

# Grammatical transformation in translation and its difficulties

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**Abstract:** *The tutorial sets out a modern view of the main problems of translation and the science of translation. The provisions scientific publications on translation theory. Regularities are revealed on the basis of factual material translation process, ways of solving specific translation tasks; highlights lexical-semantic, grammatical and stylistic problems translation. Examples are used as illustrative material English-Russian translations*

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

When translating from English into Russian, design change sentences are usually for lexical reasons. However, the communication load most often requires careful choice of not only the word, but also its grammatical form. Grammatical transformations consist in transforming the structure of a sentence during the translation process in accordance with the norms of the target language. The transformation can be complete or partial depending on how the structure changes offers - in whole or in part. When the main members of the sentence are replaced, its complete transformation occurs, replacing only minor members means a partial transformation of the proposal.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Professional, qualified translation begins from the stage when the foreign language sentence has already been comprehended by the translator, and, therefore, its grammatical structure is revealed. It doesn't matter if it is an uninterrupted understanding or something like unauthorized translation. The syntactic structures of English and Russian often make it possible to use literal translation, however, sometimes under the influence of various factors, the translator is forced to resort to grammatical transformations, which consist in complete or partial transformation of the sentence, in the replacement of parts of speech and members of the sentence in translation. Often, transformation is necessary even if there is in Russian language of a similar structure.

The grammatical form and syntactic structure are not thought of in the process of translation in isolation from their lexical content. However, the variety of grammatical means allows us to highlight them as something independent. The style of a writer with a strong personality can be problematic when translating. The problem arises when an additional function, semantic or expressive and stylistic.

It is important to consider the following factors when using grammatical transformations:

1) the syntactic function of the sentence;

2) its lexical content;

3) its semantic structure;

4) the context (environment) of the proposal;

5) its expressive and stylistic function.

Lexical and grammatical units differ in the way expressions. Values that are lexical in one language (that is, they are expressed through vocabulary units), in other languages they can be expressed grammatically.

## 3. MAIN PART

The most common technique of grammatical transformations in translation should be considered the replacement of English nouns with Russian verbs. This phenomenon is related with the richness and flexibility of the verbal system of the Russian language (забыть и позабыть, ждать и ожидать, поджидать, выжидать). For instance:

*Drowning is the biggest killer of children in 21 countries, according to a World Health report published in Geneva yesterday — По данным отчета Всемирной организации здравоохранения, опубликованного вчера в Женеве, из числа детей, погибающих от несчастных случаев в 21 стране, наибольший процент приходится на утонувших.*

It is impossible to form a verbal noun from the verb утонуть, therefore its replacement during translation is inevitable. Can use the personal form of the verb тонут, but obviously the best an option would be the participle.

Replacing English nouns when translating into Russian verb forms due to the predominance in English language of the nominative beginning. In this regard, it is natural to replace the English verbal noun - the name of the agent (usually with the -er suffix) on personal form of the Russian verb:

Oh, I'm no dancer — А я ведь не танцую.

In the process of translating into Russian English adjectives can be replaced by nouns, verbs and adverbs. So, when translating the notation of American realities white schools, white churches adjectives replaced by nouns: школы для белых, церкви для белых.

Less often you have to replace an adjective with a verb:

As to Balzac, his manners were deplorable — А манера держаться у Бальзака была хоть плачь.

In translation, adjectives are most often replaced by adverbs. This transformation is associated with the common in English

language by the phenomenon of transfer of epithets:

Lord Nesby stretched a careless hand — Лорд Несби небрежно протянул руку.

The accusation has been disproved editorially — Обвинение было опровергнуто в передовой статье.

Grammatical transformations when translating from English into Russian due to differences in grammatical systems these languages, by the fact that the grammatical phenomena of one language are absent in another:

1) in English, a rigid sentence structure with a certain word order, in Russian, word order free;

2) the category of certainty / uncertainty (article) is presented in English;

3) gerund is characteristic of the English language;

4) in English there are complex infinitive constructions (Complex Subject);

5) in English, the tense verb system has perfect forms of time (Perfect - Non-Perfect);

6) in the Russian language there is a system of cases of nouns.

V.N.Komissarov talks about the following grammatical transformations when

translation from English into Russian:

1. Zero grammatical transformation:

John took Mary by the hand — Джон взял Мэри за руку

2. Transformation of a simple sentence into a complex one:

I want you to speak English — Я хочу, чтобы вы говорили по-английски.

She hates his behaving in this way — Ей очень не нравится, что он себя так ведет.

I like watching her dance — Я люблю смотреть, как она танцует.

3. Combining two sentences into one:

It is not possible to do the work in two days. Nor is it necessary — Выполнить эту работу за два дня нет ни возможности, ни необходимости.

The only thing that worried me was our front door. It creaks like a bastard — Одно меня беспокоило: наша парадная дверь скрипит как оголтелая.

Many grammatical replacements are provided by traditional speech use. For example, the Russian form sorry is the same for most contexts (извините за беспокойство, за несвоевременный ответ, за неудобства) and situations of use (частные отношения, деловое письмо, официальные отношения)

But when translated into English, this form can have as full-partial matching - excuse me, excuse his manners, so and functional - sorry for being late, we must apologize for the delayed answer, inconveniences.

If the non-equivalent grammatical form is not an independent part of speech, then in such cases the most acceptable when translating, one can consider a structural

change, or conversion, when instead of a specific form of the source language a similar, but different form, capable of serving as a substitute for the original one. So, to translate English gerund into Russian usually serves either the verbal noun closest to it in morphological status, or the infinitive, or specifically Russian form of gerunds:

On acquiring new animals, one of the many problems that face you is the process of settling them in — Приобретение новых животных связано с проблемами, одна из которых заключается в их размещении.

He agreed to selling them — Он согласился продать их.

After visiting several toy-shops, we managed to buy a teddy-bear — Обойдя несколько магазинов игрушек, мы купили плюшевого медвежонка

Adverbs are often subject to a complicated conversion:

The tired speaker was silent — Оратор устало замолчал.

He kept obstinate silence — Он упрямо молчал.

Unfolding is another technique for grammatical transformation. It manifests itself in the splitting of the lexical-grammatical units into components, each of which carries a part of the initial information. Deployment is used to convert synthetic to analytical forms in cases where when required either by the grammar rules of the target language in relation to this form, or the nature of the context:

He gave this watch to his mother — Он подарил эти часы матери.

The waiter pushed him away — Официант оттолкнул его.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

So, the need for grammatical transformations in translation due to differences in the structure of the two languages. The ability to freely use all the techniques of such transformations is the key to an adequate translation.

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