

## Lexical Typology Of Original And Translated Text And The Problem Of "Adequacy" Of Literary Translation In The Native And Foreign Translation Theory

Djabbarova Qizlarkhan, senior lecturer,  
Uzbek State World Languages University

**Abstract:** *As it's known that, the theory of translation of literary work occupies a special place among other areas of the general theory of translation. It should be noted that literary translation is characterized by its own peculiarities, by the specifics of the literary text, its semantic versatility, emotionality, appraisal, figurative structure.*

*In the present work, the problem of equivalence and adequacy of translations of original literary texts into Uzbek from the point of view of their lexical typology is developed. And also, due to insufficient study of the stylistic aspects of literary translation, in particular translation from English into Uzbek, and the need to rethink the concept of the adequacy of translating a literary text in an interdisciplinary aspect was analyzed.*

**Keywords:** *literary translation, comparative stylistics, semantic versatility, emotionality, equivalence, adequacy.*

### Introduction

As you know, between the theory of literary translation and stylistics there is a close interaction and interdependence, especially between the theory of literary translation and comparative stylistics [1]. Analyses of linguistic literature, as well as our own observations indicate that the stylistic aspects of translation represent the least studied area. At the same time, accounting for stylistic factors is one of the important parameters for achieving the adequacy of translation. Difficulties in translating a foreign language literary text arise in connection with:

- 1) with the problems of conveying the features of individual foreign words;

- 2) with lexical-stylistic and grammatical-stylistic issues of translation;
- 3) with the translation of stylistic devices;
- 4) with the transmission of the speech characteristics of the characters;
- 5) with the problems of conveying the individual style of the author.

Of particular interest in this regard is the translation of individual linguistic phenomena characteristic of the original language (metaphors, metonyms, comparisons, metaphorical epithets, allusions, antonomies, etc.), which present significant difficulties for the translator. This, as the researchers note, is due to the cognitive essence of figurative techniques as the main components of creating a conceptual picture of the world and author's modality. The stylistic device of lexical units, being implicit in its ontological essence, presents certain difficulties for the translator. This is due, first of all, to the phenomenon of a secondary nomination, characteristic of all languages, [2] but proceeding differently in different languages. In this regard, there are frequent cases when words equivalent at the level of the primary nomination become without equivalent or partially equivalent at the level of the secondary nomination.

The analysis of the language material revealed the following patterns of their translation of lexical units: preserving the image of the original (in whole or in part); with a complete replacement of the image of the original; with the loss of imagery.

One of the central issues of translation theory is the problem of determining the adequacy of translation. Problems of studying the adequacy of translation were considered in both domestic and foreign translation studies, including in the works of L.S. Barkhudarov, R. Bell, M. Baker, and E.A. Gutt, V.N. Komissarova, J. Catford, Yu.L. Naida, P.Nyumarka, N. Otadzhanova, Ya.I. Retsker, G. Saliamov, A.V. Fedorov, B. Khatim, A.D. Schweitzer et al. However, despite the close attention of scientists to the adequacy of the translation of a literary text, a number

of problems remain undeveloped or insufficiently studied. This is in particular due to the difficulties of translating figurative means from English into the Uzbek language, overcoming of which involves accessing the data of modern linguistic sciences.

Much attention in these works is given to lexical correspondences, the search for semantic identities and differences, the existing compensatory mechanisms in the texts of poetic translations.

The theoretical positions mentioned in these works were taken as a basis when considering the principles that determine the choice of lexical correspondences and translation decisions when transmitting poetic texts. As the literature review showed, one of the central problems of translation was and remains the question of the adequacy of translation, which is characterized by a high degree of complexity and ambiguity of definitions, both in domestic and foreign translation studies [3]. In a number of works, the terms “adequacy” and “equivalence” are regarded as synonyms [4], while there is another point of view, according to which the concepts indicated by these terms differ somewhat [5]. In the Uzbek theory of literary translation there is no single term for this concept. Different sources use the terms “adekvatlik”, “muqobillik”, “to‘liq tarjima”. In the foreign theory of translation, the opposite trend operates. The term “equivalence” is mainly used here, which means both “equivalence” and “adequacy”. J. Catford, J. Naida, P. Newmark, S. Bassnett-McGuire, E. Gutt and others fruitfully dealt with this issue. The most developed was the concept of Yu. Naida, who distinguished two varieties of equivalence: formal and dynamic. Formal equivalence is based on the preservation of the formal characteristics of the original in the translated text, while dynamic equivalence, on the contrary, is focused on the receptor, on a representative of another culture. The concept of

dynamic equivalence, advocated by J. Naida, was further developed in the works of P. Newmark, R. Bell, E. Gutta, M. Baker and others.

Despite the many existing theories of levels of equivalence and adequacy, this issue is still controversial. In our work, we consider the term “adequacy” of a translation, which, in contrast to the term “equivalence,” means that the translation meets the requirements and conditions of a particular act of interlanguage communication, and is also evaluative. In accordance with the meanings of the terms “equivalence” and “adequacy”, an adequate translation includes a certain degree of equivalence, but an equivalent translation may not be adequate.

In defining the concept of adequacy, a comprehensive linguistic approach is applied in line with the new directions of linguistics. It should be emphasized that in the second half of the 20th century, linguistics significantly expanded its area of interest: from exceptional attention to the development and structure of language systems, linguists turned to a wide range of problems that determine the possibility of using language as an instrument of thought, a means of verbal communication. As a result, new directions have emerged in linguistics, such as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, linguo-pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, linguoculturology, and gender linguistics. As Rarenko MB rightly notes, it was linguistics that could take up the theoretical understanding of modern translation activity, which was so necessary in connection with its new global scale, increased requirements for the quality of translations and the tasks of mass training of professional translators.

### **Methods of research**

In the course of the study, a complex technique was used, including the methods of comparative-comparative and semantic-stylistic analysis, as well as descriptive, contextual-situational, textual analysis. Along with traditional methods, the research also used new methods, such as the method of cognitive modeling and conceptual analysis, which allow us to simulate the deep semantics

of the text. Conceptual analysis involves the study of the interaction of human cognitions with superficial linguistic structures. In addition, the work uses elements of corpus analysis, which involves studying the contexts of the use of lexical units in the English language corpus.

The most significant and least studied issue in the transfer of the cognitive essence of translated units is the problem of the conceptual organization of knowledge in the processes of understanding and building language messages. The methodology for assessing the adequacy of cognitive information transfer on the basis of the cognitive model includes two stages: 1) cognitive modeling, which is carried out using the construction of cognitive maps of the translated unit and its translated correspondence. As the experience of a number of studies [5] shows, a cognitive map assumes the reflection of the lexicographic representation of the word meanings in explanatory, phraseological, etymological dictionaries, taking into account the associative connections of the word and compatible characteristics, the presentation of various kinds of knowledge structures: encyclopedic, mythological, historical, etc., reflection of the contextual meanings of the word.

### **Discussions**

An analysis of cognitive maps reveals conceptually significant features of lexical units; 2) a comparison of the cognitive maps of the translated unit and its translated correspondence, which identify the zones of correspondence, as well as the zones of the untranslated in the original language and brought from the target language. This analysis allows you to reasonably assess the adequacy of the translation. This technique can be illustrated by analyzing an example from the work of W. Shakespeare

*"She was false as water ..."* [6]

*Oqar suvdek betiyiq, beqaror edi* (translated by J. Kamala [7])

*Oqin Suvday, u aldamchi, va riyokor edi* (translated by G. Gulyama [8])

As noted earlier, at the first stage of cognitive analysis, cognitive maps of translatable units and their translational correspondence are compiled. An analysis of the cognitive map of the token “water” showed that water in English is more associated with a certain danger, as evidenced by a number of phraseological units of the English language (Compare: *to get into hot water - get into trouble, in deep waters - experiencing difficulty, misfortune, go through fire and water - undergo severe hardship and trials, in low waters - undergo financial difficulties*). This characteristic “water” is probably related to the geographical location and climatic conditions of Great Britain. The seas and oceans bring a lot of disasters: floods, heavy rains, etc. However, in the Uzbek language, the negative connotation is practically absent in the vocabulary “suv”.

As the analysis of the cognitive map of the “Suv” lexeme has shown, in the Uzbek language positive associations and the sign of “sacredness” are strengthened, which, in our opinion, is explained by the national-cultural features of the Uzbek language. The positively estimated characteristic of water in the Uzbek language is probably related to the dry climate of Uzbekistan, which from ancient times taught the people to value water as a source of life. This phenomenon is reflected in the Uzbek language and traditions, as evidenced by such phraseological units as “*suvdek aziz bo‘ling, suvdek serob bo‘ling*”, as well as national songs and prayers for water and rain, which have survived to this day. Therefore, in the translation “*false as water*” the adequate translation of the following values of the analyzed artistic comparison acquires conceptual significance: “*adulterated, deceitful, misleading, dangerous*”.

At the second stage of cognitive analysis, lexical units are compared with their translational correspondences. When comparing, zones of correspondences that are not translatable in the source language and are introduced from the target

language are identified. As the analysis showed, the specific features of the “water” token “*oqin, aldamchi, riyokor*” are preserved in G. Gulyam’s translation, where fluidity and deceitfulness of water are explicated, while in Kamal’s translation such characteristics of water as uncontrollability are enhanced, inconstancy: “*betiyiq, beqaror*”.

The factor of the social characteristics of the participants in a communicative act involves taking into account a wide range of attributes: class, profession, educational qualification, role relations. The factor of ethnic characteristics involves taking into account historical and national cultural traditions. An individual characteristic includes such features as gender, age, temperament, psychological and emotional state. So, for example, in O’Henry’s short story “The Gift of the Magi”, the heroine who cut her hair to buy a Christmas present for her husband is compared to *the boy who got away from school - ... her head was covered with tiny, close lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a truant schoolboy* [9].

The translation of this comparison into the Uzbek language seems inadequate to us, since the translation is distorted by the pragmatic attitude of the author: *Dellaning boshi xuddi sassiq popushakning tojiga o’xshadi qoldi ...* In the above context, the translator makes the addition of “*sassiq popushakning tojiga*”, a comparison that is missing in the original. This led to a distortion of the author’s modality, since the comparison with the crest of hoopoe has a negative meaning in the Uzbek language. Thus, the translator, based on the stereotypes of the Uzbek people and culture, creates a negative characterization of the character. However, the original lacks such a negative characterization of the character, which is confirmed by the context of “*look wonderfully*”.

## Conclusions



In this case, we observe the phenomenon of interference of two cultures, the introduction of a national picture of the world from SL to TL. As L.Venuti notes, the theory and practice of translation shows that the translator, acting as a language intermediary in interlanguage communication, should have a pragmatically neutral position and strive to ensure that the personal attitude does not affect the accuracy of the translation of the original text.

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