

## GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

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**Abstract:** *This present article examines the main problems that students face when trying to master translating skills in written translation and analyzes possible ways to solve them throughout the translation process. The purpose of the current article is also to highlight the differences between the English and Russian languages differ from one another and how this might lead to various challenges for translators.*

**Key words:** *grammatical transformations, type of translation transformations, rearrangements, replacements, additions, omissions.*

The translation process is a unique activity of the translator, which results in the transition from the original text to the translation text. In the process of translation, the specialist performs a number of mental operations that are reflected in the language. In order to transform the original text, the translator carries out a number of transformations. Grammatical transformations are the basis for translation from one language to another. They represent a change in the structure of the sentence, as well as morphological and syntactic substitutions.

Translation from one language to another is impossible without grammatical transformations. Grammatical transformations are primarily a change in the structure of a sentence and a replacement of the syntactic morphological order. The difficulty of grammatical comparisons in the translation process is that such comparisons will remain a dead letter if the dependence of the grammatical form on its lexical content is not taken into account [3, p. 20].

According to the explanatory dictionary, grammatical transformations include the restructuring of a sentence (changing its structure) and all kinds of substitutions of both syntactic and morphological order. Of great importance are also the addition or omission of one or more words.

Analyzing the structure of a Russian sentence, one cannot help but note its completeness and extensiveness, which cannot be said about the English language and the conciseness that is characteristic of English sentences. This feature of both languages requires the introduction of additional words and even sentences when translating into Russian and, accordingly, abbreviations when back translating.

Based on this, many authors distinguish 4 main types of grammatical transformations: - rearrangements - replacements - additions - omissions.



Rearrangements as a type of translation transformation is a change in the order of linguistic elements in the translation text compared to the original text. Elements that are subject to permutation are usually words, phrases, parts of a complex sentence and independent sentences in the structure of the text. An English sentence usually begins with a subject, then a predicate, i.e. the main part comes first. The secondary part, including adverbial modifiers of place and adverbial modifiers of time, comes at the end. The word order of a Russian sentence is different: secondary parts of the sentence often come first, followed by the predicate and finally by the subject. *Example:* Color is a big factor. Важным фактором является цвет.

Substitutions are the most common and diverse type of translation transformations. In the process of translation, grammatical units can be replaced - word forms, parts of speech, members of a sentence, types of syntactic connection, etc.

**1. Substitutions of word forms.** Substitutions of word forms imply substitutions of number in nouns, tense in verbs, etc. Thus, the norms of the English language dictate the use of the present tense form in subordinate clauses of time or condition, i.e. where the Russian equivalent verb would have a future tense form [4, p. 38].

Nobody knew what Andy McGee meant. – Никто не знал, что Энди Макги имеет в виду.

Если у тебя выдастся свободное время, пожалуйста, напиши мне. – If you have some free time, please drop me a note.

*When at last we were all assembled, waiting for dinner to be announced, I reflected, while I chatted with the woman I had been asked to "take in," that civilised man practises a strange ingenuity in wasting on tedious exercises the brief span of his life.* Когда все собрались, и я разговаривал с дамой, которую мне нужно было привести к столу я подумал, что цивилизованные люди изобретательны в способах тратить свою короткую жизнь на скучные церемонии.

Here the singular of the English word corresponds to the plural in Russian.

## **2. Substitutions of parts of speech**

This type of substitution is quite common. Its simplest form is the so-called "pronominalization", or substitution of a noun with a pronoun. When translating from English into Russian, the reverse substitution of a pronoun with a noun occurs. A very typical substitution when translating from English into Russian is the substitution of a verbal noun with a verb in the personal form.

Behind him, the two men dropped all pretense and ran. – Те двое, сзади, отбросив всякое притворство, побежали.

It is also possible to replace a verbal noun with a verb in its personal form.

He had one of those very piercing whistles that was practically never in tune – Свистел он ужасно пронзительно и всегда фальшиво.

*Not a word of explanation or regret.* Он никому ничего не объясняет и ни о чем не сожалеет.

In this case, nouns are replaced by a verb. The following type of replacement is used quite often when translating an English verbal noun – the name of an actor (usually with the suffix -er) into a Russian personal form of the verb

I am a very good golfer. – Я очень хорошо играю в гольф.

**3. Substitution of sentence members** (restructuring of the syntactic structure of the sentence).

When replacing sentence members, words and groups of words in the translation text, the syntactic structure of the sentence is restructured. The reasons for this type of restructuring can be different [1, p.97].

*My engagements were few, and I was glad to accept.* - Я редко получал приглашения, потому что принял его с удовольствием.

In this example, the subject has become an object when replaced.

Replacing passive voice with active voice in English sentences. Вчера его привели к присяге. – Yesterday the mayor swore him in.

Another type of grammatical transformations are additions. Additions are the use of additional words in the translation that have no equivalents in the original.

*She never used scent, and she had always thought trather fast, but EAUDE Colognewassore freshing.* Она никогда не пользовалась духами, считая это признаком известного легкомыслия, но одеколон - другое дело, он так приятно освежает.

**4. Omission** is a phenomenon that is directly opposite to addition, the omission of certain “redundant” words during translation.

*Winter rains in the Jordan are violent, while they last.* - Зимой в долине Иордании бывают страшные ливни.

Here the whole English sentence is redundant from the point of view of the Russian language.

He bowed his head - Он склонил голову.

Having analyzed a number of examples, we have once again become convinced of the necessity of using grammatical transformations, which is one of the conditions for achieving an adequate translation. Tracing the grammatical structures of the original language or poor knowledge of grammar can lead to a distortion of the meaning of the message. Thus, grammatical transformations are often forced by differences in language systems. Changes in the structure of the text are caused by the need to comply with the norms of the language into which the translation takes place, while maximally accurately preserving the meaning intended by the author. Along with this, there are cases of the translator's free use of transformations.

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