

FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF ADEQUATE AND EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION

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ANNOTATION: *In this article, the differences and similarities between adequate and equivalent translation, as well as the problems caused by this translation process, are studied in a wide range. In addition, given examples, divided types and comments given to each of them, distinguishing opinions of scientists will help you to study this type.*

KEY WORDS : *differences, adequate, equivalence, translation, translator, type, feedback, examples, point, similarities.*

INTRODUCTION : All through history success or failure of intercultural communication depends on the level of adequacy and equivalency of source text with its translation in target language. So, many scientists focused on studying terms of adequacy and equivalency. As a result, it increased the number of theories oriented on studying this subject matter. Some of the researchers say that adequacy and equivalency are same things; others think that these terms differ but have many similarities. So, absence of explicit definitions for the terms adequacy and equivalency, increases the need for distinguish them from each other. Therefore, purpose of this work is distinguishing adequacy from equivalency by systematization and classification of theories about adequate and equivalent translation. In one hand it will help to reader to easily understand what is adequacy or equivalency in translation studies, from the second hand we can determine their similarities and differences. [1,2,4]

MATERIAL AND METHODS : In many studies, equivalence and adequacy are considered as a semantic identity of the texts of translation and the original (One of them was A.D. Levitsky R., Neljubin L.L., Fedorov A.B.).

Shveitser's work "Translation study: status, problems and aspects". By his opinion, «terms "equivalence" and "adequacy" have long been used in translation literature. Sometimes they carry different content (meaning) on occasion they considered as synonyms. Thus, in informative article written by Levitsky R. «O printsipe funktsionalnoy adekvatnosti perevoda» (About principle of functional adequacy of translation) the term "adequacy" in some cases is interchangeable with the term equivalence. J. Catford's notion of translation equivalence is interpreted in his research as adequacy of translation» (Shveitser A.D.1988:92) Significant studies are based on a pragmatic approach to the definition of translation adequacy and equivalence (representatives of skopos theory V.N. Komissarov, Yu.I. Marchuk, and others). We divided them in 5 types : **1. Equivalences at the level of communication. 2. Equivalence at the level of identifying situation. 3. Equivalence at the level of the method of describing the situation. 4. Equivalence at the level of structural organization of the statement. 5. Equivalence at the level of linguistic signs.**[3,5] According to Komissarov V.N., «an adequate translation is a translation that ensures the pragmatic tasks of a translation act on the maximum possible level of equivalence for achieving this goal, without violating the norms or the use of the target language, with respecting the genre and stylistic requirements to the texts of this type and corresponding to the socially-recognized conventional norm of translation. In simple usage, "adequate translation" is a «good» translation that meets the expectations and hopes of the communicants or persons, who are evaluating the quality of translation. An equivalent translation is translation that reproduces the content of foreign original at one of the levels of equivalence. The content of the original means all translated information, including both the subject-logical (denotative) and connotative meaning of the linguistic units that make up the translated text, as well as the pragmatic potential of the text. By definition, any adequate translation should be equivalent (at one or another level of equivalence), but not every equivalent translation is considered adequate, just only one that, in addition to the equivalence norm, meets other normative requirements»

(Komissarov V.N) Apart from that Kommissarov gives his opinion: he defines the following 5 types of equivalence:

- 1) purpose of communication,
- 2) identifying situation
- 3) describing situation
- 4) values of syntax structures, and
- 5) language (verbal) signs

It should be noted that this theory helps translator to determine the degree of closeness to the original text. It is necessary to distinguish between the potentially attainable equivalence, which is understood as the maximum commonality of the contents of two texts in different languages, allowed by the differences of languages on which these texts are written, and translational equivalence – real semantic proximity of texts original and translation reached by translator in the process. The limit of translational equivalence is the maximum possible (linguistic) degree of keeping the original content in translation, but in each particular translation the semantic closeness to the original in varying degrees and in different ways approaches the maximum. «When we say translation is an intentional interaction we mean it is first and foremost intended to change an existing state of affairs (minimally, the inability of certain people to communicate with each other). There may be other intentions of more strictly communicative nature, such as to inform the target addressees about something the source-text sender has to say» (Cristiane Nord, 2018). Based on judgments of K. Reiss and G. Vermeer we will identify main characteristics of adequate and equivalent translation. According to their notion, equivalent translation is conformity of the meanings of separate parts and whole text of authors' message in target language and this translation covers cultural background of target recipients. [6,7] Adequate translation is a purpose oriented translation of source text and compliance of its language signs in target text. V. Koller distinguishes the following five types of equivalence:

- 1) denotative - preserving the subjective content of the text (“content

invariance”).

2) connotative - translation connotations text by targeted selection synonymous means in language (stylistic equivalence)

3) textually normative, focused on genre signs of the text, on the speech and language norms to which it translate (kind of stylistic equivalence);

4) pragmatic - provides for a specific installation on the recipient (communicative equivalence);

5) formal, focused on the transfer of artistic-aesthetic, individualizing and other formal features of the original

CONCLUSION: In conclusion, the translation process itself is complex. If the translator relies on the points given above, studies the differences, studies the differences between equivalent and adequate translation, and compares the opinions of scholars, I think the translation process will not seem complicated.

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