



## ADEQUATE AND EQUIVALENT TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** *The thesis examines the distinctions between adequate and equivalent translation, highlighting their specific characteristics and the key aspects relevant to translation processes. It also incorporates insights from prominent experts in the field. Due to the conceptual closeness of adequacy and equivalence, translators may encounter challenges or errors in their work. Achieving adequate translation is particularly complex, as it demands an in-depth understanding of both the source and target languages. The study outlines the primary features of adequate and equivalent translation and discusses various methodologies designed to enhance the accuracy and quality of the translation process.*

Scholars have extensively researched and analyzed the translation process over the years, with particular focus on the concepts of equivalence and adequacy, which have been the source of significant debate. V. Komissarov considers them to denote non-identical but closely related notions. He claims that adequate translation is broader in meaning than equivalent translation [2, p.21]. Adequate translation involves not only conveying the original meaning but also preserving the expressive and stylistic features of the source text. This distinction becomes particularly evident when comparing languages like Uzbek and English. For instance, the phrase “*Time is money*” is rendered as “*Vaqt - bu pul*” in its equivalent translation. However, in an adequate translation, it is adapted as “*Vaqt*



*qadrli*” (Time is precious), reflecting cultural nuances. While equivalent translation retains the original form and metaphorical meaning, adequate translation aligns with the cultural and linguistic context of the target language, replacing the metaphor of “*money*” with the concept of “*value*”. To achieve adequacy, the translator must consider the entire context of the source text and its intended meaning. A deep understanding of the source language and its cultural nuances is crucial. Recognizing the differences and similarities between Uzbek and English, along with an awareness of the author's stylistic choices, enables the translator to produce a natural and precise translation that faithfully represents the original text while resonating with the target audience. Additionally, I believe that the views of V. Komissarov and V.I. Bolatov align closely with each other. I agree with V.I. Bolatov's perspective, which states that “Adequate translation is a broader concept compared to equivalent translation. It is most effectively applied in literary texts, where the primary focus is on conveying aesthetic information, subtext, and the overall meaning of the text” [1, p.235]. V.I. Bolatov further emphasizes that “Equivalent translation is fully applicable to scientific, technical, legal, medical, educational, and similar texts, where the main objective is to transmit precise regulatory information using terms, commonly used words, and phrases that have exact equivalents and corresponding syntactic structures in the target language” [1, p.235].

A. Shveitser refers the two terms to two aspects of translation: translation as result and translation as process [2, p.22]. In this context, Shveitser highlights the distinction between the outcome and the process in translation, both of which are interconnected but serve different purposes. The translation outcome refers to the final product the translated text produced by the translator which should ideally close to the content, form, and style of the original text. Therefore, equivalent translation is viewed as the end result, as it maintains a high degree of similarity and correspondence with the source text. For instance, when translating the phrase “*Rome wasn't built in a day*” equivalently, the translated version “*Rim*





*bir kunda qurilmagan*” serves as the final outcome, closely reflecting both the meaning and form of the original expression. On the other hand, adequate translation pertains to the process of translation itself. It involves the translator's creative and analytical engagement with the text, considering its cultural, linguistic, and communicative aspects. Adequacy in translation reflects the translator's ability to make informed decisions throughout the process to convey the intended meaning accurately, considering the context of the source text. In the case of the same example, an adequate translation might interpret the phrase as “*Katta ish sabr bilan amalga oshadi*” (Great patience is needed for every task), capturing the meaning while adapting it to the cultural context.

Close to this understanding of translation adequacy is E. Nida's concept of **dynamic equivalence**, “aimed at complete naturalness of expression” and trying

“to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own

culture” [2, p.22]. Nida contends that dynamic equivalence offers a more accurate and contextually appropriate approach to translation compared to direct equivalence. He emphasizes that a translator cannot always rely on a word-for-word rendering instead, priority should be given to conveying the content and intended impact of the original text. For instance, the phrase “*Break the ice*” can be directly translated into Uzbek as “*Muzni sindirish*”, which is an equivalent translation. While this literal rendering might be comprehensible in everyday usage, understanding the deeper, contextual meaning requires dynamic equivalence, rendered as “*Gapni boshlab olish*” in Uzbek. This dynamic equivalent translation aligns with the cultural and linguistic nuances of the target audience. In conclusion, while literal translations may lack clarity within the cultural framework of the target language, dynamic equivalence ensures the accurate transmission of meaning by adapting to the cultural and communicative

context of the audience. Nida's principle underscores the necessity of tailoring translations to the reader's comprehension and cultural acceptance.

**References:**

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