

## THE PROBLEM OF EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION AND THE TERMIN SYSTEM OF THE TRANSLATION LANGUAGE

Shukurova Feruza Khidirovna

Senior Lecturer Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

Khaidarova Anzhelika

IV Year Student of the Faculty of Russian Language and Literature

+998915941509 feruzashukurova00@gmail.com

### Abstract:

This article discusses the issue of translation, its equivalence, translation as a means of intercultural communication, and the relativity of the result of the translation process. The concept of “thermosystem of language” is also considered, which is part of the lexical system of the national language, since it, to one degree or another, reflects its national and cultural specificity, as well as the subject-conceptual area of knowledge in a specific disciplinary area.

**Keywords:** translation, equivalence, intercultural communication, source language, target language, adequate translation, translation, semantic content of the text, identical concept.

### Introduction

Translation theory, today, represents an independent scientific discipline. Together with translation practice, it constitutes a broad, global discipline - the theory of intercultural communication. Translation as a special type of speech activity is one of the main and generally accepted means of intercultural communication, since very often it is the translator who becomes an intermediary in the exchange of scientific information. Also in this regard, we can say about the translation of literary translation, when the translator is an intermediary in presenting the cultural traditions of other peoples.

One of the most important realities of translation is the situation of the relativity of the result of the translation process, the solution to the problem of equivalence in relation to each specific text. There are several views on this problem.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The concept of formal correspondence [5:11c.] is formulated as follows: everything that can be expressed verbally is transmitted. Untranslatable and difficult to translate elements are transformed, only those elements of the source text that cannot be conveyed are omitted. The authors of the concept of normative-content compliance argue that the translator must follow two requirements: convey all the essential elements of the content of the source text and comply with the norms of the translating language. In this case, equivalence is interpreted as an equilibrium relationship between the completeness of information transfer and the norms of the target language. The authors of the concept of adequate (full) translation consider translation and accurate retelling of a text to be completely different types of activity. They believe that when translating, one should strive to comprehensively convey the semantic content of the text, and



ensure that the process of transmitting information occurs by the same (equivalent) means as in the original text [4:56c.].

The most difficult problem associated with the translation of scientific texts is the problem of transmitting the source text using a different terminology system [1:78-91c.].

. We believe that the terminology system of the target language is unique, just like the lexical system of the language. This is due to the following reasons:

- the terminology system is part of the lexical system of the national language, therefore, it to one degree or another reflects its national and cultural specifics.
- the terminology system reflects the subject-conceptual area of knowledge in a specific disciplinary area, which may also differ in different cultures;
- the terminological system is always dynamic, it is constantly changing both in the systemic relationships between units and in relation to the content plan of an individual terminological unit.

## RESULTS

These factors often lead to terms being treated as non-equivalent or partially equivalent units. The concept of non-equivalence at the lexical level is considered and described, its reasons are: 1) the absence of an object or phenomenon in the life of the people; 2) absence of an identical concept; 3) difference in lexical and stylistic characteristics. In terms of terminology, the most common are the first two reasons, especially the lack of an identical concept. If, for example, we take terms applied to one specific area, cases are identified when the translation does not correspond to the equivalent of the translating language.

From the above, it follows that there is an urgent need for comparative studies of term systems, both in terms of a semantic description of their meanings and in terms of studying methods of nomination that are productive in a particular knowledge system, as well as the need to develop methods for translating non-equivalent terms. In translation practice, transliteration and transcription are often used to translate many terminological units. This translation technique can be considered acceptable provided that further explanatory translation is followed, i.e. definition of this concept. It should be mentioned that this method, on the one hand, leads to the internationalization of terminological systems, on the other hand, the consequence of this technique may be unjustified borrowing, which leads to shifts in the terminological system as a whole. Therefore, it is necessary to develop specific translation procedures in the transfer of terminological units of another language.

## DISCUSSION

For example, in the translation of the work of the talented Uzbek short story writer Ulugbek Hamdam “Rebellion and Humility”, the famous translator Ninel Vladimirova successfully used the technique of selecting equivalent concepts.

Analyzing the translation text, we can note that some Uzbek words were preserved in order to feel the Uzbek mentality, Uzbek flavor, and Uzbek spirit. For example, the translator left the expression “ankhoning urugi” unchanged. And the meaning is that it is something that does not exist at all, something that cannot be found anywhere.

The translation process is a very labor-intensive process. A specialist translator must, first of all, demonstrate his translation skills, show creativity and reveal the linguistic capabilities of the target



language. When translating, a specialist uses many translation techniques and methods. For example, lexico-grammatical replacements, word-formation replacements such as specification, generalization, etc. are very acceptable.

- Phraseological units play a special role in the translation of works. In analyzing the translation of a text, translators very often replace phraseological units with equivalents. In the absence of such phraseological units, you can simply translate the phraseme into an ordinary word. Ahir ainan shu kechinmalar uni zamin uzra mustakam turgan oyoklariga bolta urdi-da. "The experiences of these years knocked the ground out from under his feet.

## DISCUSSION

The most important problem in achieving equivalence in the translation of scientific and technical texts is the transfer of the original content of the text using the terminology system of the target language. The difference between the terminology systems of the FL and the TL is the cause of the greatest difficulties in translating scientific and technical texts. This implies the need to study term systems and search for ways to translate partially equivalent and non-equivalent vocabulary. The problem of terminology research is one of the key ones in the study of scientific and technical texts. Term is a word (phrase) meaning the concept of a special field of knowledge or activity. Identification of discrepancies in the system of concepts expressed by the terms of a foreign language and a TL is an important step towards interlingual harmonization of term systems, providing a solution to the problems of translating terms in the areas of their functioning.

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