

## The Importance of Equivalence in Translation

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### Annotation

It is no exaggeration to say that the modern science of modern translation has become the leader of world philology. His connection with other sciences and disciplines greatly expanded the scope of the object of translation studies. It is no secret that scientists around the world today are unable to come to a decision on the interpretation and interpretation of the concepts that underlie the science of translation, which leads to theoretical confusion in scientific research. In particular, one of the main conditions of translation studies is equivalence and adequacy. For example, if science-based terms are not synonymous, then theoretical conclusions within science can be considered relative. Many studies have been devoted to the phenomenon of equivalence, but the term itself has not yet been clearly established.

**Keywords:** Translation, term, equivalence, adequacy, dictionary

In addition to the equivalent term in Uzbek Translation, along with the equivalent term, the concept of alternative is also used. In addition, in the survey, others use these concepts as a colonic synonym; others understand these as two different concepts, and equivalent equity. This situation is leading very large problems in the world of translation. In particular, in the fact, we can be equivalent to this or that word or term, which alternative. In this regard, Uzbek translation has not reached a conclusion. Our attention is a steady study of this process, and in active data equivalent events, including liberating, including the active terms, and the equivalent event we need to consider these terms. In this article, our article also helps to enter the equivalent and oppression relationship.

The urgency of scientific research is rising to state policy during the field of education, especially in the field of education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In establishing international cultural, socio-political and economic relations with countries around the world and understanding other language, culture, and mentality, in particular, in studying its unique features, Turkish and other languages, it is becoming an important factor in knowing the similarity of Turkish and other languages. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the implementation of the international educational programs on languages will help create a solid base for research in the field of translation. Encouraging research work and improvement of innovative activities in the field of research projects is a priority in the state program, creating additional opportunities for further development of translation studies and the creation of new dictionaries.

For example, in the classification of the stages of scientists, the Nayde's Equivalence phenomenon will focus on the communicative equivalent, while D. Ketford is semantical, G. Yorer and Nayde in this process like, his communicative significance is primarily putting the primary and uses relative to the text. This means that the issue becomes clear to the other side of the issue and is used to the text and separate obtained. Therefore, in accordance with our research facilitation from the underground classifications, the equivalent event is to be careful about individual words and scientific concepts not to text. From this point of view, the Swiss Relyat "relative approach, which includes a wide coverage and shrinking of translation", two is proof of what we say above it. In addition, in this regard, V. Koller's "equivalent is a normative conception" is a normative concept". However, here another danger is the requirements of the translation, in many cases, are the opposite of each other; call them "translation paradoxes". Of course, Coleus used these words relative to the text translation, and we think these words interpreted by term translation. Because the term should always strive for a meaning.

There is also Komissarov's theory in this respect. In this case, Komissarov identifies five steps in determining (analyzing) equivalence:

1. Communications purposes;
2. Situation identification;
3. Method that describes the situation;
4. If Koller accepts equality in classification, Komissarov sees it in an interrelated hierarchical system, and these stages of equivalence derived in relation to the text.

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E. Korkut, a well-known Turkish translator, gives the following description: The concept of equivalence in translation has been one of the problems in the translation process for many years. The concept of equivalence, which represents the relationship between the source text and the translated text (target text) in the translation process, defined as finding the closest equivalent of what described in the source text in the translated text. (The concept of equality in translation has been one of the problems that has plagued the translation process for many years.

The concept of equivalence adopted as a criterion for adequacy. For example, the phenomenon of adequacy defined and defined only in terms of text, whereas equivalence refers to a concept that used in relation to a word or phrase. Schweitzer's views, on which our research based, are important in this respect.

Anticipating the problem of adequacy in his work "Theory of Translation", he speaks about the semantic aspect of translation, focusing on the concepts of semantic meaning and significance and emphasizing that the level of adequacy manifested in the text. According to Koseriu's conceptual schema, the meaning of adequacy includes the mentality of linguistic and cultural units, the understanding of a given event and the perceptions of a given people in terms of their own conceptsphere. Of course, it is important to pay attention to such a thing when translating, but the same cannot said of terms. Because the terms form the basis of this theoretical science and should have the same meaning in terms of meaning. However, in schools of the same science there are different views on the matter.

We are trying to answer the question of whether the term alternative is synonymous with meaning and whether it is synonymous with equivalence or some degree of equivalence or variant adaptation. The notion of alternative comes to us from Arabic and has two meanings: the first is opposite; the second is compatibility, adaptation. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language has three meanings:

1. Opposite, contradictory
2. Contradictory;
3. Respondentrealized in response.

Let us now look at the Uzbek explanatory dictionaries: "Alternative – 1) opposite, opposite, contradictory. 2) In the opposite direction, in the opposite direction. 3) Respondent, made in response". "Equivalence is equal, equal to; what can substitute". Obviously, alternative does not correspond to equivalence at all, although the Arabic explanatory dictionary and the bilingual dictionary of the Russian scholar Baranov have the same meaning, and in this interpretation alternative means compatible.

In the course of our study, we think that an alternative is to look for the exact meaning of the synonymous series, which corresponds to the notion of "variant correspondence" used by a number of Russian researchers and translators. For example, if we refer to the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the image given in Uzbek as image, image, and emblem, sign and so on. However, when we use it as a term, in one case, for example, if a symbolic image fits, in another case it can lead to a sad situation. For example, we may not use the image of A.Temur as an image, but as a turtle, or a dog, or a symbol. It is in these cases that variables used. None of the words mentioned above correspond to the term image, which used as a term in literature in terms of semantic scope.

We can only use them when they are relevant in the context. We conclude that this phenomenon called alternative. On equivalence in the world of Turkish translations, a scholar named Hamet Khan discusses equivalence in Chapter 1, Chapter 2 of his doctoral dissertation entitled "QissasulAnbiyaSalabi translations in Old Turkish, a comparative commentary on descriptive translation theory". In this study, we can only be acquainted with the history of the equivalence phenomenon of scholars. Here too, the phenomenon of equivalence is stated in relation to the text and considered as a criterion of adequacy.

Adequacy is thus one of the two pillars of translation research, and the term used in relation to text. Equivalence said of a word, phrase or phrase. From this, we can conclude that equivalence adopted as a criterion of adequacy.

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