

ISSUES OF EQUIVALENCE OF TERMS

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Abstract: This article deals with questions of equivalent and non-equivalent lexicon in linguistics. In particular, the opinions expressed by linguists on this topical issue, the study of specific aspects of translatability have become important in the study of foreign languages. With bilingualism, it is impossible to come to the correct conclusion regarding the vocabulary wealth of this or that language. The reason is that naming a particular concept will depend on linguistic and extralinguistic factors that affect the language.

Keywords: the concept of equivalence and non-equivalence lexicon, lacuna, realia, random lacuna, transliteration.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola tilshunoslikda ekvivalent va ekvivalentsiz leksika masalalarini ko'rib chiqadi. Jumladan, tilshunoslarning bu dolzarb masala yuzasidan bildirgan fikrlari, tarjimashunoslikka oid o'ziga xos jihatlarini tadqiq etish xorijiy tillarini o'rganishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etib kelmoqda. Ikki tilni chog'ishtirish bilan u yoki bu tilning lug'at boyligi borasida to'g'ri hulosaga kelib bo'lmaydi. Sababi muayyan tushunchaga nom berish tilga ta'sir etadigan lingvistik va ekstralingvistik omillarga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ekvivalentlik va ekvivalentsiz leksika tushunchasi, lakuna, realiya, tasodifiy lakunalar, Transliteratsiya.

In linguistics, in recent years, in the process of integration with the countries of the world, the study of national-cultural characteristics of communication between people, universal linguistic features, and the specific aspects of verbal and non-verbal means in intercultural communication has become relevant in the study of foreign languages. In particular, the rapid development of science and technology has led to the introduction of many new concepts, words and expressions, and new terms related to translation studies from abroad into our lives. The concept of equivalent in linguistics was adopted in the 1960s as a concept related to French linguistics.

This term was introduced into Russian translation studies in the mid-20th century by A.D. Schweizer and is considered a somewhat complex term. In translation studies, researchers have different views on the degrees of equivalence and non-equivalence.

1 For example, according to V.N. Komissarov, an equivalent is another speech unit that can perform the function performed by one speech unit. The concept of "equivalent", the scientist writes, "reveals important features of translation and is one of the central concepts of modern translation studies.

2 However, the approaches to equivalence of V.Vinogradov, A.D. Schweizer, Ya.Resker, N.K.Garbovsky, A.O.Ivanov and other scientists differ slightly from each other. The theory of equivalence forms the basis for finding the most effective options for interlingual adaptation in the translation process and applying them to translation activities. The opposite of the relationship established between the source language and the target language is reflected in the equivalence relationship. Regarding equivalence, it should also be noted that if the current translation theory really emerged in the middle of the 20th century, then it is self-evident that its main category, "equivalence," also emerged at the same time.

3 The content of the concept embodied in the term “equivalence” requires determining the attitude of researchers working in different areas to it and also determining the relationship between another concept that is very close to the concept of equivalence in translation - the concepts of adequacy, reliability, accuracy, and precision. In Russian, the term equivalence, according to its lexical meaning, means something that is of equal value, equal meaning, equal power, and can completely replace one thing in relation to another. The ideas about equivalence in science are not homogeneous. In some cases, completely opposite ideas have arisen in this regard. For example, S. Vlahov, by “equivalence”, meant complete similarity between the semantics, connotation, and phonetics of the corresponding units of two languages within the framework of the content,

4. While R. Levisky believes that the terms “equivalence” and “adequacy” can be used interchangeably.

5 . V.G. Kostomarov says that “adequate translation” should be understood as a full-fledged translation, and equivalence as the totality of equivalence units in terms of content. Linguists of the world have not only studied the field of equivalence, but also paid special attention to the study of the lexicon without equivalents in the language. There have been opposing views on this issue. Russian linguists Kostomarov.V., Bazylev.V.N. state that the lexical layer of a word without equivalents is defined as words that cannot be compared with any foreign language lexical concepts.

6. We can get words that are not equivalent to foreign languages, because any language needs a layer of lexical units that express the events of a foreign culture. “Necessary words” are assimilated into other languages. However, many words that do not belong to the category of realism and historicism do not have full equivalents in other languages. This is due to differences in denotative or connotative semantics. For example, the Russian nouns дыз and дыз differ, on the one hand, from their English equivalent дыз, and on the other hand, from the scope of meaning. A reverse example: two English words in Russian bank "river bank" and кйррак "seashore" correspond to one word. This applies not only to nouns: for example, the Russian language distinguishes two colors in the color spectrum - кук and кук, and both signs are part of the national language. In many other languages of the world they correspond to one word (for example, English кук, French bleu /-е). The emotional-evaluative component of the meaning differs, for example, the Russian word зулян and the Tajik word офтоб with the same meaning differ: Tajiks, who live a significant part of the year under the scorching sun, perceive it not only as such. It is used in the meanings of desired, life-giving, but also hostile, cruel.

7 Each word has a special place in modern semantics, the history of its use, the context, and the worldview and culture of the peoples speaking this language. Thus, the names of feelings have their own semantics and connotations in different languages. The Russian word melancholic does not have a complete equivalent in European languages: For example, each of the English names for similar psychological states only approximately conveys its meaning and cultural origin. A separate problem is the translation of phraseology, primarily the category of idioms, since in their figurative semantics they are concentrated in the cultural features, worldview features and value orientations of native speakers¹.

8 In most studies, lacunarity is explained as the correspondence of a word combination in a second language to a word that is not lexified in one language. In our opinion, not every

¹ Telia V.N. Rus frazeologiyasi: semantik, pragmatik va lingvomadaniy jihatlar. - M., 1996 yil.

concept that cannot be expressed in words in a language can be expressed through a word combination, for example, concepts that create lacunae can be expressed using various means².

9 I.A.Sternin, Z.D.Popova, M.A.Sternina in their works give the combination of lacunar units with the expression of a unit without an equivalent. "A unit without an equivalent is a unit that exists in one language, but does not occur in another language. A lacuna is the presence in another language of a unit that does not exist in one language. Non-equivalent units and lacunas always appear in pairs. If there is a lacuna in one language, then there is a unit without an equivalent in the language being compared, or vice versa

Non-equivalent grammatical units exist as special grammatical translation problems. However, in most modern theoretical works and applications on translation theory, grammatical problems are not covered at all. This is because the translator does not encounter any difficulties in expressing the grammatical meanings of one language using another. If they do arise, then, oddly enough, these difficulties are small. The fact is that the grammatical structure of any language in one way or another reflects a system of logical connections, with the help of which we perceive and describe the world around us. This system of logical connections is universal and does not depend on the specific features of the language. Non-equivalent grammatical units exist as special grammatical translation problems. However, in most modern theoretical works and applications on translation theory, grammatical problems are not covered at all. This is because the translator does not have any difficulty in expressing the grammatical meanings of one language using another. With all this, linguistic competence lies not in the field of grammar, but in the field of translation, and there are special cases that require translation decisions. This type of problem arises when the grammatical meaning given in the target language is not available (unclear), i.e. there is no equivalent grammatical unit in the translation. Lexical units of the source language that do not have a corresponding lexical equivalent in the target language are called non-equivalent vocabulary. ³Non-equivalent vocabulary is a lexical unit of one language that "has neither a full nor a partial equivalent among the lexical units of another language." L.S. Barkhudarov divides lexical units into three large categories as non-equivalent vocabulary. Reality - words denoting things, concepts and situations that do not exist in the practical experience of speakers of another language, for example, names of national cuisine dishes, types of folk clothing, that is, objects of material and spiritual culture ⁴

The advantage of transliteration as a method of translating a non-equivalent dictionary is its reliability. By transliterating a word denoting a new, unfamiliar, and not yet sufficiently studied phenomenon, the translator essentially conveys only its "sound shell". The content side of the word is revealed only through the context. Thus, the translator avoids the need to interpret a new concept, as well as the risk of misinterpretation. In short, the grammatical structure of any language reflects in one way or another a system of logical connections, with the help of which we perceive and describe the world around us. This system of logical connections is universal and does not depend on the specific features of the language. Non-equivalent grammatical units exist as special grammatical translation problems. However, in most modern theoretical works

² Kostomarov.V.,1983,C.56.

³ Стернин И.А.,Попова З.Д., Стернина М.А. Лакуна и концепты.Сборник научных трудов – Благовещенск : Изд-во БГПУ,2003. – С.206.

⁴ Стернин И.А.,Попова З.Д., Стернина М.А. Лакуна и концепты.Сборник научных трудов – Благовещенск : Изд-во БГПУ,2003. – С.206.

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