COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ACHIEVING EQUIVALENCE IN SYNCHRONOUS AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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Annotation. This article discusses the most common strategies for synchronous and written translation. The article discusses the importance of equivalence in translation. The article also provides a comparative analysis of some units, examples of the equivalents of some words in Uzbek and English.

Key words: equivalence, simultaneous translation, translation, analysis, communication.

Аннотация. Ushbu maqolada eng keng tarqalgan sinxron va yozma tarjima strategiyalari muhokama qilinadi. Maqolada tarjimada ekvivalentlikning ahamiyati haqida so'z yuritiladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ayrim birliklarning qiyosiy tahlili, o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi ayrim so'zlarning ekvivalentlari misollar bilan berilgan.

Калит сўзлар: эквивалентлик, синхрон таржима, ёзма таржима, анализ, muloqot

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются наиболее распространенные стратегии синхронного и письменного перевода. В статье обсуждается важность эквивалентности в переводе. В статье также приводится сравнительный анализ некоторых единиц, примеры эквивалентов некоторых слов в узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: эквивалентность, синхронный перевод, письменный перевод, анализ, коммуникация

Foreign language study is all about learning how to truly communicate and connect with others—an incredibly important life skill. Furthermore, in learning new language one should be able to translate the units in the second language correctly and appropriately. There are two strategies of translation: synchronous and written.

Synchronous translation is one of the most advanced types of translation in terms of complexity. In addition to translating what you hear and translate it at the same time, listening to the speaker's next speech requires a translator to be proficient and strong minded. Written translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. Both of these tasks are determined by various factors: cultural, economic, political. It is important to figure out the most suitable translation of the word in both strategies.

Interpreting is a special type of communicative interaction which takes place when members of different language communities engage in cross-language/culture communication. The role of an interpreter becomes more crucial because as a good interpretation can be useful, a bad or a wrong one can be misleading and to some extent dangerous. Thus, interpretation from one language to another cannot be done adequately without knowledge of achieving equivalence in the languages.

Translation is one of the oldest types of human activity, a complex and multifaceted process. It is common to talk about "translating from one language to another", but in fact the process of translation is not only about replacing one language with another. Translating was seen as a decision-making process, where a translator often has different kinds of possibilities to choose in order to fulfil the function of the translation. If a particular language unit in one language carries the same intended meaning/message encoded in a particular language environment in another, then the two units are considered equivalent. The area of equivalents covers linguistic units such as morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, idioms and proverbs. So, the search for equivalents is the most problematic stage of translation. It should be noted, however, that this does not mean that the translator must always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in two languages, that is, sometimes two different language units in different languages have the same function.

A. V. Koller names 5 factors that determine certain conditions for achieving equivalence:

1. Conceptual content conveyed by the text and focus on national equality.

2. Text-to-text translations due to stylistic, sociological, geographic factors and equivalent-oriented equivalents.

3. Text and language norms and text equations

4. Translation "Set up" - should be a pragmatic equivalent.

5. Some aesthetic, formal and individual features of the text - focus on the formal aesthetic equivalent.

Examples of Equivalents in English & Uzbek

The word **"bird"** may be equal to Uzbek *quyon* (rabbit) symbolically :

she killed two birds with one stone. = Ikkita *quyon*ni bir o'q bilan urdi

"Shoulder" in English may equal *bo'yin* (neck) in Uzbek:

The blame rests on my shoulders. = ayb mening *bo'yn*imda.

"Bedsheet" in English may equal *qor* (snow) in Uzbek:

as white as bedsheet = *qor*dek oppoq

"Gold" in English may equal *toza* (pure): heart of gold = qalbi *toza*.

"Thread" in English may equal qil (hair) in Uzbek:

His life hangs by a thread. = Uning hayoti *qil* ustida.

The "**number 9**"in English may equal the number **"7"** *yetti* (seven) in Uzbek:

She is on cloud nine= U *yetti*nchi osmonda

Sometimes it is difficult for tranlators to translate some sentences from English into Uzbek as both languages have different tense structures. For example:

I <u>wish</u> I <u>had</u> a car = Qani <u>edi</u> mashinam <u>bor bo'lsa</u>

Some definitions of translation actually replace equivalence with identification and emphasize the need to fully preserve the content of the original in the translation. For example, when Fedorov uses the term "utility" instead of "equivalence", this utility implies "a complete transfer of the semantic content of the original."

However, this thesis has not found its confirmation in the observed evidence, and its supporters are forced to make many remarks that contradict the original definition. Thus, L.S. Barkhudarov's invariance "can be said only in a relative sense", "translation losses are inevitable; there is an incomplete transmission of the meanings expressed in the original text. but it remains unclear how this should be combined with the fact that "the immutability of the content plan" is expressed as a single determinant.

According to Susanna Nykyri "Languages and cultures are considered to consist of several subsets. Words are also viewed as (potentially) having different kinds of meanings.".

In conclusion, using translation strategies, finding appropriate equivalence has many advantages. When a word or phrase means exactly the same thing in both languages, we call that an equivalence, and it's understandably one of the first things professional translators look for. Comparative studies of languages show that the translations of the words may not always be suitable when it is done by computer. In theoretical computer science and formal language theory, the equivalence problem is the question of determining, given two representations of formal languages, whether they denote the same formal language. So this requires a deep understanding of both cultures, not just the language.

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