (2005) outlines a set of distinguishing features, which are summarized below using insights from several linguists.

a) According to *Leech (1974)*, polysemy occurs when a single lexical item carries more than one meaning or semantic nuance. Homonymy, on the other hand, involves different lexical items that simply share the same spelling or pronunciation, even though they differ in morphological identity.

b) Etymology also plays a key role in distinguishing the two. As *Yule (1985)* notes, polysemous words typically stem from a single origin, with meanings that have evolved over time. In contrast, homonyms are etymologically unrelated, despite their phonological or orthographic similarity.

c) *Todd (1987)* offers a practical approach to resolving this semantic puzzle: seek out a shared core meaning. If multiple senses of a word are connected through a central concept, they should be treated as polysemous. When no such conceptual overlap exists, the forms are more likely to be homonymous.

d) Another useful strategy involves examining synonymy and antonymy. A polysemous word will usually have different synonyms for each of its senses and may also present clear antonyms. As *Palmer (1995)* suggests, if different meanings of a word share the same antonym, this indicates polysemy; differing antonyms, by contrast, may point to homonymy.

e) Discourse-level clarity can also help distinguish the two. *Kreidler (1998)* argues that homonymous meanings often become disambiguated when used in extended discourse, making their distinct identities clearer. In contrast, polysemous words may retain some level of ambiguity even in broader textual contexts, due to their interconnected meanings.

Together, these linguistic parameters offer a systematic way to separate homonyms from polysemous terms, helping linguists and translators better understand and interpret word meanings in varied textual environments. Additionally, if it comes to the discussion of culture-specific references, every cultural phenomenon holds a particular position within a complex system of values, which implies that it is subject to evaluation. Similarly, every individual exists within a set of space-time coordinates, making them part of a broader societal context. If this concept is accepted, then transcultural communication — or communication across cultural boundaries — must account for cultural differences in behavior, values, and communication contexts. Languages contain a significant number of culture-specific items (CSIs), but determining what qualifies as a CSI within a text can be a challenging task. Aixela (1996) defines CSIs as "elements of the text that are connected to certain concepts in the foreign culture (such as history, art, or literature), which may be unfamiliar to the target text (TT) readers [2; 14 p]." From this, we can infer that CSIs create an intercultural gap between the source language (SL)

and the target language (TL). This gap arises when a cultural item in the source text (ST) has no equivalent in the TL culture or when the TL lacks a corresponding word for that concept.

In order to bridge these cultural divides and produce a translation that is both accurate and easily understood by the target audience, translation scholars have developed various strategies and procedures. Among the first to propose such strategies, *Newmark (1988)* classified foreign cultural words into five domains:

1. **Ecology** (e.g., flora, fauna, natural features like winds, plains, and hills)
2. **Material culture** (e.g., food, clothing, housing, transportation)
3. **Social culture** (e.g., work and leisure activities)
4. **Organizations, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts** (e.g., political, religious, and artistic structures)
5. **Gestures and habits**

Newmark also introduced a set of strategies for translating CSIs, which include:

- a) **Transference:** This involves transferring an SL word directly into the TL text. It may include transliteration, where words from languages with different alphabets (e.g., Russian Cyrillic, Greek, Arabic) are converted into English. The term becomes a loanword in the TL. This strategy is akin to what is often referred to as transcription.
- b) **Naturalization:** In this strategy, the SL word is adapted first to the normal pronunciation and then to the morphological rules of the TL.
- c) **Cultural Equivalent:** This approach seeks to replace a culturally specific SL term with a corresponding TL word, which may not be a perfect match but conveys a similar cultural concept.
- d) **Functional Equivalent:** Here, a culture-neutral term is used, or sometimes a new specific term is coined. This generalizes the original SL term to fit the TL's cultural context [9; 33 p].

Conclusion. In summary, this study examined the complex semantic issues that arise when translating culture-specific items (CSIs), highlighting how linguistic and cultural subtleties influence the translation process. The study brought to light the inherent challenges of translating concepts that are strongly ingrained in the cultural settings of the source language by looking at a variety of academic techniques and strategies. As shown, the disparity between the source and target languages frequently necessitates the use of creative translation strategies that let translators modify text without losing its original meaning, like transference, naturalization, cultural counterparts, and functional equivalents. Furthermore, it also looked at lexical ambiguity, which clarified how homonymy and polysemy might make translation more difficult. It was determined that the translator's responsibilities go beyond language skills and necessitate knowledge of the social, cultural, and contextual elements that affect meaning. Theoretical frameworks like dynamic equivalency and Skopos theory demonstrated that translation requires more than just maintaining linguistic accuracy; it also involves effectively conveying meaning that is adapted to the expectations and cultural background of the target audience.

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№ 6 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro‘yxatiga olingan.

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