EQUIVALENCE AT THE SPEECH LEVEL

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Abstract: *This article deals with equivalence when translating from one language to another at the speech level. The opinions of famous linguists and translators are given about this.*

Key words: *equivalence, degree, semantic proximity, intellectual, ethnolinguistic, commensurate, denotative, connotative, pause, compression, speech-thinking.*

One of the main tasks of the translator is to convey the content of the original as completely as possible, and, as a rule, the actual commonality of the content of the original and the translation is very significant.

It is necessary to distinguish between potentially achievable equivalence, which is understood as the maximum commonality of the content of two multilingual texts, allowed by the differences in the languages in which these texts are created, and translation equivalence - the real semantic similarity of the original texts and the translation, achieved by the translator in the process translation. The limit of translation equivalence is the maximum possible (linguistic) degree of preservation of the content of the original during translation, but in each individual translation the semantic proximity to the original approaches the maximum to varying degrees and in different ways [1,133].

The concept of dynamic equivalence was introduced into linguistics by the American scientist Yu. Naida.

Typically, the equivalence of a translation is established by comparing the source text with the target text. Yu. Naida suggests comparing the reactions of the recipient of the translated text and the recipient of the text in the source language (i.e., the reaction of the one who receives the message through a translator and the one who receives the text directly from a native speaker of the source language). If these reactions in their essential features (both intellectually and emotionally) are equivalent to each other, then the translation text is recognized as equivalent to the source text. It should be emphasized that the equivalence of reactions means their similarity, but not identity, which, obviously, is unattainable due to ethnolinguistic, national-cultural differences between representatives of different linguistic communities.

The concept of dynamic equivalence, in principle, corresponds to the concept of functional equivalence put forward by the Soviet linguist A.D. Schweitzer: "When translating the original message into another language, the translator compares the extra-linguistic reaction to the translated message on the part of its recipient with the

reaction to the original message of the recipient who perceives it in the original language" [2, 65].

Obviously, the problem of achieving an equivalent reaction in the recipient of the translation is most directly related to the problem of transmitting the content of the source text. This necessitates the need to clarify what elements it consists of. HELL. Schweitzer identifies four such elements:

- denotative (i.e., subject-logical) meaning associated with the designation of certain subject situations;

- syntactic meaning, determined by the nature of the syntactic connections between the elements of the statement, i.e., its syntactic structure;

- connotative meaning, i.e. co-meaning determined by the functional-stylistic and expressive coloring of a linguistic expression;

- pragmatic meaning, determined by the relationship between the linguistic expression and the participants in the communicative act (i.e., that subjective attitude to linguistic signs, to the text, which inevitably arises among people who use language in the process of communication). [2.66]

An important place in the concept of A.D. Schweitzer is occupied by the concept of communicative attitude and function of a speech product. The communicative attitude is determined by the goal pursued by the author of the statement. "This goal can be a simple communication of facts, the desire to convince the interlocutor, induce him to take certain actions, etc. The communicative attitude determines both the choice of certain linguistic means and their relative weight within the framework of a particular statement.

Considering a speech act from the point of view of its communicative setting, we can identify a number of functional characteristics in it, the consideration of which is of paramount importance for the translation process" [2,65]. To describe these characteristics A.D. Schweitzer uses the classification of speech functions created by R. Jacobson [3, 101]:

1) "referential" or "denotative function" – description of subject situations;

2) "expressive function", reflecting the speaker's attitude to the utterance;

3) "poetic function", focusing the attention of participants in a speech act on the form of a speech utterance (i.e., cases when the linguistic form of an utterance becomes communicatively significant);

4) "metalinguistic function" (when the rank of semantic elements is acquired by certain properties of a given language code; for example, when we are dealing with puns);

5) "phatic function" associated with establishing and maintaining contact between communicants.

As a rule, several functions are presented in a speech work, and the role of these functions is different. Elements of language that embody a dominant function are called functional dominant. From one speech work to another, from text to text,

functions and, accordingly, functional dominants change. Based on this, translation is seen as a process of finding a solution that meets a specific set of varying functional criteria.

The study of the specifics of oral translation is carried out in three main areas. The first aspect of the study deals with the factors influencing the translator's extraction of information contained in the original. Oral translation is the translation of oral speech into a foreign language; the perception of oral speech is characterized by short duration, one-time use and discreteness, and therefore the extraction of information in the translation process is carried out differently than in the visual perception of the text. The completeness of understanding depends on the rhythm, pausing (the number and duration of pauses), and the pace of speech; information is extracted in the form of separate portions as the chain of linguistic units unfolds in the speaker's speech; perception is carried out on the basis of "semantic reference points." The translator predicts the subsequent content of the text on the basis of already perceived "quanta" of information, clarifying his forecast in the process of further perception, which involves the accumulation and retention of previous information in memory. The theory of oral translation describes the psycholinguistic features and linguistic prerequisites of probabilistic forecasting in translation, its dependence on the relative semantic independence of minimal speech segments in different languages, as well as the nature of information loss during auditory perception of significant segments of speech. Factors that compensate for such losses are also described: knowledge of the subject and context of speech, which allows one to guess the content of what was missed, intonation, emotional coloring of speech, etc.

The second aspect of studying oral translation is related to considering it as a special type of speech in the TL. The theory of oral translation describes the specifics of the translator's oral speech, which differs from ordinary "non-translated" speech. The existence of distinctive features is determined by the fact that the translator's speech is focused on the original and is formed in the process of translation. During simultaneous translation, the speaking process proceeds parallel to the listening process (perception of the speaker's speech), although part of the translation is "spoken out" during pauses in the Source's speech. An important aspect of the linguistic description of simultaneous translation is to identify the size (duration) of the minimum interval between the beginning of the generation of the original segment and the beginning of the translation of this segment. The size of such an interval is determined by two series of linguistic factors. Firstly, it depends on the structural features of the foreign language, which determine the length of the speech segment within which the ambiguity of its constituent units is removed. For many languages, such a segment most often includes the structural basis of the SPO sentence (subject - predicate-object) and, first of all, the verb-predicate. Often the translator is forced to delay the beginning of the translation, waiting for the appearance of a verb in the speaker's utterance. Secondly, the size of the lag interval also depends on some

features of the structure of the TL, which determines the degree of dependence of the form of the initial elements of the utterance on its subsequent elements. For example, when translating the beginning of the Russian sentence "Friendship with the Soviet Union... (we deeply appreciate)" into English, the translator will have to wait until the Source pronounces the subject and predicate before starting to translate: We highly appreciate our friendship... In At the same time, translating the same sentence into German, he could begin translation after the very first words: Die Freundschaft mit der Sowjetunion... The size of the lag interval is also influenced by the existence in the TL of synonymous statements that differ in structure. Instead of waiting for a subject and predicate to appear in a Russian utterance, an English translator could immediately translate the beginning of the sentence as The friendship with the Soviet Union..., expecting to be able to use a different structure in the translation, for example: ... is of great value to us.

Within the framework of the special theory of oral translation, a number of other features of the translator's speech are noted. This includes slower articulation associated with so-called hesitational pauses, fluctuations in the choice of options, leading to a sharp increase (3 - 4 times) in the lag interval before erroneous options, as well as the total duration of pauses in relation to to the clear sound of speech. The translator's speech is less rhythmic, the simultaneous translator often speaks at an increased pace, trying to quickly "speak out" what has already been understood, and with consecutive translation, the speech rate is significantly reduced, since the translator understands his recording, restoring the content in his memory. ¬nie original. Particular attention in the theory of oral translation is paid to the regulatory requirements for the translator's speech, the implementation of which in extreme conditions of simultaneous and consecutive interpretation requires special efforts: ensuring clear articulation, uniform rhythm, correct placement of accents, mandatory semantic and structural completeness of phrases and other elements "presentation" of the translation, ensuring its full perception by listeners. The central aspect of studying oral translation is considering it as a special type of translation, i.e. as opposed to written translation. Here, the special theory of oral translation reveals both quantitative and qualitative features. In simultaneous translation, the volume (number of words) of the translation text depends on the length of the translated speech segments. When translating short phrases, the number of words in simultaneous translation is, on average, greater than in written translation, due to the greater number of elements of description and explanation. When translating long phrases, these values are leveled out, and when translating paragraphs and larger sections of text, simultaneous translation turns out to be less wordy, both due to the deliberate compression of the text during the translation process, and due to a certain number of omissions. A reduction in the volume of the translation text compared to a written translation of the same original is noted in all cases and during consecutive translation. The number of omissions increases with the speaker's rate of speech. Therefore, the

theory of oral translation pays special attention to the causes, methods and limits of speech compression. The need for compression is determined by the fact that the conditions of oral (especially simultaneous) translation do not always allow the content of the original to be conveyed as completely as in written translation. Firstly, with the fast pace of the speaker's speech, it is difficult for the translator to have time to pronounce the full text of the translation. Secondly, the speed of the speech-thinking process for each translator has its own limits, and he often cannot speak as quickly as a speaker. Thirdly, the hasty pronunciation of speech utterances often affects their correctness and completeness, as a result of which their perception by the translation receptor and the entire process of interlingual communication are disrupted. Speech compression during interpreting is far from an easy task. This is not just about omitting part of the original, but about compressing the translated message in such a way that all important elements of meaning are preserved. Compression becomes possible due to the information redundancy of speech. A statement often contains elements of information that duplicate each other, and during translation some of them can be omitted while maintaining the content of the message. For example, if the translator completely translated the question "When will this plan begin?" and he has to translate the answer "The implementation of this plan will begin in 1990," then he can compress it to "in the nineties." A statement may sometimes contain side information (politeness formulas, random remarks, deviations from the topic), the omission of which will not interfere with the implementation of the main task of communication. In some cases, the communication situation makes it unnecessary to transmit some part of information in verbal form and thus allows for a reduction of information during translation.

Message compression during translation is a variable value. It depends on the rate of speech of the speaker and on the relationship between the structures of the FL and TL. The theory of oral translation describes speech compression techniques for each pair of languages using both structural and semantic transformations. The most typical methods of compression are synonymous replacements of phrases and sentences with shorter words, phrases and sentences, replacement of the full name of an organization, state, etc. abbreviation or shortened name (The United Nations - UN), replacing the combination of a verb with a verbal noun with a single verb denoting the same action, process or state as the noun being replaced (to render assistance - help), omitting the connector ny elements in the phrase (the policy pursued by the United States - US policy), replacing the subordinate clause with a participial or prepositional phrase (When I met him for the first time - at the first meeting with him), etc. When a speaker speaks quickly, the use of various methods of speech compression can reduce the translation text by 25 - 30% compared to a written translation of the same original [20, p. 132-148].

An important section of the theory of interpreting is the study of the nature of equivalence achieved in various types of such translation. As already indicated, during

oral translation there is sometimes a loss of information compared to the level of equivalence established during written translation. The observed deviations are reduced to omissions, additions or erroneous substitutions of information contained in the original. Each type of deviation includes smaller categories that differ in the degree of importance of the untransmitted or added information. Omissions include: 1) omission of an insignificant single word, mainly an epithet; 2) omission of more important and larger units, associated with the translator's misunderstanding of part of the text; 3) omission of part of the text due to the restructuring of the text structure during translation; 4) omission of a significant part of the text due to the translation lagging behind the speaker's speech. Additions are classified according to the nature of the added redundant elements: individual qualifiers, additional explanations, clarifying connections between statements, etc. And, finally, errors are divided according to the degree of importance: a small error in the translation of a single word, a gross semantic error in the translation from a useful word, a small error due to a minor change in structure, a gross semantic error due to a significant change in structure, etc. When assessing the quality of oral translation, the specifics of the oral form of communication are taken into account: with direct contact between communicants, establishing equivalence at a lower level in some cases does not interfere with their mutual understanding, which to a certain extent compensates for the loss of information in the process of oral translation . These two methods of classifying translations (by the nature of the translated text and by the form of perception of the original and creation of the translation text) are based on different principles, and the types of translation identified in each of them, naturally, do not coincide. Theoretically, any type of text can be translated either orally or in writing. In practice, however, the specifics of oral translation impose certain restrictions on the degree of complexity and volume of translated texts, which in a certain respect is related to their functional and genre characteristics.

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