

ISSUES OF EQUIVALENCE IN SIMULTANEOUS AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION

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ANNOTATION

Equivalence in translation requires a deep understanding of both target and source languages' customs and culture and differs within simultaneous and written translation styles accordingly. This article is devoted to the issues of equivalence in simultaneous and written translation.

Key words: original text, style, source language, target language, nuances, pun.

INTRODUCTION

Equivalence in translation means trying to express the original meaning, nuances, style and expressive features of a text in a correct and precise way in the translated language. Equivalence aims to convey the meaning correctly in the process of translation and render it sufficiently simple, clear and acceptable in terms of mutual language and control, without losing the nuances of the original text.

In ensuring equivalence in translation, the following main problems and issues initially arise:

1. Correct transfer of meaning: It is important to express the meaning of the original text in a correct and clear way in the translated language. The translator seeks to understand, agree with, and find an equivalent that supports the meaning in the original text.

2. Problem caused by difference of language and style: Every language has its own style, grammar rules and set of words. The translator strives to preserve the accuracy, style and grammatical rules of the original text in the style and language of the translated language.

3. Cultural Nuances and Content Translation: In the translation process, it is important to preserve cultural nuances, influence of content and responsibilities in the original text. The translator strives to find creative equivalents to express and communicate the cultural, literary and intellectual traditions of the original text in the translated language.

4. Idioms, idioms and puns: Idioms, idioms, anecdotes and puns used in the original text can create problems in translation. A translator uses usages to find or explain similar idioms or expressions without worrying about translating them in their original meaning.

5. Preserving Practical Purposes: It is important to maintain practical purpose, textual authority and clarity in the translation process. The translator strives to understand the practical purpose of the original text, to maintain mutual understanding in the translated language.

Translators use various methods to convey information correctly, maintain style and responsibilities, and express meaning clearly and simply in the translation process. These methods include the use of non-literal translation, cultural adaptation, elaboration, juxtaposition, explanation or interpretation. However, achieving complete equivalence in translation can be difficult, and translators must make informed decisions in their approach based on their knowledge of the language and culture, as well as to ensure that the original meaning and effect are effectively conveyed in the translated language.

Issues of equivalence in translation arise due to the inherent challenges of accurately conveying meaning, style, cultural nuances, and linguistic structures from one language to another. Here are some common issues related to equivalence in translation:

1. Linguistic Differences: Languages have different structures, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and grammatical rules. Finding equivalent expressions or structures in the target language can be challenging, especially when the source language has unique features that do not have direct counterparts.

2. Cultural Nuances: Languages are deeply intertwined with their respective cultures. Translators must consider cultural nuances, values, and references embedded in the source text and find appropriate equivalents in the target language that resonate with the target audience. Cultural concepts, humor, metaphors, and idioms often pose challenges for achieving equivalence.

3. Untranslatable Words: Some words in the source language may lack direct equivalents in the target language. This can include culturally specific terms, words with multiple meanings, or concepts that are unique to a particular language. Translators must employ strategies such as adaptation, explanation, paraphrasing, or finding approximate equivalents to bridge these gaps.

4. Style and Register: Translating the style and register of the source text can be complex. Different genres, such as literary, scientific, or technical texts, require specific linguistic conventions and tones. Maintaining the appropriate level of

formality, tone, and style in the target language while preserving the meaning is crucial for achieving equivalence.

5. **Idiomatic Expressions and Wordplay:** Idioms, proverbs, metaphors, and wordplay are often deeply rooted in the source language's culture and may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must decide whether to translate them literally, find similar idiomatic expressions, or rephrase them to convey the intended meaning effectively.

6. **Pragmatic Equivalence:** Translating pragmatics involves considering the intended effect on the target audience. This includes understanding the source text's communicative purpose, tone, and implied meanings and finding equivalent ways to achieve the same effect in the target language.

Translators employ various strategies, such as literal translation, cultural adaptation, paraphrasing, compensation, or explanation, to address these issues and strive for equivalence in translation. However, achieving perfect equivalence is often challenging, and translators must make informed decisions based on their linguistic and cultural expertise to ensure the translated text effectively communicates the intended meaning and impact.

METHODS

Simultaneous translation, also known as interpretation, involves providing real-time translation of spoken language while the speaker is delivering their message. It presents unique challenges for achieving equivalence due to the time constraints and the need to convey the speaker's message accurately and fluently. Here are some issues related to equivalence in simultaneous translation:

1. **Time Constraints:** Simultaneous interpretation requires the interpreter to quickly process and translate the speaker's words while maintaining the flow of the message. The limited time available can make it challenging to find the exact equivalent expressions or structures in the target language, leading to potential compromises in achieving perfect equivalence.

2. **Cultural Nuances and Context:** Simultaneous interpreters must be sensitive to cultural nuances and the context of the speaker's message. Cultural references, idiomatic expressions, humor, and metaphors can pose challenges in finding equivalent expressions that convey the intended meaning and tone accurately. Interpreters need to adapt the message in a culturally appropriate way to ensure effective communication.

3. **Register and Style:** Interpreters must match the register and style of the speaker, whether it is formal, informal, technical, or colloquial. Adapting the speaker's style while maintaining equivalence can be demanding, especially when there are linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages.

4. **Pragmatic Equivalence:** Simultaneous interpreters must consider the speaker's communicative intent and recreate the same effect on the target audience. This involves not only translating the words but also conveying the speaker's tone, emotions, emphasis, and rhetorical devices to ensure the message is received as intended.

5. **Complex Concepts and Jargon:** Simultaneous translation often involves technical or specialized content with complex concepts and jargon. Finding equivalent terms or explanations in real-time can be demanding, and interpreters may need to use paraphrasing, examples, or explanations to ensure comprehension without sacrificing accuracy.

6. **Handling Ambiguity:** In some cases, the speaker may use ambiguous language or make statements that are open to interpretation. Interpreters must navigate such situations by providing context, clarifications, or seeking additional information to convey the speaker's intended meaning accurately.

Simultaneous interpreters employ various techniques, such as note-taking, anticipation, summarizing, and paraphrasing, to manage these issues and strive for equivalence in real-time. They rely on their linguistic skills, cultural knowledge, and experience to make split-second decisions and ensure effective communication between languages while maintaining as much equivalence as possible given the constraints of the medium.

RESULTS

Here are a few examples of how simultaneous interpreters adapt the speaker's style while maintaining equivalence:

1. **Formality Level:** If the speaker is using a formal tone or addressing a high-level audience, the interpreter should mirror that formality level in the target language. They would choose appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures, and expressions that convey the same level of formality.

Example:

Speaker: "Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed guests, I am honored to be here today to discuss this crucial matter."

Interpreter: "Muhtaram xonimlar va janoblar, Sizlarni bu muhim masalani hal qilish uchun bu yerda ko'rib turganimdan bag'oyatda xursandman. "

2. **Tone and Emotions:** Interpreters strive to convey the speaker's tone and emotions accurately. Whether the speaker is passionate, serious, or humorous, the interpreter would use suitable intonation, pacing, and vocal inflections to convey the same tone in the target language.

Example:

Speaker: "I am deeply concerned about the current situation, and urgent action is needed!"

Interpreter: "Meni hozirgi vaziyat juda ham tashvishga solyapti. Biz nimadir o‘ylab topishimiz kerak."

3. Rhetorical Devices: If the speaker employs rhetorical devices such as metaphors, analogies, or rhetorical questions, the interpreter would adapt them to the target language while maintaining the intended impact.

Example:

Speaker: "We must break down the walls of ignorance and build bridges of understanding."

Interpreter: "Jaholat devorlarini buzib, tushunish ko‘priklarini qurishimiz kerak."

4. Cultural References: Interpreters consider cultural references and adapt them to the target language, ensuring that the audience can understand the intended meaning and context.

Example:

Speaker: "This victory is as monumental as the Great Wall of China."

Interpreter: "Bu g‘alaba Buyuk Xitoy devori kabi ahamiyatlidir."

5. Humor and Wordplay: Interpreters face the challenge of maintaining humor and wordplay in the target language. They may need to find equivalent jokes, puns, or humorous expressions that convey the same comedic effect.

Example:

Speaker: "I'm not a doctor, but I can definitely give you a dose of laughter!"

Interpreter: "Men shifokor emasman, lekin men sizga bir doza kulib bera olaman!"

These examples illustrate how simultaneous interpreters adapt the speaker's style by carefully selecting language choices, adjusting delivery, and using appropriate techniques to ensure that the target audience receives a comparable experience to the original speech in terms of style, tone, and impact.

DISCUSSION

Equivalence is also a significant consideration in written translation, where the goal is to accurately convey the meaning, style, and tone of the source text in the target language. However, there are several issues that can arise when striving for equivalence in written translation:

1. Cultural and Contextual Differences: Translating cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and context-specific content can be challenging. The translator

needs to find equivalent expressions or adapt the text to ensure it is culturally relevant and understandable for the target audience.

Example:

Source text: "He's the black sheep of the family."

Translation: "O'z oilasining o'zgacha a'zosi."

2. Linguistic Nuances: Each language has its own unique linguistic features, such as syntax, grammar, and vocabulary. Finding equivalent linguistic structures and maintaining the intended meaning can be complex, particularly when translating wordplay, puns, or rhymes.

Example:

Source text: "Time flies."

Translation: "Vaqt tez o'tadi."

3. Register and Style: Translating the appropriate register and style is crucial for maintaining the tone and formality of the source text. The translator must consider factors such as the target audience, the purpose of the translation, and the desired impact.

Example:

Source text (formal): "Please accept my sincere condolences."

Translation (formal): "Iltimos, hamdarligimni qabul qiling."

4. Technical Terminology: Translating technical or specialized content requires expertise in the subject matter and access to relevant terminology. Finding accurate and precise equivalents for technical terms is essential to ensure the accuracy and clarity of the translation.

Example:

Source text: "The algorithm utilizes a convolutional neural network."

Translation: "Algoritm konvolutsiya tarmoqli neyron tarmoqdan foydalangan."

5. Writing Style and Tone: Adapting the writing style and tone of the source text to the target language is crucial for conveying the intended message. Translators need to consider factors such as formality, humor, irony, or emotion and recreate them effectively.

Example:

Source text (informal): "Hey, what's up?"

Translation (informal): "Hey, nima yangiliklar?"

6. Text Length and Structure: Translations may differ in length and structure compared to the source text. The translator needs to ensure that the translated text fits the intended format, such as a document, website, or marketing material, while preserving the meaning and coherence.

Example:

Source text: "The conference will take place on October 15th, 2023, from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM at the Convention Center."

Translation: "Konferensiya 2023 yil 15-oktabrda, 9:00 dan 5:00 gacha Kongress Markazida bo'lib o'tadi."

Translators employ various strategies, such as research, consultation, and revision, to address these issues and achieve equivalence in written translation. They draw on their language skills, subject matter knowledge, and cultural understanding to ensure that the translated text accurately reflects the source text's meaning, style, and impact in the target language.

Here are some examples of how translators adapt the writing style and tone of the source text:

1. Formal to Informal:

Source text (formal): "Please be advised that the meeting has been rescheduled."

Translation (informal): "Just so you know, the meeting has been moved."

2. Informal to Formal:

Source text (informal): "Let's hang out and grab some food."

Translation (formal): "We should socialize and dine together."

3. Professional to Conversational:

Source text (professional): "Our company is committed to providing superior customer service."

Translation (conversational): "We're dedicated to giving you the best customer service."

4. Humorous Tone:

Source text (humorous): "Why did the chicken cross the road? To get to the other side."

Translation (humorous): "Shunday bo'lishi kerak edi, bo'ldi"

5. Persuasive Tone:

Source text (persuasive): "Don't miss out on this incredible opportunity!"

Translation (persuasive): "Bu ajoyib imkoniyatni qo'ldan boy bermang!"

6. Authoritative Tone:

Source text (authoritative): "The regulations must be strictly adhered to."

Translation (authoritative): "Qonunga hamma birdek amal qilishi shart."

7. Emotional Tone:

Source text (emotional): "My heart aches for those affected by the tragedy."

Translation (emotional): "Bu fojeadan zararlanganlar uchun qalbim achishyapti."

8. Playful Tone:

Source text (playful): "Let's dive into a sea of adventure!"

Translation (playful): "Hayot daryosiga bir sho'ng'imaymizmi?!"

CONCLUSION

To sum up, these examples demonstrate how translators adapt the writing style and tone of the source text to ensure that the translated version conveys the same intended effect, whether it's formality, humor, persuasion, or emotion. By choosing appropriate vocabulary, sentence structures, and expressions, translators can recreate the style and tone in the target language, ensuring effective communication and maintaining the impact of the original text.

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