

EQUALITY OF SYNONYMS IN TRANSLATIONS METHODS

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Annotation

In the context of this article, we will try to consider methods and techniques based on the objective laws of achieving adequacy using the translation of stylistic synonyms. One of the key concepts in translation studies is equivalence. Opinions about equivalence have changed over the years. In translation, the problem of equivalence has attracted the attention of many scholars.

Keywords: pragmatic tasks, lexical expression, stylistic synonyms, methods and techniques, basic concepts, attention of scholars, content, artistic features.

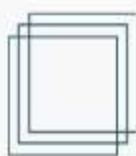
Introduction: In general, equivalence is the generality and authenticity of the content of the text being translated. It should be noted that different scientists have their own approaches to the concept of equivalence. Here are some of them. J. Ketford distinguishes two types of equivalence: text equivalence and formal alternative.

Text equivalence means, in J. Ketford's view, that the text or part of the text being translated is equal to the original text or part of the text.

A formal alternative is any category (class, structure, element structure) that corresponds to the structure of the original category in the language being translated. However, D. Kenny notes that such an approach to the concept of equivalence has been criticized by several scholars.

In the formal alternative, scholars have “focused on the information itself: both in content and form,” while in the dynamic equivalent, the effectiveness of the translated text must be the same as that of the original text. P. Newmark notes two types of translation: semantic (the translator's maximum delivery of the contextual content of the original text) and communicative translation (the translator's desire to convey a communicative-pragmatic effect in the original text). In order to achieve equivalence in text translation, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the semantics of the word and sentence, but also to the communicative content, in addition to the message in the text, the author's purpose, place and time of communication, methods of communication.

Although the concept of equivalence is recognized, linguists argue that absolute



equivalence cannot be achieved in translation. Text translation cannot be the full or absolute equivalent of the original, the main task of the translator is to make this equivalence as complete as possible, i.e. to minimize information loss, but it is absolutely unrealistic to require the translation to be one hundred percent consistent with the original. Although absolute equivalence cannot be achieved in translation, equivalence can manifest at different levels.

In addition to equivalence, there is a concept of adequacy in translation practice and theory. Where there is no equivalent, that is, an ideal translation, there is an adequate translation, that is, the "appropriate placement of the original text" in another language.

V.V. Sdobnikov believes that the concepts of adequacy and equivalence are one thing, and that both terms are synonymous with each other. However, these concepts have their differences. According to VV Sdobnikov, the adequacy of translation is "a functional-pragmatic category aimed at the goals of the sender and the recipient of information."

It should be noted that adequacy is considered at the level of the whole text, which means that the communicative-pragmatic and functional-stylistic features of the translated text correspond to the original.

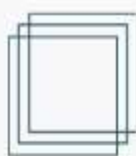
Equivalence, in turn, is considered both at the level of the whole text and within individual text segments (words, phrases, sentences).

The translation of special texts may be adequate, but not equivalent (such cases occur in the translation of a literary text, especially in the expression of aesthetic feelings, impression, inherent in a poetic text); in the case of poor quality translation, the text may remain inadequate equivalent and in most cases inadequate and inadequate.

Thus, in this article, we consider adequacy at the text level and equivalence at the level of individual segments.

The translation process is known to consist of three stages. These steps include analyzing, translating, and editing the text in terms of translation. The basis of translational analysis of a text written in another language is the linguocultural analysis of the work of art. Linguocultural analysis of the translated text consists of a number of aspects, the process of understanding the content of the translator's analytical work and its transfer in the invariant in the translation. The inclusion of linguoculturological components in the analysis of the translated text is very important. The methodological basis of such an approach is the work of a number of scholars who have conducted research in the field of linguoculturology and cognitive linguistics. The inclusion of linguoculturological analysis in the analysis of the text in terms of translation allows to determine the degree of presence of cultural components in the text and methods of their translation.

Adequacy is a form of coherence, in which the translator must avoid the literal, lexical and lexical coherence of the original, and seek the solution of the problem from the



point of view of integrity in terms of content, ideological direction and originality. Adequate translation is a rather complex process, and depending on the level of linguistic and traditional knowledge and creative ability of the translator, the equivalent translation becomes an adequate translation.

According to the definition of adequate translation, "... the pragmatic task of a translation act is to achieve the maximum level of equivalence without violating the norm and length of the language of translation, in accordance with the accepted genre and stylistically accepted translation norm of this type of text. In some cases, adequate translation means "correct translation".

I. Gafurov says about equivalence: "Equivalence is free translation. In the process of translating the original, there are considerable abbreviations, unusual interpretations. The original is simplified at the request of the translator. Equivalence in this case is very relative.

This is called adaptation in translation; adequacy - in which all the ideological and artistic features of the original are fully preserved in the language of translation, full harmony with the original is created. There is an infallible equivalence in understanding the meanings of words. The stylistic and linguistic requirements of the genre are optimally followed."

Conclusion

The general opinion of some Uzbek scholars (I. Gafurov, Sh. Sirojiddinov, G. Odilova, Y. Arustamyan) on the adequacy and equivalence in the school of Uzbek translation can be concluded as follows:

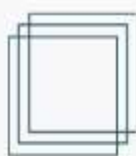
Equivalence - a complete linguistic alternative;

adequacy is a translation that maintains an equal pragmatic balance that includes extralinguistic factors. However, it should be noted that adequacy is a relative concept, ie the translation is not one hundred percent adequate to the original. But in translation some criteria of adequacy are preserved.

For example: adequacy of tone, adequacy of spirit and idea, adequacy of artistic style. The fact that these elements are provided in the translation indicates that the translation is adequate, not equivalent. The translator of a work of art must determine his position based on the genre in which he is translating the work.

If an equivalent approach is sufficient in the translation of prose works, the text should be considered a "living organism" from the point of view of adequacy in the translation of poetry.

Before moving on to the analysis of direct translation of synonymous words and phrases, we consider it appropriate to dwell on the interpretation and definition of the terms of translation and translation studies, as well as their scientific basis.



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