

COMPLEXITIES IN ACHIEVING ADEQUATE TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *This article presents the concept of adequate translation and the difficulties in achieving it, along with methods and approaches to overcome these challenges. The concepts of "adequacy" and "appropriateness" as defined by scholars in translation are explained, along with their significance for translators.*

Key words: *Adequacy, adequate translation, equivalence, equality, target audience.*

An adequate translation refers to conveying the meaning, tone and nuances of the original text accurately in another language while maintaining clarity and coherence. It involves capturing the essence, context, and cultural aspects of the source material to ensure the message remains whole for the target audience. Successful translation requires linguistic proficiency, knowledge of culture, and understanding of the subject matter to produce a true rendition. It aims to maintain accuracy without sacrificing readability or context. Additionally, it should be natural-sounding and fluid in the target language to effectively communicate the intended message. This type of translation ensures that the intended message is understood by the target audience in a way that feels natural in their language. Overall, an adequate translation aims to bridge linguistic gaps and facilitate cross-cultural communication. Here are the thoughts that were given by a number of scholars on the importance of an adequacy in translation. For example, Eugene Nida, a pioneering figure in translation theory, introduced key concepts on translation adequacy, especially through his ideas of formal and dynamic equivalence. “The relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message.”⁵⁰ This quote illustrates Nida’s focus on achieving an adequate translation through a natural and culturally sensitive approach that retains the original meaning and emotional impact. The importance of adequacy in translation lies in several key factors, such as faithfulness to the original text, cultural sensitivity, clarity and readability, consistency, audience engagement and avoiding ambiguity. Achieving an adequate translation presents a number of challenges, as it requires balancing linguistic accuracy, cultural understanding, and the intent of the original text. Some of the main difficulties in producing an adequate translation include:

1. Cultural differences

• **Idiomatic expressions:** Languages often have idiomatic phrases that cannot be translated directly. These can lose their meaning or impact if translated too literally.

⁵⁰ Nida, Eugene A. (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating.*



• **Cultural context:** A phrase or reference that makes sense in one culture may not have an equivalent in another. Translators must decide whether to localize the content or keep it close to the source culture, which can be complex, especially in sensitive texts like literature or marketing.

2. Untranslatable words

Some languages have concepts or words with no direct equivalent in other languages. Finding a way to convey these meanings accurately without oversimplifying or adding lengthy explanations can be challenging. In his seminal 1959 essay, “On Linguistic Aspects of Translation,” Jacobson discusses the limits of linguistic equivalence, highlighting the challenges of translating cultural and conceptual nuances across languages. He distinguishes between intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic translation and emphasizes that some meanings are untranslatable due to cultural and linguistic gaps.

3. Maintaining Tone and Style

• **Literary style:** When translating creative or literary works, preserving the author’s voice, style and emotional tone is difficult. A translation that focuses solely on meaning may lose the nuances and artistic qualities of the original.

• **Tone in Formal and Informal Contexts:** Translating between languages with different formality structures complicates the process of maintaining the original tone.

4. Linguistic differences

• **Grammatical structures:** Languages have different syntax rules and sentence structures. Translating between languages with very different grammatical systems can make it hard to preserve the original sentence structure and flow.

• **Word Order and Emphasis:** Some languages play emphasis through word order, while others use grammatical particles or stress patterns. Maintaining emphasis and focus from the original text is not always straightforward.

5. Specialized terminology

• In fields like law, medicine, and engineering, texts often contain highly specialized terminology. Translators need not only linguistic skills but also subject-matter expertise to accurately convey the meaning of these terms.

6. Ambiguity in the Source Text

• Sometimes the source text itself can be ambiguous or poorly written, making it difficult to interpret the original meaning. Translators must make interpretive choices, which can impact how the text is understood in the target language.

7. Preserving Intent and Pragmatic Meaning

A German translation theorist, Koller worked on the concept of equivalent and adequacy. He categorized them into denotative, connotative, text-normative, pragmatic and formal equivalence. The difficulty in achieving adequacy is highlighted across these levels, as translators often struggle to balance the intended meaning with the cultural and contextual associations of the source text.

•**Contextual Meaning:** Words may have different meaning depending on the context, and sometimes literal translations do not capture the implied or pragmatic meaning.

•**Intended Audience:** Translating appropriately for the intended audience can be difficult if the translator is unfamiliar with cultural expectations and preferences of the target group.

8. Legal and Ethical Considerations

Some translations, especially in legal or medical contexts, carry significant ethical or legal implications. Any deviation or misinterpretation can have serious consequences, which places additional pressure on the translator to ensure complete accuracy and adequacy.

9. Time Constraints

Translators often work under tight deadlines, which can affect the depth of research or consideration they can give to complex passages. This can lead to compromises in translation adequacy when there is insufficient time to resolve difficult linguistic or cultural challenges.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

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