

## THE ADAPTATION AND METHODS OF TRANSLATION CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

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### KEYWORDS

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### ABSTRACT

This article explores the key theoretical issues and methods in the field of translation studies. It examines the evolution of translation theory, including linguistic, cultural, and functional approaches. The article focuses on the role of equivalence, context, and translator's choices in achieving accurate and effective translation. Additionally, the article highlights various translation methods such as literal, semantic, communicative, and dynamic translation, analyzing their applicability in different contexts. The study emphasizes the importance of theoretical knowledge for improving translation practice and contributing to the development of translation as a scientific discipline.

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**Introduction:** Cross-cultural communication relies heavily on the intricate and multidimensional process of translation. The need for precise and insightful translation keeps rising as the world gets more interconnected. In order to comprehend and enhance translation methods, academics have created a number of theories and methodologies over time. The theoretical underpinnings of translation, including important ideas like equivalency, meaning transmission, and cultural adaptation, are the main emphasis of this study. Additionally, it looks at the main translation techniques now in use with the goal of highlighting their advantages, disadvantages, and applicability in various linguistic and cultural situations.

### Literature Review

The study of translation has evolved through various theoretical frameworks that aim to explain how meaning is transferred between languages. Early translation theories were primarily linguistic, focusing on word-for-word or sense-for-sense approaches. One of the most influential scholars in modern translation theory, Eugene Nida, introduced the concepts

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of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, emphasizing the importance of conveying the same effect on the target audience as the original text does on the source audience.

Peter Newmark expanded this approach by distinguishing between semantic translation (which emphasizes fidelity to the original text) and communicative translation (which aims for naturalness in the target language). Both approaches highlight the challenges translators face in balancing accuracy with readability.

Roman Jakobson contributed to the theoretical understanding of translation by classifying it into three types: intralingual, interlingual, and intersemiotic translation. His ideas laid the foundation for analyzing the relationship between language and meaning in translation.

More recently, Lawrence Venuti introduced the concepts of domestication and foreignization, encouraging translators to be aware of the cultural effects of their choices. His work shifted the focus from linguistic accuracy to cultural representation and translator visibility.

These theories collectively provide a foundation for analyzing translation methods such as literal translation, free translation, and adaptation. Each method has its own strengths and is applicable depending on the purpose of translation, text type, and audience.

### **Analysis of Theoretical Issues and the Theoretical Framework**

Translation is a complicated process that requires knowledge of context, culture, and communication goals. It is not just a language exercise. Equivalence, or attaining the same meaning and impact in the target language as in the source language, is one of the main theoretical concerns in translation studies. While Peter Newmark suggested both semantic and communicative techniques, emphasizing the necessity for a balance between source-text accuracy and target-text naturalness, scholars such as Eugene Nida focused on dynamic equivalence, in which the translator concentrates on the target audience's response. The topic of whether all meanings, particularly those that are idiomatic or culturally specific, can be fully translated into another language is known as translatability. Additionally, because some words or phrases have no exact equivalents and may call for inventive solutions, translators must cope with both gain and loss. When deciding which translation technique to use and how to maintain the target language's meaning and style, several theoretical considerations are essential.

### **Methods of Translation**

Translation methods vary depending on the purpose of the translation, the type of text, and the target audience. One of the most commonly used methods is literal translation, where words are translated directly, often used for technical or scientific texts. In contrast, free translation focuses on conveying the overall meaning rather than word-for-word accuracy, making it suitable for literary or informal texts. Communicative translation, proposed by Peter Newmark, aims to produce the same effect on the target audience as the original text does on its readers. Meanwhile, semantic translation tries to stay as close as possible to the original meaning while considering linguistic and cultural differences. Other methods include adaptation, where significant changes are made to suit the cultural context of the target audience, and transcreation, commonly used in advertising and marketing, where creativity is required to maintain the message's impact. Choosing the appropriate method depends on

balancing accuracy, naturalness, and the purpose of communication.

### **Theoretical Issues of Translation**

Theoretical issues in translation revolve around the fundamental challenges of transferring meaning between languages while preserving the original text's intent, style, and cultural nuances. One major issue is equivalence, which questions whether it is possible to achieve the same meaning and effect in the target language. Different types of equivalence—formal, dynamic, and functional—have been proposed by scholars like Eugene Nida and Katharina Reiss. Another critical issue is untranslatability, where certain words, idioms, or cultural references have no direct counterparts in the target language. This often requires translators to find approximate meanings or use compensation strategies. The debate between literal vs. free translation is also central, with some theorists favoring fidelity to the source text and others emphasizing readability and natural flow in the target language. Cultural transfer is another key issue, as language reflects social norms and traditions that may not exist in the target culture. These theoretical concerns guide the selection of translation methods and influence the translator's decisions throughout the process.

### **Analysis and Discussion**

The practical application of translation theories and methods reveals the complexity of maintaining both linguistic accuracy and cultural relevance. For example, when translating idioms or culturally specific expressions, literal translation often fails to convey the intended meaning. Consider the English idiom “kick the bucket”—a literal translation into another language would not communicate its figurative meaning (“to die”). In such cases, communicative translation or adaptation proves more effective, as it focuses on the meaning and emotional impact rather than direct word-for-word conversion.

Another common issue is lexical gaps, where a word in the source language has no exact equivalent in the target language. This often occurs with culture-bound terms, requiring the translator to apply compensation or paraphrasing strategies. Additionally, the translation of literary texts highlights the importance of balancing semantic accuracy with aesthetic qualities, where the translator must preserve the author's tone, style, and voice while making the text accessible to the target audience.

The analysis shows that no single translation method fits all situations. The effectiveness of a method depends on the text type, purpose, and audience. A flexible, well-informed approach that draws from both theory and practice is essential for high-quality translation.

The relationship between translation theory and practice becomes clearer when we analyze how different methods address specific challenges in real translation tasks. One of the key issues is the translation of idiomatic expressions and culturally bound elements. For example, in English, the phrase “break the ice” means to ease tension in social situations. A literal translation of this phrase into another language may confuse readers if the target culture does not use a similar metaphor. In such cases, communicative or functional translation methods are more effective, as they focus on conveying the meaning rather than the exact words.

In literary translation, style and tone are just as important as meaning. Translators must make choices that preserve the author's voice while adapting the text to the target language. For

instance, in translating Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, the use of regional dialects and humor presents difficulties. Dynamic equivalence and adaptation may be used to reflect the informal tone and playful nature of the characters in a way that is accessible to readers of another culture.

Additionally, technical and legal texts often require literal or semantic translation, where precision is critical. In such contexts, even small shifts in wording can lead to misunderstandings or legal issues. However, even in technical fields, translators must occasionally adapt units of measurement or terminology that are unfamiliar in the target culture, requiring both linguistic and cultural competence.

One practical issue is the matter of register and formality. A translator needs to identify whether the source material is formal, informal, or neutral, and accurately convey that in the target language. Misinterpreting the register can result in a lack of professionalism or clarity. This is especially critical in documents like academic papers, diplomatic communications, or business correspondence. This analysis emphasizes that successful translation is not merely about translating words from one language to another. It requires a profound comprehension of linguistic structures, cultural contexts, situational nuances, and the expectations of the audience. As a result, translators must be adaptable and well-informed when choosing the most appropriate approach for each circumstance.

Concepts put forth by Nida, Newmark, and Venuti serve as valuable resources for making these choices, yet practical application in the real world frequently necessitates inventive adjustments to those theories..

### **In summary**

The discipline of translation is fundamentally grounded in both theoretical insights and practical execution. Theoretical concepts such as equivalence, untranslatability, and cultural adaptation continue to influence how translators engage with texts in diverse contexts. Various translation techniques—including literal, semantic, communicative, and adaptive—provide adaptable approaches to navigating the intricacies of meaning transfer between languages. This research highlights that there is no one-size-fits-all method; translators need to factor in the text's purpose, the intended audience, and cultural subtleties. A thorough understanding of translation theory lays a solid groundwork for making knowledgeable and effective translation choices. Ultimately, successful translation demands not only linguistic expertise but also cultural awareness, critical analysis, and innovative problem-solving.

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