

## **THE PROBLEM OF EQUIVALECE IN TRANSLATION OF LITERARY TEXTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This article discusses the relationship between translator and the process of translation. The problem of equivalence; types of equivalence are examined. It also elaborates the role of a translator in intercultural communication. Translation is not exchange of words from one language to another, it is a process of communication in a social context. Whether it is an oral (simultaneous) or literary translation, the role of the translator, his level of knowledge and skills are important.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Literary Translation, Equivalence, Communicative Equivalence, Translator-Writer.*

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation is not exchange of words from one language to another; it is a process of communication in a social context. Whether it is an oral (simultaneous) or literary translation, the role of the translator, his level of knowledge and skills are important. It should be noted, however, that one is radically different from the other, with the aim of conveying the content concisely and succinctly, while the other aims to give aesthetic pleasure to the reader while preserving the natural, existing descriptive expressions of the work. In their work, E. Nida and Bell described translation primarily as the process of creating the most alternative equivalent of a source text in terms of content and style in a second language. We can also see similarities in their classification of equivalence. They are literal translation - formal equivalence, content to content short translation –distinguished types of functional or semantic equivalence. But this equivalence typology does not apply to the translation of a literary work. For this reason, we encounter the concept of communicative equivalence in the works of another scholar, New mark. In communicative equivalence, the interpreter tries to ensure that the effect of translation should not differ for the target text readers, as it does to the source text readers. Although much has been said about the different manifestations of equivalence, Ottinen and Bell consider the concept of complete equality to be an incomprehensible and a total chimera. This is because lexical and structural units have no interlinguistic parallelism (Gafurov I. et al., 2012). If proverbs or phrases are used in the original text, they may be represented by other units in the translated text or simply by description. This shows that it does not matter what units are expressed in the text of the work being translated, the main thing is that the meaning is conveyed correctly. This is one of the factors that significantly complicates the work of translators.

Describing the expressions of one culture with units specific to another culture requires the translator to be aware not only of theoretical and practical knowledge of translation, but also of the culture, customs, worldviews and lifestyles of the peoples of the two languages. After all, the translator and his work is considered as a bridge between the two cultures. However, as E. Sepir said – “people living in different societies see the world in their own way”. The translator

supposedly frees the text from the chains of one language and gives it new life in another language (KatriMäkinen 2010: 13,14). In this way, the translator achieves authorship along with the writer as a translator-writer. The translated text is not the original purpose of the author, but the interpretation of that purpose by the translator.

As mentioned above, in the process of translating a literary work, we try to achieve communicative equivalence, that is, its imagery, naturalness, emotiveness and color should be reflected in the text of the translation. To achieve this, the translator must have a comprehensive knowledge of both languages. This proves that Humboldt's famous phrase "Language is activity" belongs to translators more than anyone else (Gafurov I. et al., 2012). Because in the course of his work, the translator uses the full potential of the language and turns it into a grateful helper that helps cultures to flourish in interaction. He is not limited to dictionaries and is aware of the oral and written speech features of both languages. A translator who determines what to translate can see himself as a representative of the culture covered in the literary work and express the work flawlessly in accordance with the culture of the language being translated.

One of the important factors in achieving a successful translation is that the translator should choose a particular writers' works as a source, let alone choosing to work on a particular type or genre. The reason is that the more a translator translates the works of one author, the closer their worldview, way of thinking, and writing style becomes. The more familiar the translator is with the writer's style, the better the translation will turn out. Here we can cite the example of translations of Khalid Hosseini's works by RustamJabborov. He delicately chooses appropriate words and perfectly delivers the emotiveness, intensity of Hosseini's writing style.

In conclusion, translators go through years of experience to achieve this position. Being a skilled translator requires great strength, perseverance and a high level of knowledge in both languages. Translation is one of the most difficult tasks of a reliable and secure conversation between two worlds.

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