

Adequacy of Translation in the Communicative Approach

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the concept of "adequacy" as one of the fundamental criteria for evaluating translation quality. In particular, translation adequacy is considered from the perspective of the communicative approach.

Keywords: Adequacy, equivalence, translation, recipient, translation adequacy, translation equivalence, linguistic approach to translation.

INTRODUCTION

At the current stage of societal development, the role of translation and translation studies has never been more significant. In the 21st century, people use the work of translators daily, manifested in the form of translated instructions (for example, for household appliances and clothing), television news, newspaper and magazine articles, fiction, and more. In this context, the issue of translation quality becomes crucial, as it often determines the success of intercultural communication. As is well known, the quality of translation depends, to some extent, on the translator's orientation toward the recipient's interests. This means that each time, the translator must accomplish a specific communicative task, the successful resolution of which, in turn, directly depends on the adequacy of the translation [1].

Let us turn to the concept of "translation adequacy." In this regard, let us review a number of theories from well-known domestic translation scholars.

V. N. Komissarov, a representative of the linguistic approach to translation, argued that "an adequate translation is one that ensures the pragmatic tasks of the translation act at the highest possible level of equivalence, without violating the norms or usage of the target language, adhering to the genre and stylistic requirements for texts of this type, and corresponding to the socially recognized conventional norms of translation" [2,233].

According to Russian linguist and translation scholar Ya. I. Retser, the translator's task is to convey the content of the original as fully and accurately as possible using the means of another language while preserving its stylistic and expressive features. Therefore, an adequate (full or complete) translation can only be one that conveys the information contained in the original text with equivalent means. In other words, an adequate translation must convey not only what is expressed in the original text but also how it is expressed [3]. For instance, as one of the founders of domestic translation theory, A. V. Fedorov points out, in the context of literary translation, the concept of adequacy means correspondence to the original in terms of aesthetic function [4, 53]. Thus, we can conclude that adequacy is the preservation of the pragmatic potential of the original text in the translation, i.e., the ability of the translation to produce a certain communicative effect on the recipient. As Russian theorist and translation practitioner V. V. Sdobnikov asserts, the principle of adequacy lies in the translation's ability to perform the same function as the original [4].

The term "translation adequacy" is closely related to another translation studies term – "translation equivalence." The issue of relating these two concepts has long been discussed in the works of both domestic scholars (R. Levitsky, V. N. Komissarov, V. G. Gak, etc.) and Western translation theorists (C. Rice, H. Vermeer).

It is believed that the term "equivalence" was first used by P. M. Toper in 1959. However, it was finally solidified in the works of R. O. Jakobson in 1959 (in the article 'On Linguistic Aspects of Translation'). In modern translation theory, equivalence refers to the correspondence between the translated text and the original text. The concept of translation equivalence includes an

understanding of the translation result being as close as possible to the original and the means used to achieve this result. Over time, a number of concepts of translation equivalence have developed: the concept of formal correspondence, the concept of normative-content correspondence, the concept of aesthetic correspondence, the concept of dynamic equivalence, the universal "skopos" model, and others [5].

Let us focus on the last model, as it marked a new step in the development of theoretical views on translation and expanded the understanding of the translator's function. Unlike earlier concepts, whose proponents sought to define the historically determined equivalence of the translated text to the original, the "skopos" model, proposed by German translation theorists C. Rice and H. Vermeer, explains seemingly paradoxical translation results that did not fit into any of the existing concepts.

Since translation is always carried out with a certain purpose, the concept of "skopos" (Greek: "purpose") forms the foundation of this universal model. Among the purposes of translation, the authors identify not only the faithful transmission of the original content but also the disorientation of the recipient, misleading them, introducing a foreign political idea through the translation, and so on. Therefore, this variety of tasks facing the translator can lead to a complete alteration of the content of the text in the translation.

In discussing the relationship between equivalence and adequacy, C. Rice and H. Vermeer note that equivalence primarily refers to the relationship between individual signs and entire texts, while adequacy refers to the relationship between cultures. The common feature of both terms is that neither is static, as the purpose of the translation changes each time, and the function of the same text may be understood differently by people at different historical stages [5].

Thus, the problem of relating the concepts of equivalence and adequacy remains unresolved. In some cases, the two are used as synonyms (for example, in R. Levitsky's article "On the Principle of Functional Adequacy of Translation"), but they can also be contrasted. For instance, V. N. Komissarov, in his work *Theory of Translation (Linguistic Aspects)*, differentiates

between equivalent and adequate translation. By equivalent, he means a translation that reproduces the content of the original at one of the levels of equivalence. An adequate translation, however, must meet the expectations of the communicants or the evaluators of translation quality. He also notes that any adequate translation is equivalent, but not every equivalent translation is considered adequate [2].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Let us consider specific examples to illustrate the concept of "translation adequacy." As is known, to create a certain communicative effect, many authors use the phonetic and graphic aspects of language, which acquire aesthetic value in literary texts. For example, in I. Yusupov's poem "Saksaul," the rustling effect is created through the use of the sound:

What strange crowds are seen
in the distance scorching?
They raised their crooked hands
To the sky threatening.
Change your way, turn from the road,
They are the deserts guardians – Saksauls old. [6]

In the Karakalpak translation, using the same (equivalent) sound would not create the same effect but would evoke entirely different associations. Therefore, the translator should use the same alliteration technique, but based on a different sound that performs a similar function in the translated text – the sound:

Sing songs to me, those songs of his, Ajiniyaz!
Cry out, all those whose hearts, from darts of love, are sore,
Alas for all of those, whose homeland is no more.
Sing songs to me, those songs of his, Ajiniyaz![6]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Consider some examples of adequate translation from the work of contemporary R. Rsaev's:

I see you, my old men,
In our village street then.
You're riding on fast asses
Like riding on fast horses (Old men) [6]

Context helps the translator interpret the phrases "I'm full" and "excused himself" in this way. The word order must also be taken into account. In Russian, the subject, which carries new information, traditionally comes last in the sentence, whereas in analytic languages like English, the subject precedes the main verb.

Another vivid example of adequate translation from the same work:

Holding their hands up to the sky, without a sound,
Who are those people out there, at the shimmers end?
Nobody – they are not people, they are saxaul trees,
Spreading themselves across the huge expanse of sand.

By extracting meaning from the context, the translator makes a justified transformation in the expressions "lost it" and "lost my touch." In this case, the content of the original is conveyed accurately and completely, and the translation sounds natural in Karakalpak, thus it is adequate.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that translation adequacy is primarily connected with the process of interlingual communicative acts and the conditions under which they occur, while equivalence is oriented toward the result of the translation. When we speak of equivalent translation, we are referring to its linguistic characteristics.

In any case, when addressing the relationship between adequacy and equivalence, it should be kept in mind that all translation decisions are subjective, as they depend on the translator's perception of the original text. In some cases, fragments of the original text will be translated literally, while in

others, they may be omitted, as each text, regardless of its stylistic affiliation, requires individual creative interpretation.

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