

EQUIVALENCE AND ITS TYPES IN TRANSLATION

Sobiraliyeva Zulkhumor Sanjar kizi

Student of Samarkand State University (Kattakurgan branch)

E-mail address: zulxumorsobiraliyeva980@gmail.com

Sattarova Nafisa Isomiddin kizi

Asistant-teacher of Samarkand state university (Kattakurgan branch)

Annotation: The main purpose of this article is to explain the concept of equivalence in translation. Also, information is provided about several types of equivalence in translation. This article also provides information about several types of equivalence in translation.

Key words: equivalence, text, translator, translation, source text, target text, language, semantic, syntactic, pragmatic, textual, functional.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi tarjimada ekvivalentlik tushunchasini tushuntirish. Shuningdek bu maqolada tarjimada ekvivalentlikning bir nechta turlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ekvivalentlik, matn, tarjimon, tarjima, tarjima qilinayotgan matn, tarjima qilingan matn, semantik, sintaktik, pragmatik, funksional.

Equivalence is also a key concept in translation, as it refers to the relationship between the source text and the target text. Translators often strive to achieve equivalence in their translations, ensuring that the meaning, style, and tone of the original text are accurately conveyed in the translated version.

There are 2 types of equivalence:

1) Permanent equivalence - some of the SL units have permanent equivalents in TL, that is to say, there is a one-to-one correspondence between such units and their equivalents. For example: Proper names, geographical names thus "America" is always rendered into Uzbek as "Amerika", "oxygen" as "kislrod" and "a computer" as "kompyuter".

2) Non-permanent equivalence - source language units may have one-to-many correspondence. For example: "Do in Rome as do Romans" it is translated into Uzbek as "Rimda rimliklardek yasha" "He fish begins to stink at the head" as "baliq boshidan sasiydi", "A fly in the ointment" as "oshga tushgan pashshadek".

In translation, there are different types of equivalence that are important to consider.

1. Semantic equivalence: This type of equivalence focuses on preserving the meaning of the source text in the target text. Translators must ensure that the semantic

content of the original message is accurately conveyed in the translation. For example: “The sun rose in the east” (“Quyosh sharqdan chiqdi”)

In this example, the semantic meaning of the target text, ensuring semantic equivalence.

2. Syntactic equivalence: Syntactic equivalence pertains to the structure and grammar of the source and target languages. Translators must consider the syntactic differences between languages and strive to produce grammatically correct translations. Example to this: “They are going to university” means “Ular universitetga boryapti”.

The syntactic structure and grammar of the source text are maintained in the target text, achieving syntactic equivalence.

3. Pragmatic equivalence: Pragmatic equivalence involves considering the cultural and contextual factors that may impact the interpretation of the text. Translators must take into account the cultural norms, conventions, and expectations of the target audience when producing a translation. For example:

“Like chalk and cheese” means “Biz bir-birimizga o’xshamaymiz”.

The cultural and contextual factors are taken into account in the translation to ensure pragmatic equivalence for the target audience.

4. Textual equivalence: Textual equivalence focuses on maintaining the cohesion and coherence of the source text in the translation. Translators must ensure that the logical flow and organization of the original text are preserved in the translated version. For example: “First, we decorated the room with balloons. Then, we welcomed the guests” rendered into uzbek “Birinchi navbatda biz xonani sharlar bilan bezadik keyin mehmonlarni kutib oldik”.

The logical flow and organization of the original text are preserved in the translated version, maintaining textual equivalence.

5. Functional equivalence: Functional equivalence refers to achieving the same communicative function or purpose in the target text as in the source text. Translators must consider the intended effect or impact of the original message and strive to achieve a similar effect in the translation. For example: “The purpose of students learning foreign languages”.

The intended communicative function of the original message is achieved in the translation, ensuring functional equivalence.

Conclusion

Achieving equivalence in translation involves balancing various linguistic, cultural, and communicative factors to produce an accurate and effective translation. Different types of equivalence come into play as translators navigate the complexities of language and communication across different cultures and contexts.

Appendix

1. Equivalence (n) - something that has same amount, value, purpose, qualities.

2. Translation (n) - something that is translated, or the process of translating, from one language to another.

3. Target language (n) - a language that you are changing spoken or written words into.

4. Source language (n) - the language in which a text appears that is to be translated into another language.

5. Original text (n) - the original words of something written, printed, or spoken, in contrast to a summary or paraphrase.

6. Semantic (adj) - connected with the meaning of words.

7. Syntactic (n) - the grammatical arrangement of words in a sentence.

8. textual (adj) - relating to written or printed material.

Used literatures:

1. Barkhudarov L.S. Language and Translation. M. -2020

2. Frederick Fuller. Translation's handbook. L.N/Y. -2014

3. Sattarova N.I Expressing lexical features in translation based on "The old man and Sea" by Ernest Hemingway; Research and education, 2(5), 2023, pp4-10

4. <http://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/download>