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FEATURES AND DIFFERENCES OF ADEQUATE AND EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION

All through history success or failure of intercultural communication depends on the level of adequacy and equivalency of source text with its translation in target language. So, many scientists focused on studying terms of adequacy and equivalency. As a result, it increased the number of theories oriented on studying this subject matter. Some of the researchers say that adequacy and equivalency are same things; others think that these terms differ but have many similarities. So, absence of explicit definitions for the terms adequacy and equivalency, increases the need for distinguish them from each other. Therefore, purpose of this work is distinguishing adequacy from equivalency by systematization and classification of theories about adequate and equivalent translation. In one hand it will help to reader to easily understand what is adequacy or equivalency in translation studies, from the second hand we can determine their similarities and differences. In order to achieve purpose of research, we use the methods of comparative analysis in the process of implementing of our work.

Based on the research of foreign scientists, we analyzed similarities and differences of adequate and equivalent translation. According to this analysis, we think that an adequate translation provides the expected communicative effect, and one of its main requirements is the use of equivalents to ensure maximum transmission of meaning of the original. But, equivalent translation cannot always provide pragmatic tasks and meet the conventional normative requirements for translation.

Key words: translation, adequacy, equivalency, source text.

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Адекватты және балама аударманың ерекшеліктері мен айырмашылықтары

Қай уақытта болмасын мәдениетаралық қарым-қатынастардың жақсы деңгейде жүзеге асуы не құлдырауы бастапқы мәтіннің басқа тілдегі аудармасымен адекватты не баламалы болуына тікелей байланысты. Осыған орай, көптеген ғалымдар адекваттылық пен баламалылық терминдерін зерттеуге жіті назар аударуда. Сондықтан осы тақырыпты зерттейтін теориялардың саны күннен күнге артып келеді. Кей ғалымдардың есептеуінше, адекваттық және баламалық ұғымдары бір мағынаны білдіреді, ал басқалары олардың ұқсастықтары көп болғанымен оны екі бөлек ұғым ретінде қарастыру керек деп пайымдайды. Сол себепті бұл жұмыстың мақсаты – адекваттылық және баламалық ұғымдарының мәнін адекватты және балама аудармалары туралы теорияларды жүйелеу және топтастырып, саралау арқылы ажырату.

Бір жағынан, бұл оқырманға аударматанымындағы адекваттылық және баламалық ұғымдарын оңай түсінуге, екінші жағынан бұл бізге екі ұғымның айырмашылықтары мен ұқсастықтарын анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеу мақсатын жүзеге асыру үшін жұмыс барысында салыстырмалы талдау әдісі қолданылды.

Шетелдік ғалымдардың зерттеулерінің негізінде бұл жұмыста адекватты және баламалы аударманың ұқсас тұстары мен айырмашылықтары талданды. Талдауға сәйкес біз адекватты аударма ретінде күтілетін коммуникативтік әсерді қамтамасыз етеді, сондай-ақ оның басты талаптарының бірі түпнұсқаның мағынасын толықтай жеткізу үшін баламаларды қолдану деп қарастырамыз. Бірақ баламалы аударма өз тарапында прагматикалық мақсатты әрдайым қамтамасыз ете алмайды, әрі әрқашан аударманың конвенционалды нормативті талаптарына сәкес бола бермейді.

Түйін сөздер: аударма, адекваттылық, баламалық, түпнұсқа (бастапқы мәтін)

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Особенности и различия адекватного и эквивалентного перевода

Как известно, успех или провал межкультурной коммуникации зависит от уровня адекватности и эквивалентности исходного текста с его переводом. Поэтому многие ученые уделяли значительное внимание изучению терминов адекватности и эквивалентности. В результате этого число теорий, изучающих данную тематику, возросло. Некоторые ученые полагают, что адекватность и эквивалентность тождественны, другие думают, что это разные понятия, хотя и имеют много сходств. По этой причине целью данной работы является разграничение понятий «адекватность» и «эквивалентность» посредством систематизации и классификации теорий об адекватном и эквивалентном переводе. С одной стороны, это поможет исследователям понять, что такое адекватность и эквивалентность в переводоведении, а с другой – они смогут определить, в чем их различия и сходства. Для достижения цели исследования нами были использованы методы сравнительного анализа.

На основании исследований зарубежных ученых в работе были проанализированы точки соприкосновения и различия адекватного и эквивалентного перевода. В результате анализа мы пришли к выводу, что адекватный перевод обеспечивает ожидаемый коммуникативный эффект, и одним из его основных требований является использование эквивалентов для обеспечения максимальной передачи смысла оригинала. Но эквивалентный перевод не всегда может обеспечить прагматические задачи и отвечать конвенциональным нормативным требованиям перевода.

Ключевые слова: перевод, адекватность, эквивалентность, исходный текст.

Introduction

Adequacy and equivalence are among the fundamental categories in translation. At the present stage of development in translation, such requirements for translation as adequacy and equivalence at the level of perception of the original and translation test come forward. The practice of assessing the adequacy and equivalence of translation has been strengthened on the basis of a comparison of their semantic-stylistic identity.

Materials and Methods

In order to achieve purpose of research, we used the methods of comparative analysis in the process of implementing of our work.

Main body

In many studies, equivalence and adequacy are considered as a semantic identity of the texts

of translation and the original (Levitsky R., Neljubin L.L., Fedorov A.B.). One of them was A.D. Shveitser's work "Translation study: status, problems and aspects". By his opinion, «terms "equivalence" and "adequacy" have long been used in translation literature. Sometimes they carry different content (meaning) on occasion they considered as synonyms. Thus, in informative article written by Levitsky R. «O printsipe funktsionalnoy adekvatnosti perevoda» (About principle of functional adequacy of translation) the term "adequacy" in some cases is interchangeable with the term equivalence (for example, J. Catford's notion of translation equivalence is interpreted in this article as adequacy of translation)» (Shveitser A.D.1988:92).

Significant studies are based on a pragmatic approach to the definition of translation adequacy and equivalence (representatives of skopos theory V.N. Komissarov, Yu.I. Marchuk, and others).

In differentiating the concepts of adequacy and equivalence, most number of scientists agree that an adequate translation not always is equivalent, and the equivalent translation does not always correspond to the category of adequacy. In view of the fact that these two concepts closely interact with each other, it is very difficult to interpret and delimit them uniquely. And that's why, in order to have an evidently idea of the differences and similarities of an adequate and equivalent translation, it is necessary to disassemble their definitions on the basis of scientists research.

According to Komissarov V.N., «an adequate translation is a translation that ensures the pragmatic tasks of a translation act on the maximum possible level of equivalence for achieving this goal, without violating the norms or the use of the target language, with respecting the genre and stylistic requirements to the texts of this type and corresponding to the socially-recognized conventional norm of translation. In simple usage, “adequate translation” is a «good» translation that meets the expectations and hopes of the communicants or persons, who are evaluating the quality of translation. An equivalent translation is translation that reproduces the content of foreign original at one of the levels of equivalence. The content of the original means all translated information, including both the subject-logical (denotative) and connotative meaning of the linguistic units that make up the translated text, as well as the pragmatic potential of the text. By definition, any adequate translation should be equivalent (at one or another level of equivalence), but not every equivalent translation is considered adequate, just only one that, in addition to the equivalence norm, meets other normative requirements» (Komissarov V.N.1990:233-234).

Analyzing what V.N. Komissarov said, the definitions of adequacy and equivalence can be understood that an *adequate translation*:

1. Provides pragmatic tasks of translation act;
What are pragmatic tasks? Desired and expected communicative effect on the message received
2. Uses the highest possible level of equivalence;
3. Does not allow neglect of the norms or the use of target language;
4. Complies with genre-stylistic requirements for texts;
5. Corresponds to the socially recognized conventional norm of translation, as close as possible to the original text, is able to fully replace the original, both in general and in detail.

Now we will try to analyze the definition of equivalence by Komissarov for comparison and contrast of these concepts.

Equivalent Translation:

1. reproduces the contents of the original at one of the levels of equivalence;

According to the analysis it becomes clear that an adequate translation provides the expected communicative effect, and one of its main requirements is the use of equivalents to ensure the maximum convey of the original meaning. However, an equivalent translation cannot always provide pragmatic tasks and meet the conventional normative requirements for translation, and thus Komissarov considers it as a part of an adequate translation.

It is necessary to distinguish between the potentially attainable equivalence, which is understood as the maximum commonality of the contents of two texts in different languages, allowed by the differences of languages on which these texts are written, and translational equivalence – real semantic proximity of texts original and translation reached by translator in the process. The limit of translational equivalence is the maximum possible (linguistic) degree of keeping the original content in translation, but in each particular translation the semantic closeness to the original in varying degrees and in different ways approaches the maximum.

Skopos theory also must be discussed here, because it shows relationship between adequate and equivalent translation. «Skopos theory was developed in Germany in the late 1970s as a challenge to the regime of equivalence in translation studies. It's a general shift from linguistic and formal translation theories to a functionally and socio-culturally oriented conceptualization of translation» (Jing Zheng 2017:82).

Skopos is the Greek word for «purpose». According to Skopos theorie, the prime principle determining any translation process is the purpose (Skopos) of the overall translational action. «This fits in with intentionality being part of the very definition of any action». (Cristiane Nord, 1997:27).

«When we say translation is an intentional interaction we mean it is first and foremost intended to change an existing state of affairs (minimally, the inability of certain people to communicate with each other). There may be father intentions of more strictly communicative nature, such us inform the target addresses about something the source-text sender has to say» (Cristiane Nord, 2018:18).

According to judgment of skopos theory's authors K. Reiss and G. Vermeer «equivalence is a

compliance of author's communicative intention» (Shveitser A.D.1988:93) and « it covers not only relations between separate signs, but also whole texts of source and target languages. Equivalence of signs does not mean equivalence of two texts, but equivalence of texts does not mean equivalence of all their segments. In addition, equivalence of texts goes beyond the language manifestations and contains itself cultural equivalency.

Adequacy is defined as the correspondence of the choice of linguistic signs in target language to that dimension of the source text, which is chosen as the main reference point of translation process. Adequacy is the ratio of source and final texts, in which the aim of the translation is consistently taken into account. The terms adequacy and adequate focused on translation as a process, whereas the terms "equivalence" and "equivalent" meant the ratio between the source and final texts that perform similar communicative functions in different cultures. Unlike adequacy, equivalence is result-oriented. According to K. Reiss and G. Vermeer, equivalence is a special case of adequacy (adequacy at a functional constant of the original and final texts) » (Shveitser A.D.1988:92).

Analyzing viewpoints of scientists about adequate and equivalent translation, we see that intentionality as a part of any processes of human life influences on adequacy and equivalency of translation and helps to transfer purpose-oriented message of author for its recipients. Here comes the question: Is all actions have intention or purpose? Sometimes we say something automatically without any intention and purpose only for informing about our feelings or describing situations. For example, how a beautiful day it is / yesterday when we signed a contract I make myself a party. Therefore, we can suggest that not all actions have purpose and intention. To support we cite conclusions Jawad Kadhim Jabir provided in his article "Skopos theory: basic principles and deficiencies".

«The first important criticism is that not all actions have an intention. Some critics claim that there are actions that do not have any intention or purpose, referring mainly to the production of works of arts, often presumed to be literary texts in general or at least some literary texts. Secondly, it is claimed that not every translation have a specific purpose in mind while translating source text. Having such a purpose would limit the possible translation procedures and thus the interpretations of the target text» (Jawaf Kadhim Jabir.2006:37).

Based on judgments of K. Reiss and G. Vermeer we will identify main characteristics of adequate and equivalent translation. According to their notion, equivalent translation is conformity of the meanings of separate parts and whole text of authors' message in target language and this translation cover cultural background of target recipients. Adequate translation is a purpose oriented translation of source text and compliance of its language signs in target text.

Schweizer A.D. believed that these two definitions are inherent in assessment and normativity. According to his subjective opinion, equivalence is focused on the correspondence of translation to certain parameters of the source text, and adequacy is mainly related to the verbal process of interpreting. Thus, the adequacy is the correspondence of translation to the desired communicative goals, and the equivalence of translation to the original text (Bykova I.A .2015:).

Thus, common for all theoretical models of translation is more or less clear differentiation of two spheres:

- spheres of speech products and the relationship between them, on the one hand, and
- sphere of communication conditions, speech situation, communicative act as a whole, on the other.

Fedorov presents both aspects as two necessary requirements for a full-fledged translation: by Vannikov - they constitute definite levels of adequacy, by Komissarov there are equivalence levels, by Schweitzer they are defined as adequacy and equivalence.

Differences in the systems of language and translation, and peculiarities of creating texts in each of these languages can to certain extent limit the possibility of full saving of original contents in translation. Therefore, translation equivalence can be based on the preservation (and correspondingly loss) of different elements of meaning contained in origin. Depending on what part of the content is convey in translation to ensure its equivalence, different levels (types) of equivalence are distinguished. At any level of equivalence, translation can provide interlingual communication (Komissarov V.N.1990:51).

Komissarov V.N. defines the following 5 types of equivalence: 1) purpose of communication, 2) identifying situation 3) describing situation 4) values of syntax structures, and 5) language (verbal) signs

It should be noted that this theory helps translator to determine the degree of closeness to the original text.

Table 1 – Types of equivalence according to Komissarov V.N.

Arabic	English	Russian
1. Equivalence at the level of communication		
و اننا نفقد التواصل الروحاني فيما بيننا و بينها (https://ru.glosbe.com/ar/ru)	We lose the spiritual connection between us (https://ru.glosbe.com/ar/eng) There occurs compression in structure of بينها sentence and omission of the word	Мы теряем нашу духовную связь (https://ru.glosbe.com/ar/ru) according to stylistic norms of Russian language omitted repeating words بينها and replacement is chosen «нашу»
لقد كنا مغتربين لأننا تمكنا من جمع ImageNet (https://ru.glosbe.com/ru/ar)	We were thrilled to have put together ImageNet (https://ru.glosbe.com/ar/eng) The grammatical transposition of the verb تمكنا by occurred	Мы были на седьмом небе от счастья, когда база ImageNet была готова (https://ru.glosbe.com/ar/ru) Modulation, reproduction of the message of original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL occurs
2. Equivalence at the level of identifying situation		
رد على الهاتف	He pick up the telephone The verb رد replaced in target language by another verb <u>pick up</u> that has other meaning but recipient know situation, so he easily understand this translation.	Он снял трубку. The verb رد replaced in target language by another verb <u>снял</u> that has other meaning but recipient know situation, so he easily understand this translation
لا يمكن التغاضي عنه	It cannot be overlooked (عن – ignore, condone) The word التغاضي replaced in target language by its near equivalent according to situation	Это нельзя упускать из виду (عن – игнорировать, допускать, прощать) The word replaced by descriptive equivalent (meaning of the word in source text is explained in several words in target language)
In the first and second types of equivalence, the meaningful closeness of translations to the original is not based on the commonalities of the meanings of the linguistic tools used. In the second type, original and translation show an identical extra linguistic situation and reflect the same purpose of communication.		
3. Equivalence at the level of the method of describing the situation;		
هذا ليس جيدا لك	It will be bad for you. There is replacement of words ليس جيد by its functional equivalent in target language, modulation	Это может для вас плохо кончиться There is replacement of words ليس جيد by its functional equivalent плохо and also occurs compensation according to norms of Russian language.
In addition to preserving, the goal of this type of communication is characterized by the preservation of general concepts, describing the situation in the source text, but the syntactic structure and the words used in the translation are not to replace them.		
4. Equivalence at the level of the structural organization of the statement;		
أخبره عن شاعري في تجاهها	I inform him about my feelings about her There isn't occur structural changes beside that Arab verb and pronoun (أخبره) are written as one word according to norms of Arabic language	Я сообщил ему о том, какие чувства я испытываю по отношению к ней Structurally simple sentence turned into a complex one, beside that Arab verb and pronoun (أخبره) are written as one word according to norms of Arabic language
This type, in addition to the above three components, is inherent in the invariance of the syntactic structures of original and translation, i.e. the values contained in the links between words remain, but there is no equivalence.		
5. Equivalence at the level of linguistic signs		
This type characterized by complete translation equivalence, thereby achieving the maximum degree of similarity between the original text and translation.		
الكتاب مكتوب باللغة القازاقية	The book is written in Kazakh language Full equivalence	Книга написана на казахском языке There is absent definite article
درس في مدرسة	He studied at school Full equivalence	Он учился в школе Full equivalence

In turn, Eu. Nida brought to the theory of translation the concept of “dynamic equivalence”, which is necessary to achieve a high level of identity and complete translation of the semantic content of the original by focusing on the response of recipients. According to this theory, translator must abide to the following requirements:

1. Complete translating of semantic content;
2. Focus on the message recipient.

Nida believes that «language is a series of verbal habits that express cultural aspects: nobody knows the full list of signs and structures of his native language, but in turn, society can change its form» (Eu.Nida 2006:12)

In the definition of equivalence pragmatic dimension - installation on the receptor is introduced. The concept of “dynamic equivalence” is opposed to the concept of “formal correspondence” i.e. the quality of translation, in which the signs of the origin text form are mechanically reproduced in the receptor language, distorting the message and leading to its misperception. Eu. Nida puts forward the presence of two communicative situations in the process of translation and the need for consistency of the secondary communicative situation with primary.

Of course, the installation on the recipient does not exhaust those pragmatic relations that characterize the communicative situation, (it is important to take into account also the communicative intention, the cultural (literary) tradition, the norms of translation, etc.) But perhaps the weakest link in the proposed definition of equivalence by Eu. Nida, found a lack of clarity of the status of this concept. In fact, the question arises: what is equivalence - ideal construct or concept that reflects the real practice of translation? In the definition, not the identity of reactions is postulated, but their similarity. Thus, it seems that this is a real translation practice. But then the question arises, what degree of similarity is a necessary and sufficient in order to consider these texts to be equivalent to each other.

W. Koller notes that the original text has inherent specific properties that must be preserved.

V. Koller distinguishes the following five types of equivalence:

1) denotative - preserving the subjective content of the text (“content invariance”).

2) connotative - translation connotations text by targeted selection synonymous means in language (stylistic equivalence);

3) textually normative, focused on genre signs of the text, on the speech and language norms to which it translate (kind of stylistic equivalence);

4) pragmatic - provides for a specific installation on the recipient (communicative equivalence);

5) formal, focused on the transfer of artistic-aesthetic, individualizing and other formal features of the original (W. Koller.1979: 186-191)

The advantage of this approach to the classification of equivalence is that it takes into account the multidimensional nature of translation process. In the list given by Koller, one can consider the regulatory requirements for an equivalent translation. Thus, we can distinguish the following requirements:

1) saving semantic meaning of the original in translation;

2) purposeful selection of stylistically justified equivalents;

3) it should take into account the genre characteristics of the original text and language rules to which translates;

4) orientation on the recipient;

5) translation of artistic-aesthetic, individualizing features of the text.

In his list of equivalence types, the regulatory requirements for translation are reflected.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in this work bipolar viewpoints of scientists about adequate and equivalent translation were compared. According to our analysis, we determine that adequate translation is purpose oriented and provides the expected communicative effect, and one of its main requirements is the use of equivalents to ensure maximum transmission of meaning of the original. However, equivalent translation cannot always provide pragmatic tasks and meet the conventional normative requirements for translation. Though Eu. Nida tried to bring to the theory of translation the concept of “dynamic equivalence”, which is necessary to achieve a high level of identity and complete translation of the semantic content of the original by focusing on the response of recipients. It must be mentioned that equivalent translation is conformity of the meanings of separate parts and whole text of authors’ message in target language and this translation cover cultural background of target recipients.

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