

ADEQUACY AND EQUIVALENCE IN LINGUOCULTURAL CRITERIA

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15517937>

Abstract. This article analyzes the linguocultural criteria of adequacy and equivalence in translation. In the translation process, equivalence ensures that the translated text aligns with the original text in lexical, grammatical, and semantic aspects, while adequacy is concerned with preserving the communicative and stylistic characteristics of the translation. The article also examines the influence of linguocultural factors on translation, the role of cultural realism, and the significance of a pragmatic approach. Differences between languages and cultures may present certain challenges for translators, making it essential to consider not only linguistic but also cultural nuances in translation.

Keywords: Translation theory, equivalence, adequacy, linguocultural criteria, translation strategies, cultural realism, pragmatic approach, communicative compatibility.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tarjimada adekvatlik va ekvivalentlikning lingvomadaniy mezonlari tahlil qilinadi. Tarjima jarayonida ekvivalentlik tarjima qilingan matnning leksik, grammatik va semantik jihatdan asl matnga mos kelishini ta'minlaydi, adekvatlik esa tarjimaning kommunikativ va stilistik xususiyatlarini saqlashga qaratilgan. Maqolada, shuningdek, lingvomadaniy omillarning tarjimaga ta'siri, madaniy realizmning o'rni hamda pragmatik yondashuvning ahamiyati ko'rib chiqiladi. Tillarning va madaniyatlarning o'ziga xos farqlari tarjimonlar uchun ma'lum muammolarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin, shuning uchun tarjimada nafaqat lingvistik, balki madaniy nozik jihatlarni ham hisobga olish muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: Tarjima nazariyasi, ekvivalentlik, adekvatlik, lingvomadaniy mezonlar, tarjima strategiyalari, madaniy realizm, pragmatik yondashuv, kommunikativ moslik.

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются лингвокультурные критерии адекватности и эквивалентности в переводе. В процессе перевода эквивалентность обеспечивает соответствие переведённого текста оригиналу в лексическом, грамматическом и семантическом аспектах, тогда как адекватность связана с сохранением коммуникативных и стилистических характеристик перевода. Также в статье рассматривается влияние лингвокультурных факторов на перевод, роль культурного реализма и значение прагматического подхода. Различия между языками и культурами могут представлять определённые трудности для переводчиков, поэтому важно учитывать не только лингвистические, но и культурные нюансы в переводе.

Ключевые слова: Теория перевода, эквивалентность, адекватность, лингвокультурные критерии, переводческие стратегии, культурный реализм, прагматический подход, коммуникативная совместимость.

Introduction.

Translation serves as a bridge between language and culture, with adequacy and equivalence playing crucial roles in the process. Since every language and culture has its own

unique forms of expression, translation should go beyond mere word-for-word correspondence to achieve logical, stylistic, and cultural clarity. Equivalence ensures that the meaning of the text is conveyed as precisely as possible in semantic terms, whereas adequacy focuses on making the translation functionally appropriate for communication. This article explores the role of linguocultural factors in translation, the challenges faced by translators, and the methods for ensuring adequacy and equivalence. Adequacy and equivalence are fundamental criteria in the translation process. These concepts are essential not only for maintaining semantic consistency but also for ensuring that the text is correctly represented linguistically and culturally. In translation theory, equivalence refers to the alignment of the translated text with the original in semantic, lexical, and grammatical aspects. Adequacy, on the other hand, is associated with preserving the communicative function and stylistic features of the text. These two elements must be used together to maintain balance in translation.

Language and culture are closely interconnected, making linguocultural factors significant in translation. Each language contains unique lexical units and idioms that may not have direct equivalents in another language. For example, words related to national cuisine, clothing, or cultural phenomena often require additional explanations or contextual adaptations in translation. The translator must take these linguocultural differences into account to ensure that the text is comprehensible to the target audience. Cultural realism plays a vital role in translation. The varying connotations of words in different languages and cultures may create challenges in translation. Some words that are neutral in one language may carry positive or negative connotations in another. Therefore, achieving adequacy in translation requires more than simply selecting lexical equivalents; it also involves considering the overall meaning and emotional impact of the text. There are different levels of equivalence in translation, and applying them correctly can enhance translation quality. Textual equivalence ensures that the general meaning of the translated text corresponds to the original. Grammatical equivalence ensures the proper use of grammatical structures in translation. Lexical equivalence focuses on word and phrase compatibility. Semantic equivalence guarantees that the precise meaning of the text is preserved in translation. These levels help maintain an appropriate balance in translation.

Literary translation is a distinct category within translation studies. Before discussing different types of translation classifications, it is important to outline their theoretical foundations. M.Yu.Brodsky notes that translation can be performed by a human or a computer (machine translation). He also distinguishes intersemiotic (cross-semiotic) translation, which involves transferring meaning from one system of signs to another. He then addresses diachronic (historical) translation, which includes the translation of ancient and sacred texts. The translation of one language into another, familiar to most people, is known as interlingual translation in translation theory. In contrast, intralingual translation refers to the adaptation of dialects into literary language, though such cases are rare in practice.[1] It is emphasized that in interlingual translation, full equivalence between the source and target languages is often unattainable. However, adequate interpretations of messages containing these linguistic units or even entire messages in the source language can exist.[2] For instance, the English word *cheese* does not fully correspond to the Uzbek word *saryog* because a specific type of *cheese*, such as *cottage cheese*, does not mean *saryog* in Uzbek. In English, one might say, *Bring cheese and cottage cheese*, whereas in Uzbek, *saryog* refers to a dairy product made from pressed milk, which requires a special ferment during production.

Linguists argue that interlingual translation often involves replacing entire messages from one language with equivalents in another rather than merely substituting specific linguistic units

with direct equivalents. American scholar E. Nida defines translation as *producing the closest natural equivalent of the source text in the target language*. The choice of translation method depends on the nature of the message, the intentions of both the author and the translator, and the type of audience. Nida distinguishes between formal and dynamic equivalence.[3] According to Nida, formal equivalence is characterized by preserving the structure of the original text, where the translator attempts to adjust the content of the source language message to the target language while maintaining its form. He states, *In such translation, poetry should be translated as poetry, sentences as sentences, and concepts as concepts*. Dynamic equivalence, on the other hand, aims to reproduce the message in a way that the target audience perceives it in the same way as the original audience, preserving both content and emotional resonance.

Texts for translation vary widely in genre and style. One of the translator's responsibilities is to master the ability to determine the style of the text being translated. The level of equivalence depends on the style of the original text. Modern Russian stylistics distinguishes five functional styles: scientific, official-business, publicist, conversational, and literary. However, some scholars also recognize religious style as a sixth category. Let us examine these styles and the characteristics of equivalence within each category.[4] Texts in these styles focus on fully conveying content. They typically consist of precisely formulated expressions with distinct linguistic structures. When translating official-business texts, the translator must adhere to strict regulations and rhetorical norms. The relative equivalence of such texts may depend on differences between linguistic clichés in the source and target languages.[5] Failing to consider the cultural context in translation often leads to misunderstandings. For example, certain religious or historical expressions may be misinterpreted in translation. Therefore, the translator must not only possess linguistic expertise but also consider the cultural characteristics of the target audience. A pragmatic approach is essential in translation, as every text serves a specific communicative function. The translator must take into account the stylistic features, speech style, and audience expectations. At times, direct word-for-word translation is not sufficient, and a functional equivalent must be created. For example, in translating advertising texts or literary works, it is often more important to preserve the emotional impact and communicative intent of the text rather than focusing on exact equivalence. This demonstrates the need for a creative approach and cultural adaptation in translation.

Conclusion: Maintaining a balance between adequacy and equivalence is a key factor in determining translation quality. Since every language has its own linguistic and cultural characteristics, the translator must consider not only semantic alignment but also the stylistic and communicative aspects of the text. Linguocultural factors play a significant role in translation, as differences between languages and cultures impose additional responsibilities on the translator. Therefore, it is necessary to employ a pragmatic approach, consider cultural realism, and ensure communicative compatibility in translation. As a result, an adequate and equivalent translation can be produced, ensuring that the text is correctly understood by the target audience.

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