



The Concept of Equivalents in Translation

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Concentration:

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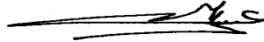
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Abstract

This research paper aims to identify the best approach to achieving equivalents in translation. Through an extensive analysis of various translation methodologies, the study reveals that the Pym approach, which is divided into two categories: natural and directional, emerges as the most effective approach. The natural approach focuses on maintaining the original meaning and style, while the directional approach emphasizes adapting the translation to the target culture and audience. By combining these two approaches, translators can strike a balance between faithfulness to the source text and cultural adaptation. The findings of this research shed light on the significance of the Pym approach in achieving accurate and culturally appropriate equivalents in translation.

Chapter one

1. Introduction

The research discusses equivalence in translation. There is no one specific definition for equivalence and many linguistics and scholars define or look at equivalence from various points of view such as Anthony Pym, Peter Newmark, Mona Baker, and many more. Moreover, equivalence is the basis and the heart of translation and this research will explore them further and deeper. Translators need to know the available approaches and methods of translation Oh move. Collecting this information to compare them would help decide the best method to use during translation. There might be more than one good approach, but it might also depend on the translated text type. Furthermore, the purpose of this paper is to provide a critical assessment of the most influential equivalence theories proposed by specialists in the field. As mentioned, there are so many theories and many scholars have tried to find the best approach or definition for equivalence. The provided data will help to understand equivalence better. Language is a play on words and the way humans communicate with each other. From the time we are babies, we are exposed to our caregivers explaining the world to us verbally. Using language, we can describe our surroundings, feelings, and things. Therefore, it is undeniable that speech plays a crucial part in everyday life. In translation, there are the source and target languages. Here, equivalence involves an attempt to convert the content while retaining the context and meaning of the original. Many view languages as having equivalent words, and that translating from one to another simply involves finding a match. That cannot be farther from the truth. Due to cultural, social, and historical differences, languages evolve in many contrasting directions. Therefore, it might be challenging to find equating words in German and English, for example. Take the word *schadenfreude*, which means “the pleasure someone derives from another person’s misfortune.” That’s eight words to describe a single one!

In language, one word might have several different meanings. Take the word “mobile,” which can mean phone, movement, or flexibility. To maintain translational equivalence, it’s crucial to properly understand the context of the word. In failing to do so, there will be a breakdown in communication. Imagine being on holiday in France, unable to understand the lovely French language. You might be able to survive with a translation app on your mobile phone. However, when a Parisian says, “Trop zarb, ton idée,” and you proceed to find the English equivalent, what do you get? “Too zarb, your idea.” Of course, only a local would be able to tell you that “zarb” is a play on words, more accurately a contraction of an inversion of the word *bizarre*.

Keeping the spirit of the original text is paramount. A literal translation is practically useless when the meaning behind the words is not upheld. Equivalence only works when you have a deep understanding of what the source content is trying to convey. It doesn’t simply cover the meaning of the content but the tone and style of the delivery. This is something that machines simply cannot grasp, thus culminating in a flat translation devoid of appeal.

To understand the process of language translation, one must have a good grasp of equivalence. This core concept of translation is how humans from opposite corners of the world connect. This notion of equivalence and equivalent effect in translation studies has been the revolve of a heated debate among linguistics and researchers. Bassnett (1991: 25) describes equivalence as "a much-used and abused term in translation studies", while Mary Snell Homby (1990: 80) regards it as a highly controversial concept that, despite a heated debate of over twenty years, was never satisfactorily defined in its relevance to translation. Equivalence, however, remains the most prominent concept within the field of translation studies owing to the circularity of its definition: "equivalence is supposed to define translation, and translation in turn defines equivalence" (Pym 1992: 37). It is the unique intertextual relation that only translations among all conceivable text types are expected to show.

Chapter two

2. Literature Review

The concept of equivalence has always been the subject of study and reflection among translational science experts and scholars due to its importance and cruciality, as the search for the best equivalent linguistic element in the target language can often require arduous work and commitment. The goal is to identify that term or expression that reproduces the content (or meaning) as semantically similar as possible to that expressed in the source language, but with a different form (or signifier). Therefore, equivalence represents the solution for professional translators, the point of balance between two opposites which are, on the one hand, the best possible accuracy with respect to the source text, and on the other hand, linguistic accuracy, according to the context, in the target language. The greatest challenge for a professional translator, therefore, is to identify the best linguistic equivalences and then choose the one that best suits the text, according to its context.

Therefore, equivalence represents the solution, the point of balance between two opposites which are, on the one hand, the best possible accuracy with respect to the source text, and on the other hand, linguistic accuracy, according to the context, in the target language.

F. Di Tommaso – Certify Translations

Often, in fact, a lexical choice or a syntactic construction may be the perfect equivalent in a given textual context, but not accurate enough in a different textual context. Furthermore, cultural, social and political differences that are reflected in languages make it difficult to find the right linguistic equivalent, due to the lack of a perfect correspondence in terms of form between the two languages. Clearly, the type of language and the register represent two significant factors, which, together with context, lead to circumscribe the translation choice into a limited number of linguistic solutions, among which the translator will select the most suitable one for the text in terms of equivalence. In this way, in the light of their experience and research in the field, professional translators are able to reproduce the best linguistic solution, which results in a better accuracy of the target text, but always in consideration of and complying with the message conveyed by the source text. This is equivalence in translation: accuracy both with respect to the translated text and the source text.

Consequently, the search for the perfect equivalences cannot be separated from a careful and meticulous research work, made possible thanks to linguistic resources: specialized vocabularies and glossaries, corpora, termbases, translation memories. Linguistic resources are the matrix, the beginning of the whole translation process. Without a thorough research of linguistic sources, the translation process does not adhere to the principles of accuracy. Translation is based on equivalence. Equivalence can only be found through research. The translator, therefore, is primarily a researcher, who brings to life the interconnection and communication between languages.

Expert translators, on the strength of their skills win every challenge and always offers the reader the most accurate linguistic form, according to its best equivalence to the source text. The most skilled translators are those who offer the reader an accurate text on all levels of language, giving life to a new text, which at the same time is linked to the original text by a thin and invisible thread. This thread, which is essential to give life to a translation product, is the equivalence ratio. In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, John Catford produced another definition of equivalence (Catford, 1965, p. 20) (13): “[...] the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). “He added later (p. 27):” A textual translation equivalent, then, is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed, by methods described below, to be equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). “ His method was to change part of a sentence in the original, or just a word of it, to see what was changed in the translation for that same part of the text. The modified part was then the equivalent. He applied this method only to simple examples, however, as pointed out by Mary Snell-Hornby (1988, p. 19-20) (14), and his concept of equivalence remained rather vague and difficult to circumscribe, which Snell-Hornby did not fail to mention. If a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning/message encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another, then these two units are considered to be equivalent. The domain of equivalents covers linguistic units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, idioms, and proverbs. So, finding equivalents is the most problematic stage of translation. It is worth mentioning, however, that it does not mean that the translator should always find one-to-one categorically or structurally equivalent units in the two languages, that is, sometimes two different linguistic units in different languages carry the same function. For example, the verb "happened" in the English sentence "he happens to be happy" equals the adverb "etefaghan" (by chance) in the Persian sentence: "u etefaghan khosh hal ast".

The translator, after finding out the meaning of an SL linguistic form, should ask himself/herself what the linguistic form is in another language—TL—for the same meaning to be encoded. Equivalence in translation has been seen in the last four decades as theoretically untenable. Nevertheless, a major part of the activity of terminology management inevitably involves a theory of equivalence in meaning. If recent theoretical developments in Translation Studies have gradually moved away from the concept of equivalence, or at least of narrow equivalence, the ideas of alignment, parity and sameness which underlie all contemporary translation technology seem to go against the grain of these theoretical evolutions. Even though translation theory has paid relatively little attention to terminology management, the activity plays a vital role in professional translation practice today globally, relying heavily, as it does, in the very notion of equivalence which translation theory has a contention for (Gentzler, 2001). In this way, the two are intrinsically linked. This study analyses the complexities involving high-end technology, in particular the management of terminological data, in relation to the concept of equivalence. The paper will consider some of the methods by which linguistic features in different languages can correspond to each other, stand for one another, or recreate each other's meaning using, amongst other theories, Roman Jakobson's linguistic theory to illustrate my argument. Jakobson (1959) is adamant that there is no regularly complete equivalence between words in different languages, since cross-linguistic distinctions, which underscore the idea of equivalence, hinge around compulsory grammatical and lexical form. The author shall argue that linguistic equivalence is indeed impossible. For meaning or content to be 'equivalent' in Source Text and Target Text, the words, terms or 'code-units' would have necessarily to be dissimilar, being as they are, part of two distinct sign systems. In addition, the author suggests that any attempt to define either the study or the process of translation in terms of linguistic equivalence, i.e. words or linguistic signs which have 'equal value' in ST and TT is bound to be restricted. Such dogmatism has limited place in Translation Studies if it is to be taken in isolation, excluding other important theoretical and pragmatic approaches to language, context, meaning and translation.

Assumed Equivalence

Anthony Pym indicated[OA1] that there is no such thing as perfect equivalence between languages, and it is always assumed equivalence. Pym makes the very interesting move of dividing equivalence theories into two kinds, natural equivalence and directional equivalence. For Natural equivalence theory, Pym discusses that what people say in one language can have the same value when translated into another language. Natural equivalence should not be affected by directionality as it should be the same whether translated from language A into language B or the other way around. A translated text is considered a natural equivalence when the equivalents are presumed to exist before the act of translating. On the other hand, Directional equivalence is created by the translator by making choices between available alternatives. According to Pym, all theories recognizing different kinds of equivalents are directional equivalents. The translator is actively going to create something new in the target language and culture which will maintain an equivalence relationship regardless of whatever existed before the act of translating. (Pym, 2012) (Panou, 2013, p. 5).

A comparative stylistic analysis

Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, released *Styliste Comparée du Français et de la Anglais* (1958), a comparative stylistic analysis of the various translation tactics and procedures employed in French and English. They distinguish between direct and oblique translation in the English edition, which was initially published in 1995, with the former referring to literal translation and the latter to free translation. Furthermore, they propose seven procedures, the first three of which are covered by direct translation and the other four by oblique translation. These methods include borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. It is suggested, that equivalency is considered as a technique in which the same situation as in the original is recreated but alternative phrasing is employed. "Through this procedure, it is claimed that the stylistic impact of the source-language (henceforth SL) text can be maintained in the target-language (henceforth TL) text. Hence, when dealing with proverbs, idioms, and clichés, equivalence is sought at the sense level, not image. For example, the idiom *comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles* meaning literally like a dog in a set of skittles could be translated like a bull in a china shop (cited in Munday, 2001, p. 58). Furthermore, they regard "full equivalents" as necessary and sufficient criteria for equivalent expressions between language pairs to be appropriate for inclusion in a bilingual dictionary. Nonetheless, they recognized the fantasy of such a statement

by conceding that glossaries and idiomatic expression collections are not exhaustive. In other words, simply generating an equivalent of a statement in the SL text in a dictionary or glossary does not enough or ensure a proper translation because the context around the term in question is equally crucial in determining the translation technique used. They end by arguing that the requirement for equivalences is determined by the situation. As a result, translators are recommended to examine the status of the ST to come up with a solution. (Panou, 2013, p.2)

Romana Jakobson “maintains that there are three kinds of translation, that is, intralingual (rewording or paraphrasing within one language), interlingual (rewording or paraphrasing between two languages), and intersemiotic (rewording or paraphrasing between sign systems). It is an interlingual translation that has been the focus of translation studies.” A closer examination of the aforementioned ideas on equivalence reveals some similarities between Vinay and Darbelnet's theory of translation and Jakobson's. They both claim, using a linguistic approach, that translation is possible despite cultural or grammatical disparities between SL and TL. They acknowledge both the importance of the translator's role and the limitations of the linguistic approach, allowing the translator to rely on other procedures to ensure a more effective and comprehensive rendering of the ST message in the target (Panou, 2013, p.2).

2.4 Mona Baker “She argues that equivalence is a relative notion because it is influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors”. Her book is structured around various categories of equivalence, that is at the level of word, phrase, grammar, text, and pragmatics. As a result, concepts like grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence occur. More specifically, there is a distinction between word-level and above-world level equivalency. On the other hand, Werner Koller distinguishes five different types of equivalence which are: denotative equivalence involving the extralinguistic content of a text, connotative equivalence relating to lexical choices, text-normative equivalence relating to text types, pragmatic equivalence involving the receiver of the text or message, and, finally, formal equivalence relating to the form and aesthetics of the text. (Panou, 2013, pp. 3–4)

2.5 The translation techniques and the strategies

By definition, translation is a process that deals with meaning across language boundaries. The essential mission of translation "lies in the preservation of 'meaning' across different languages" (House, 1977). In this context, Newmark (1981) argues that through acquiring more knowledge about the process of translation and conducting more research about meaning across cultures, the

knowledge about the process of translation would be enriched so that it could be made more adequate in rendering texts across cultures. Furthermore, Larson (1984: 3) states that translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the 'receptor language' and its cultural context. The above mentioned definitions would raise the issue of translation problems. The term 'translation problems' has been first initiated by Eugene Nida (1964:91) who used it to refer to any difficulty that may confront a translator. In addition, Ghazala (1995: 18) states that, it is "any difficulty which makes us stop translating to think about it, rewrite it, or use a dictionary to check the meaning of a word, etc." However, M. Enani: (2000: 309) distinguishes between the 'translation problem' and the 'translation difficulty'. He believes that "the difficulty in translation is personal, it differs from one translator to another, Translation is usually used to translate written and spoken texts in the source language into their equivalents in the target language. So the purpose of translation in general is to introduce different types of texts into the other language, such as religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts, and thus they will become available to a greater number of readers.

The disparity between languages is one of the main obstacles in translation. The larger the gap between the source language and the target language, the more difficult it becomes to transfer content between them. The disparity between them is not only due to linguistic differences, but also to cultural differences.

1. Technical procedures:

A- Analysis of the source language and the target language.

B- Study the source language text comprehensively before translating it.

T- Make grammatical and semantic decisions regarding the approximate equivalent.

2. Regulatory procedures:

That is, conducting a continuous evaluation of the submitted translation and comparing it with another translation of the same text by other translators, as well as verifying the effectiveness of the translated text in conveying information through the target language speakers' evaluation of the text's accuracy and effectiveness.

The translation methods as described by the linguist (Newmark) are as follows:

1. Word-for-word translation: That is, the translation is at the word level, where the words are translated with their meanings outside the context, and the grammatical structure of the sentences is kept as it is in the source language.
2. Literal translation: That is, the translation is again at the word level, where the words are translated with their meanings outside the context, but the grammatical structure is converted to what is closest to the target language.
3. Translation identical to the original: that is, the focus is on meaning through context within the constraints of the grammatical structures of the target language.
4. Semantic translation: It differs from identical translation in that it takes into account the aesthetic value in the source language text.
5. Adaptive translation: It is the freest type and is generally used in poetry and theatrical literature, where the theme, characters, and plot are preserved, and the culture of the source language is transformed into the culture of the target language.
6. Free translation: resulting in a text in the target language that differs from the source language text in form, style, and content.
7. Idiomatic translation: Idiomatic expressions used in the target language text are used, knowing that the source language text does not contain them.
8. Connective translation: The focus is on the contextual meaning, so that the text in the target language is easy to understand and read.

Chapter three

Methodology

This part discusses the methodological choices underlying this research. This will comprise the research aim and the research objectives and questions that guide this aim. This chapter aims to elaborate on the data collection and analysis method that has been used in this research. The research used a quantitative method. After reading many theories about equivalence, three have been chosen. The chosen theories will be discussed further in detail in the next chapters. The three theories are done by the scholars: Anthony Pym, Roman Jakobson, and Peter Newmark. Investigating such an argumentative topic would help translators accomplish good work and raise their capabilities in translation.

The researcher had read different theories and many papers about equivalence. The data have been gathered and carefully chosen to be suited for this research purpose. The data have been collected online using online tools. Further information are collected through survey among people in the field of translation. The methodology for the research would be quantitative as it explores facts and lots of data are available. For this research paper, three theories from different scholars will be chosen to discuss and compare. Using correct, appropriate, and suitable data might make translators' missions and tasks much easier. The main concern is not whether equivalence is important but whether there is an approach better or better than the others. As known without equivalence translation wouldn't exist. Accordingly, some previous theories done by other researchers will be used to support, strengthen, and connect the ideas. The collected data or theories about equivalence from different scholars will properly be analyzed and criticized, compared or to express an opinion about certain chosen theories about equivalence. Translators need to know the available approaches and methods of translation. Collecting this information to compare them would help decide the best method to use during translation. There might be more than one good approach, but it might also depend on the translated text type. Furthermore, the paper will investigate the mentioned issue and find the answer. The significance of this study. The aims and objectives of this study are to review the theory of equivalence as interpreted by some of the most innovative theorists in this field—Vinay and Darbelnet, Jakobson, Nida, and Taber, Catford, House, and finally Baker. These theorists have studied equivalence in the translation process, using different approaches, and have provided fruitful ideas for further study on this topic. Their theories will be analyzed in chronological order so that it will be easier to follow the evolution of this concept. These theories can be substantially divided into three main groups. In the first there are those translation scholars who are in favour of a linguistic approach to translation and who seem to forget that translation in itself is not merely a matter of linguistics. When a message is transferred from the SL to the TL, the translator is also dealing with two different cultures at the same time. This particular aspect seems to have been taken into consideration by the second group of theorists who regard translation equivalence as being essentially a transfer of the message from the SC to

the TC and a pragmatic/semantic or functionally oriented approach to translation. Finally, other translation scholars seem to stand in the middle, such as Baker for instance, who claims that equivalence is used 'for the sake of convenience—because most translators are used to it rather than because it has any theoretical status' (quoted in Kenny, 1998:77). The reasons behind choosing this topic THAT The misunderstanding that surrounds the equivalence of meaning can be explained through a rigorous study of the process of linguistic meaning from a translational perspective. Indeed, many factors enter into the construction of the meaning of an utterance. The meaning of an utterance depends not only on its relation to the system of the language in question but also on its relation to the linguistic and social context. The fact that each language subjects the world and human experience to a particular organization induces problems of inter-referentiality. The same words do not refer to the same facts in different languages and countries. Meaning often results from textual elements that emerge from culture, history, or ideology[OA1].

3. 1 Sampling Methods

Thirty-two participants from our certified translators here in our country attempted to conduct the survey, and were reached through the researchers' personal contacts on social media. There was no direct contact with the participants. The identity of the participants is unknown, as the purpose of the survey was to collect data and did not include any private information. The survey included four questions mainly to indicate participants' knowledge of the research topic and directly ask about participants' opinion on the topic discussed.

3.2 Reflection and Summary

After analyzing the data, We must focus on the best approach rather than on discussing the concept of equivalence, The concept of equivalence is believed to be a central issue in translation although its definition, importance and [OA1] applicability in the field of translation theory have caused heated disputes. Many theories about the concept of equivalence have been developed in this field in the past fifty years. Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, Jakobson, 1959, Nida and Taber, 1982, Catford, 1965, House, 1977, Baker, 1992. Indeed, "equivalence" has provided a useful theoretical and practical basis for translation processes. However, the idea of equivalence has also been criticized as "asymmetric, directional, subject-free, unfashionable, imprecise and indefinite" (Bolaños, 2005, Snell-Hornby, 1988, Nord, 1997).

This paper argues that if equivalence is the essence of translation, then non-equivalence constitutes an equally legitimate concept in the translation process. The rationale for this position is that languages express or organize the world differently because "languages do not simply name

existing categories, but express their own categories” (Culler, 1976, p. 21). The lack of equivalence in translation was also discussed and proven with evidence and examples in the translation process from Arabic to English, a point that has not been adequately addressed in research that has dealt with equivalence. Many researchers have discussed equivalence in translation mainly from English to Arabic (Ghazala, 2004). These two languages belong to two different cultures and therefore provide good evidence of the possibility of translating what is sometimes referred to as “untranslatable” due to unequivalence or incommensurability. For example, Arabic is rich in culture-specific terms and concepts that have no equivalent in English. However, these terms can be translated into English using one of the proposed non-equivalence translation strategies to communicate their conceptual and cultural meanings to English-speaking readers (Baker, 1992). In such cases, I argue that equivalence or translation using equivalence is not necessarily the best strategy, that is, it does not produce a meaningful rendering of the source term [ST] to the target term [TT]. Alternatively, intentionally using inequality results in a “better” translation. Unparity becomes more important than parity. In other words, “inequality” becomes more equal than “parity.” It is a better strategy in these cases. Hence, it is quite legitimate to discuss asymmetry and its applicability in translating culture-specific terms and concepts including idioms, metaphors and proverbs.

Chapter four

Findings and discussion

When it comes to the best approach in translation, Anthony Pym's approach stands out. As mentioned, his method emphasizes accuracy, cultural understanding, and effective communication. By considering these factors, Pym's approach ensures that the translated content captures the essence and meaning of the original text. It also facilitates better cross-cultural understanding, making it an excellent choice for translation work. He divided equivalents into two kinds, natural equivalence and directional equivalence. Anthony Pym's approach to translation is highly regarded, by prioritizing these aspects, Pym ensures that the translated text maintains the intended meaning and cultural nuances of the original. This approach is especially important when dealing with complex or nuanced content, as it allows for a more faithful representation in the target language. By considering these factors, Pym's approach enhances cross-cultural understanding and fosters effective communication between different language speakers. It's a valuable framework for achieving high-quality translations.

When it comes to culture, a good translation takes into account the cultural context of both the source and target languages. This includes understanding cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and even social norms. By considering these cultural nuances, the translator can ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience and accurately reflects the intended meaning of the original.

Being faithful to the original text means capturing not only the literal meaning but also the tone, style, and intention behind it. This requires a deep understanding of the source language and the ability to convey the same message in the target language. A faithful translation preserves the author's voice and maintains the emotional impact of the original text.

By paying attention to both cultural aspects and faithfulness to the original, translators can bridge the gap between languages and cultures, allowing for effective communication and understanding across borders.

Effective communication is a key aspect of translation. It involves conveying the intended message in a clear and understandable way, while considering the target audience. A translator must not only accurately translate the words but also ensure that the message is culturally appropriate and resonates with the readers. By prioritizing effective communication, translators facilitate understanding and bridge language barriers. They strive to convey the same emotions, ideas, and intentions as the original text, allowing readers to connect with the content on a deeper level. effective communication is essential in translation as it enables cross-cultural understanding and ensures that the translated text accurately conveys the meaning and impact of the original. It plays a vital role in breaking down language barriers and fostering global communication.

to sum it all up, Anthony Pym's approach to translation focuses on accuracy, cultural understanding, and effective communication. By considering these factors during the Translation and using Pym method a translator can establish a high quality translated text as close as it could be to the original.

Data Analysis

When we say that something is translatable, in a sense, it means that a certain degree of equivalence of the source text can be achieved in the target language. Contrarily, when we say that something is untranslatable, it means that no equivalence of the source text can be realized in the target language. In other words, the limitations of translatability are just caused by the necessity of equivalence in translation.

(Catford, 93) If translation were not to seek equivalence, there would be no limitation of translatability, and any translated text can be regarded as a correct version of the original text. Therefore, we can say that the existence of limitations of translatability well demonstrates the necessity of equivalence in translation. Likewise, the difficulty of translation sometimes arises from the necessity of equivalence in translation. It is generally agreed that translation is more difficult than original creation, and this mainly results from the requirement of equivalence in translation. In the original creation, the author is free to say whatever he wants to say and say it in whatever ways he prefers to. In translation, however, the translator does not have the freedom, because he has to say what the author has said in the original text and say it in more or less the same manner as the original author has done. Liu Zhongde, a Chinese professor, argues:

Responses cannot be edited

Equivalents in Translation

This survey aims to investigate the best approach to find equivalents in Translation. The research conducts three theories from scholars in the field and your answers would help to complete the research.

Answering won't take more than TWO minutes of your time.

About the theories:

1- Anthony Pym divides equivalence theories into two kinds, natural equivalence and directional equivalence.

2- Romana

Jakobson maintains that there are three kinds of translation, that is, intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic.

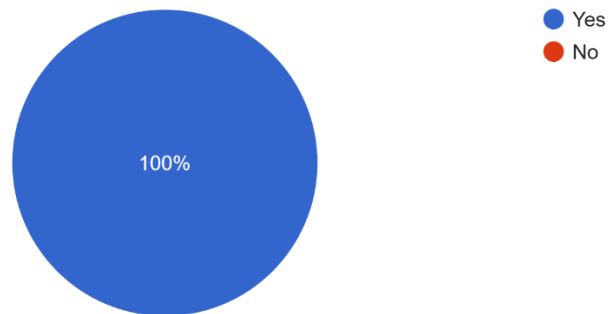
3- Peter

Newmark distinguishes translation types to semantic and communicative translation, respectively.

* Indicates required question

Are you a Student or Specialist in the field of Translation?

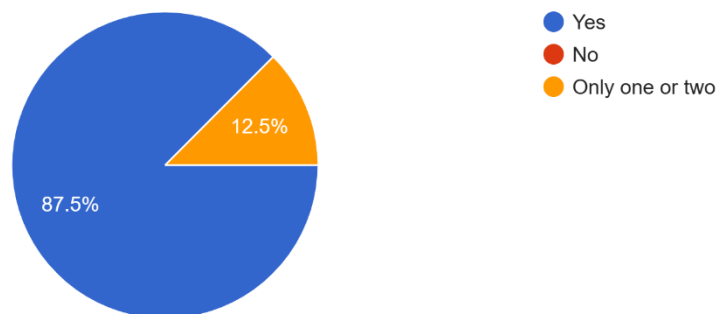
32 responses



The first graph shows that all the participant are either students or specialists in the field of translation. The percentage show that all the participants 100% answered yes to this particular question.

Are you familiar with the following scholars: Anthony Pym, Roman Jakobson, and Peter Newmark ?

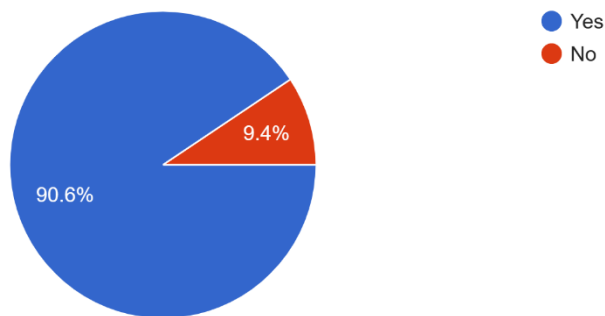
32 responses



The above graph shows that most of the participants had knowledge of all the involved scholars. Although 12.5% did know one or two of the scholars. However, there were no one answered 'no'.

Do you know their theories about equivalents?

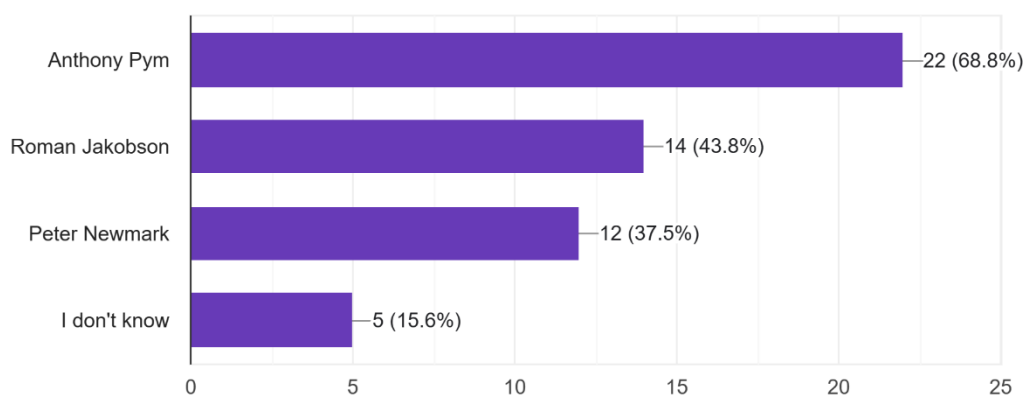
32 responses



As shown, only 9.4% did not know the theories. However, the majority which includes 90.6% of the participants did know the scholars' theories.

Which one you think is the better approach to find equivalents? You may select more than one.

32 responses



Finally, as the graph shown, the majority of the participants which includes 68.8% that Antony Pym theory is the best approach in translation to find equivalents. The next better approach according to the survey with 43.8% acceptability is Roman Jakobson approach. Then 37.5% of the participants agreed that Peter Newmark approach is the better in translation. However, 15.6% of the participants did not know what is the best approach to use.

3. Conclusion

During the translation process, professional translators are constantly faced with a crucial challenge, one of the cornerstones of translational science: the search for equivalence. After an in-depth study of equivalent translation methods proposed by Roman Jakobson, Anthony Pym, and Peter Neumark, it has been determined that Pym's approach emerges as the superior method. Pym's comprehensive framework, which emphasizes both linguistic accuracy and cultural adaptation, proves to be highly effective in achieving accurate and culturally appropriate equivalents. By considering the nuances of both the source and target languages, Pym's approach ensures that the intended meaning and cultural context are preserved in the translation process. The findings of this research highlight the significance of Pym's approach in bridging the gap between languages and cultures, ultimately enhancing effective communication and cross-cultural understanding in translation. Throughout the research, the comparison between Roman Jakobson, Anthony Pym, and Peter Neumark's methods revealed the strengths of each approach. However, it became evident that Pym's approach stands out as the better method for achieving equivalents in translation.

4. Works Cited

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