

The Importance of Adequacy and Equivalence in the Translation of Novels

RUZMATOVA NIGORA NODIRQIZI

National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Since equivalency and sufficiency are the fundamental ideas of translation studies, they are also the fundamental ideas of translation theory, linguistics, and literary studies, all of which require to define their meaning-based boundaries. First, translation theory deals with the theoretical underpinnings of translation studies. Secondly, linguistics is used to explain translation theory, and literary studies is reviewed from the perspective of artistic essence.

Keywords: Equivalence, adequacy, synonymy, compatibility, invariance

INTRODUCTION

In the status quo, among the essential concepts in translation are equivalency and sufficiency. The prerequisites for translation at this stage of development include sufficiency and equivalency at the level of perception of the source and translation test. The evaluation of translation adequacy and equivalency has been reinforced by a comparison of semantic and stylistic identities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

When putting my work into practice, I employed comparative analytical techniques to accomplish the goal of the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The intricacy and challenge of literary translation are comparable to those of artistic creation. The reason for this is that a translation must use other language techniques to duplicate a work of art, which is an outcome of the author's skills and competence. As Ochilov stated (2014) "Weight, rhyme, radif, fine art, means of representation, rhythm, tone, author's style, national color, character speech, the grammatical structure of the work, phraseology, unity of form, and substance are only a few of the issues that must be resolved in order to achieve this." The translator's knowledge is the most crucial component in producing a quality translation. Translator scholar Gaibulla Salomov states: "A translator incorporates elements from the works of various artists, scientists, writers, critics, actors, and composers." It is because the translator, as a linguist, examines the source language, adopts an actor's persona while retaining his identity, and critically evaluates the content he translates, particularly his own work. Translation. He says he reads the original work aloud numerous times at the appropriate points and searches for the author's spirit and living figure among the dead material.

Therefore, literary translation is not only a complex but also an interesting field.

Scholars often use the phrases *equivalency* and *adequacy* interchangeably, and other times they use them as fundamental ideas that distinguish the two components of translation. For instance, D. J. Ketford (2004) refers to *equivalent translation*, or *adequate translation*, although R. Levitsky (1984) analyses these concepts as synonyms in his article 'Principles of Functional Adequacy in Translation' [2, 75]. Komissarov, on the other hand, makes a distinction between these two ideas and highlights the broad definition of a sufficient translation. *Equivalency* is expressed in the overall meaning of speech or linguistic unity. It is possible to understand the meanings of *adequacy* and *equivalency* by examining what V. N. Komissarov stated. A sufficient translation would be:

1. Offers practical translation act challenges; Pragmatic tasks: what are they? Intended and anticipated communication impact on the received message
2. Makes use of the highest level of equivalency;
3. Prohibits disregarding norms or the use of the target language;
4. Adheres to the genre-stylistic requirements for texts;
5. Corresponds to the socially accepted conventional norm of translation, which, while staying as true as possible to the source text, can fully replace it in both general and specific details.

Certain critics assert that certain behaviours lack intention or purpose, primarily pertaining to the creation of artistic works that are frequently taken to constitute literary texts overall or to specific literary texts. Second, it is asserted that not all translations translate the source material with a specific goal in mind. Such an objective would restrict the potential translation processes and, consequently, the target text's interpretations.

According to K. Rays & G. Vermer (1936), sufficiency is defined as being focused on accomplishing a certain goal, highlighting its pragmatic nature. From a theoretical perspective, equivalency takes into account texts' whole conformance. Equivalency and adequacy culturally describe the link between two texts and serve comparable communicative purposes, if adequacy and adequacy are expressed as process terms in translation. The perspective of equivalency held by the aforementioned researchers includes intertextual interactions in addition to linguistic units, and it may not take into account the equivalency of every textual segment.

Therefore, a common feature of all theoretical translation models is the relatively obvious separation of two domains: the domain of speech products and their relationships, on the one hand, and the domain of communication conditions, speech scenario, and communicative act as a whole, on the other.

Naturally, this viewpoint differs from that of Komissarov (1980) who was previously mentioned. The field of contrastive linguistics, which examines the relationship between linguistic

units within language systems, moves towards this topic and examines its paradigmatic connections from a contextual perspective. L. S. Barkhudarov, for example, highlights in his article "The contextual meaning of the word and translation" how the context affects a word's equivalency in translation and comes to a conclusion.

The ideas of invariance and equivalency are closely connected. Every stage of the translation process must have a corresponding communicative effect in the translated text. Semiotic steps are captured by functional forms of equivalence. Partial equivalence exists if certain semiotic processes are recorded. Complete equivalence can be discussed if all semiotic processes are recorded. As a result, the link between two texts is called equivalency. The distinction between equivalency and adequacy in this instance is noteworthy.

The likelihood of the original contents being fully preserved in translation may be somewhat limited by variations in the linguistic and translation systems as well as the quirks of writing texts in each of these languages. Translation equivalency might therefore be predicated on the retention (and consequent loss) of certain meaning components found in the source language. Diverse degrees (types) of equivalency are identified based on the portion of the content that is translated to guarantee its equivalency.

Translation can facilitate interlingual communication at any degree of equivalency (Komissarov 1980: 51). The following five categories of equivalency are defined by Komissarov 1) Communication goal; 2) Situation identification 3) outlining the circumstance 4) Syntactic structural values; and 5) Language (verbal) signals. Noteworthy is the fact that this idea facilitates translation to assess how closely the text resembles the original.

Some examples of adequacy can be seen here in the following paragraph. Philology candidate N. Isamuhamedova's research compares and contrasts how the line "She was false as water" from V. Shakespeare's play *Othello* is translated into Gulom and J. Kamol's novels. Based on these analyses, she developed a cognitive map of the lexeme water = (water)

(Ochilov 2014: 5). It concludes that the lexeme <water= as provided in the dictionaries is a notion connected to risk and worry. Consequently, he believes it is appropriate to quote the definition of the word “False=” from the dictionary. Using a table as a guide, the researcher examines the translations of Gulom and Kamol. She contrasts the misleading, hypocritical characteristics of Gulom with the peculiar, unstable quality of J.Kamol when it comes to water.

Setting up the right conditions for the reader to comprehend and experience the material is essential to a good translation. The stanza “False as water, he was deceitful, hypocrite” is thought to be more appropriate for an English reader than “False as water, he was unstable,” and it is also easier for an Uzbek reader to understand.

CONCLUSION

In summary, literary translation, the most intricate and sensitive area of translation studies, is significant due to its relevance and brilliance in all book-loving countries worldwide. Thus, possessing both scholarly and sociocultural understanding is the cornerstone of literary translation, which serves as a bridge or key to a new nation.

A new culture and way of life are discovered, as was previously noted, and this is undoubtedly a magnificent discovery of the translator's gift to his country. The translation is carried out without deviation and appropriation, keeping in mind all characteristics of the national color. It reaches adequacy turns into even with a good translation, the translator's lexical, semantic, and occasionally cultural or ethnic shortcomings might cause the work to lose its spiritual resonance, fail to become a top seller when it should, or deteriorate when it is translated into another language.

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RUZMATOVA NIGORA NODIRQIZI
PHD STUDENT,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,
TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <PERFECTGIRL29@MAIL.RU>