

ISSUES OF ADEQUACY AND EQUIVALENCY IN TRANSLATION THEORY

Makhliyo Atamirzayeva

Andijan State University, Teacher, Department of French

INTRODUCTION

The proposed article is devoted to the issues of modern translation theory, a scientific discipline that studies the structure and most general laws of translation, one of the most ancient and currently very popular types of human activity, both professional and amateur, using various methods and techniques. In modern translation studies, adequacy and equivalency occupy a central place, since their achievement is the main goal of translation activity.

The adequacy and equivalency of translation have a "complex multifactorial nature, which is due to the multitude of definitions and different approaches to their understanding. Adequacy in the broadest sense of the word implies correspondence, coincidence and equality of meaning.

ADEQUACY AND EQUIVALENCY IN TRANSLATION THEORY

Equivalency is understood as "equivalence", "alternativeness", "correspondence".

Although in a broad sense these concepts are identified, in the theory of translation they are opposed and "need; in a clear delimitation of conceptual areas". These categories "are of an evaluative and normative nature", however, "the word adequacy has been assigned to the relationship between any actions of the subjects. But objects cannot be adequate in relation to each other". Since translation is understood as a process and as a result of activity, "adequacy answers the question of whether translation as a process corresponds to communicative conditions", while equivalence is aimed at the result of translation and "answers the question whether the final original text". Adequacy and equivalence impose fundamentally different requirements on translation: the requirements of adequacy "are of an optimal nature, it is aimed at the best of what is possible under given conditions", while "equivalence requirements are the text as a whole, or in relation to its separate aspects". Therefore, "translation is equivalent when the source and destination texts are equivalent to each other," and "adequate when the translation decision sufficiently corresponds to the communicative situation of the translation".

A prerequisite for adequacy and equivalence is translatability, i.e. "a fundamental opportunity to translate the text". Supporters of fundamental untranslatability are linguists B. Whorf and W. Quine, while Descartes, Leibniz and Wolf are considered to be supporters of fundamental translatability. According to I.S. Alekseeva, both principles lack dynamism, and the most progressive is the principle of relative translatability, proposed by V. Koller.

It should be noted that these approaches are subject to scientific criticism. So, according to S.G. Shafikov, the question of translatability and untranslatability as a prerequisite for adequacy "seems to be an incorrect statement of the problem. Everything depends on how one understands adequacy: as a transfer of the main meaning or (in addition) as a transfer of all the semantic nuances of the translated statement".

The most important condition for equivalence is the choice of the translation unit. The concept of formal correspondence, or word-for-word translation, has been subjected to serious criticism.

Researchers recognize the priority of equivalence texts of the translation and the original over the equivalence of their.

The concept of intertextual equivalence by W. Wills considers the problem of equivalence as "a part of translation theories that are focused on the type of text or even on a separate text". This concept is consonant with the ideas of translatology, which studies the dependence of equivalence on the type of the original text.

A.D. Schweitzer identifies syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels of equivalence. "Each level implies equivalence at higher levels. Thus, equivalence at the syntactic level implies equivalence at the semantic and pragmatic levels. There is no inverse relationship here. Component equivalence can exist without syntactic equivalence, pragmatic equivalence without semantic equivalence". This approach expanded the possibilities of intertextual equivalence, but its universality raises doubts among researchers. According to V.B. Medvedev, "the theory does not stipulate the degree of preservation of the national content of the original text and an adequate understanding by the recipient of the translation".

According to the concept of V.N. Komissarov, there are five levels of translation equivalence, which differ depending on "what part of the content is transmitted in translation to ensure its equivalence". Equivalence of the first type consists in preserving only that part of the content of the original, which is the purpose of communication.

In the second type of equivalence, the common part of the content of the original and the translation not only conveys the same goal of communication, but also reflects the same extralinguistic situation. The third type of equivalence is characterized by the preservation in the translation of the goal of communication of identifying the same situation as in the original. In the fourth type of equivalence, along with the three content components that are preserved in the third type, a significant part of the meanings of the original syntactic structures is also reproduced in the translation. The structural organization of the original represents certain information included in the general content of the translated text. In the fifth type of equivalence, the maximum degree of similarity between the content of the original and the translation is achieved, which can exist between texts in different languages.

The concept of dynamic equivalence by J. Nida is based on the similarity of the reactions of the recipients of the original and the translation.

I.S.Alekseeva notes the similarity of the dynamic and functional equivalence of A.D. Schweitzer, focused on the communicative setting. According to G. Jager's concept of communicative equivalence, texts are equivalent when "they are able to cause the same communicative effect", or when "reactions of the recipients of the source text and the target text" are equivalent.

P.Newmark's concept implies a distinction between semantic and communicative translation, depending on the goal pursued by the translator.

Within the framework of the concept of normative content compliance, equivalence is achieved due to the complete transfer of meaning while observing the norms of the target language. This concept is effective for translating texts whose main function is to convey information, but "it is not suitable for translating literary texts, where the target language must use resources outside the norm, and not just the norm of the language".

The concept of "skopos" (skopos - Greek goal) is a universal model of S. Reiss and Vermeer. Translation is a practical activity pursuing a specific goal. If the goal is met, the transfer is considered successful. I.S.Alekseeva identifies two features of this concept: "1) the purpose of translation, understood more broadly than the communicative task and text function. The purpose of the translation can be not only the transfer of the content of the original, but also the disorientation of the recipient. A complex conglomeration of goals is created, which can lead to a complete change in the content of the original. 2) the concept of equivalence is given a subordinate place, it is defined as "functional correspondence to the goal of translation, which does not ensure its success".

For literary translation, the concept of aesthetic correspondence is fundamental, which implies "an approach to the source text as to some kind of aesthetic ideal". The specificity of literary translation lies in the creative nature of the activity, "the problematics of literary translation lies in the field of art and obeys its specific laws".

Researchers are interested in the problem of aesthetic equivalence. Aesthetically equivalent translation is subject to such requirements as "recreating the figurative world of the work", the exact transfer of the individual author's style of the work; its historical originality; understanding, cultural reading and interpretation of the original.

Equivalence is associated with the concept of accuracy, which is opposed to the concept of freedom of translation. It should be noted that the degree of accuracy and liberties is determined by the majority of researchers, although based on a system of specific criteria, but speculatively, and, therefore, subjectively. Thus, T. Savory believes that there are no universal signs in assessing the quality of a translation.

In translation studies, attempts have been made to create criteria for assessing the accuracy of a translation. For example, a rating scale has been proposed that would measure the completeness and accuracy of automatic translation. The range of such a scale was supposed to consist of values from 0 to 1, moreover, the most accurate translation options corresponded to the value of one.

The method of M.L. Gasparov, which consists in counting "significant words (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs) preserved, changed and omitted - added in the translation compared to the interlinear", allows you to derive an accuracy indicator (i.e., the proportion of accurately reproduced words of the total number of interlinear words) and freedom of translation (i.e., the proportion of arbitrarily added words of the total number of words in the translation). Although the method does not claim to be universal, since indicators of accuracy and freedom relate only to semantic identity and do not take into account other criteria of equivalence, but nevertheless it is a prerequisite for the development of quantitative methods for assessing the quality of translation.

The concepts of equivalence, which put forward different approaches, requirements and criteria, are similar in that equivalence is an ideal that must be strived for, but cannot be fully achieved. The same can be said about adequacy, the conceptual area of which, according to E.N. Meshalkina, wider than the conceptual field of equivalence.

There are a large number of approaches to achieve adequacy, that is, translation strategies. Indeed, "the requirement of adequacy correlates with the need to choose a strategy."

A translation strategy is a program of action that ensures adequacy. Its choice depends on the genre of the original, on the goals of the translation. As E.N. Meshalkin, the strategy "includes a decision about which aspects of the original should be reflected in the translation and involves a purposeful, systematic, adequacy-oriented implementation."

The choice of ways to achieve adequacy also depends on the choice of the translation unit. According to the concept of P. Newmark, translation methods refer to the whole text and aim to achieve the equivalence of the translation of the text as an integral object. Procedures refer to the adequate translation of individual parts of the text, for example, sentences.

Within the framework of text correspondence, semantic-stylistic adequacy is distinguished, which implies the accuracy of the transmission of the content of the original, taking into account the peculiarities of its style.

Within the framework of the communicative approach, functional-pragmatic adequacy is distinguished, aimed at transferring the communicative attitude of the sender; desirative adequacy, determined by the request of the addressee; voluntary adequacy, determined by the intentions of the translator.

The translation of a literary text presupposes aesthetic adequacy, the purpose of which is the equivalence of the emotional impact of the translation and the original.

According to G.R. Gachechiladze, literary translation requires a "realistic method" that allows "reflecting everything essential in the artistic reality of the original." The strategy of G.R. Gachechiladze is based on a literary analysis of the original, the purpose of which is "translation," adequate "in artistic terms."

When translating a literary text, it often becomes necessary to adequately convey its historical flavor, which occupies many researchers. The strategy of historical stylization, which consists in reproducing "the features of the language of the depicted era, creating the speech coloring of that time", is recognized as very successful.

CONCLUSION

In striving for an adequate translation, it is necessary to take into account the norms of the original and translated languages, literary and historical traditions, and apply all possible strategies. As E.N. Meshalkin, not all translators "correlate potential translation options with the chosen strategy, but if the translator is aware of his tasks, we can talk about the presence of a de facto strategy."

The problem of equivalence and adequacy is the cornerstone of translation theory. There are many concepts of equivalence that highlight various requirements for the text of the translation and criteria for its evaluation. Adequacy, correlated with the process of translation activity, implies the existence of many translation strategies that determine the goals, objectives and program of actions of the translator.

REFERENCES

1. Romanova L.G. Adekvatnost' i ekvivalentnost' kak perevodcheskiye kategorii (teoretiko-eksperimental'noye issledovaniye). Dis.kan.fil.n. – Orenburg –2011.