

GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

Lectures 6-7

Problems for discussion

- Handling equivalent forms and structures
- Handling equivalent-lacking forms and structures
- Handling modal forms
- Key words:
- Correspondence, grammatical forms, syntactic order, permanent grammatical equivalent, grammatical transformations, similarity/dissimilarity, a lack of equivalence.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- Every word in the text is used in a _____ and all the words are arranged in sentences in a _____.
- _____ is an important feature of speech units.
- Grammatical forms and structures, except for providing _____
- _____, also convey some information which is part of its _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- They reveal the _____
- _____, clauses and sentences in the text, they can make _____ that is of particular significance for the _____.
- The _____ of the text is an important _____ either the _____ of the text or its _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- Though the _____ in the original text is _____
- _____, the semantic role of grammatical forms and structures should not be _____.
- The importance of the _____
- _____ is often reflected in the choice of the _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

□ *Equivalence in translation* can be best achieved if the translator _____

□ _____

□ _____



- The principal types of grammatical correspondences between two languages are as follows:

- - _____ ;

- - _____ ;

- - _____ .

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- NB There are _____
- _____ and the translator can choose between the _____ and various _____.
- There is **never an** _____ between the meaning and _____ in SL and TL.
- F.e., both English and Russian verbs have their
- _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- The English infinitive has _____
- _____, which are absent in the _____
- _____ in Russian.
- The idea of _____ action expressed by the _____ is not present in the meaning of the Russian Infinitive and has to be rendered in translation by _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- ***'The train seems to arrive at 5.'***
- ---
- ***'The train seems to have arrived at 5.'***
- ---

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- A _____ of the English and Russian Infinitives can be also found in the _____.
- (for example, the _____ Infinitive which in English _____ following that indicated by the _____):

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

□ ***Parliament was dissolved, not to meet again for eleven years.***

□ _____
_____.

□ ***He came home to find his wife gone.***

□ _____

□ _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- A _____ can be observed if one compares _____ of the verb in English and in Russian.
- The English and the Russian _____ both have _____, but in English the _____
- _____ and are more often used.
- As a result, the meaning of the _____
- _____ is often rendered by an _____ in the translation:

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- ***This port can be entered by big ships only during the tide.***
- _____
- _____.
- (The sentence can certainly be translated in some other way, e.g.
- _____
- _____.)



HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- A most common example of _____
- _____ in the two languages is the role of _____
- _____ in English and in Russian/Ukrainian.
- Both languages use a “_____” and an “_____” word order.
- But the English word order _____, in most cases _____: the predicate is _____ and followed _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- This order of words is often changed in the Russian/Ukrainian translation since in Russian/Ukrainian_____
- _____
- _____, the elements conveying new information (the _____) leaning_____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- Thus if the English sentence
- ***"My son entered the room"***
- is intended to inform us _____, its Russian/Ukrainian equivalent will be
- « _____ »
- but in case _____ is to tell us _____
- _____, the word order will be preserved:
- _____

HANDLING EQUIVALENT FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- The predominantly _____ in the English sentence means that _____
- _____ the object carry **a** _____.
- This emphasis _____ in translation by such a _____ as the _____
- _____ in the Russian sentence and the translator has to use some _____
- _____
- ***Money he had none.***
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- The English grammatical form that has ___
- _____ in Russian/Ukrainian may be a part of speech, a _____ or a _____.
- **The** _____ is part of the English grammar and is _____ in Russian and Ukrainian.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- As a rule, English _____ into Russian and Ukrainian for their _____ is expressed by _____ and needn't be reproduced _____.
- Translating the phrase "***the man who gave me the book***" with the Russian « _____
□ _____ » the translator needn't worry about the definite article since the _____
□ _____ due to the presence of the _____ clause.



HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- There are **some cases**, however, when the _____ has an important role _____ in the _____ and should by all means be reproduced in TT.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

□ ***A passenger was looking for a place to put his bag. – _____***

□ _____.

□ ***I have found a fellow student who agreed to help me. – _____***

□ _____.

□ ***A Mr. Brown has left a message for you. – _____***

□ _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- The _____ may correspond either to the _____ Russian forms and the choice is largely _____.
- _____.
- ***After supper he usually smoked in the garden.***
- _____.
- ***After supper he smoked a cigarette in the garden and went to bed.***
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- The _____ forms!!! - referring to an action _____
- or a _____.
- ***I hoped he had read that book.***
- (a) _____,
- (b) _____.
- And, again, the _____ will enable the translator to make the correct choice.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- English _____
- _____
- _____
- have no parallels in Russian and Ukrainian.
- Translating sentences with such complexes always _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- _____
- 1-st. An _____ must be _____ by the translator.
- The identification problem is particularly _____ in the case of the "_____"-structures which may _____
- _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- The phrase "***How can you play with your brother lying sick in bed***" can be understood in _____: as an _____ and then its Russian equivalent will be «_____»
- _____ or as a _____ which should be translated as «_____»
- _____».



HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- **Then** the translator should consider the

_____ equivalents.

- The meaning of the _____

- _____ can be rendered into Russian with the help of _____

- _____

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- Using a _____ involves the **identification of the _____**
- _____ of the construction:
- ***"Business disposed of, we went for a walk."***
- - _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- This can be avoided by using an _____
- _____, but then care should be taken to refer it to the subject: _____
- _____.
- (_____ are common in English but are usually not used in _____).
- ***"But coming from West Indies, his chances were very slim"***
- and « _____ ».)



HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- The same sentence can be rendered into Russian by _____
- sentences: _____
- _____.
- This method is not _____
- _____, whenever it _____
- _____.

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- *Specific translation problems* emerge when the translator has to handle a _____
- _____ introduced by the verb “_____” or “_____”, such as:
- ***"I shall have him do it" or "I shall have him punished".***

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- First, the translator has to _____ what Russian _____ should be used as a _____ for the English " _____ " or " _____ " .
- Depending on the _____ of the _____, the phrase
- **"I shall have him do it"** may be rendered into Russian as « _____ » or even « _____ ».
- _____ ».

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES



- Second, the translator _____ that such complexes are _____ and may be either _____.
- The phrase ***“The general had his horse killed”*** may refer to _____.
- Either *the horse was killed by the general's order*
- (_____)
- or *he was killed in combat and the general was not the initiator of the act but the sufferer*
- (_____).

HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

- An _____ in the translator's _____ will result in a _____.
- _____.
- Many _____ result from a _____ used in the typical _____.
- Preserving its _____ the verb _____.
- _____.



HANDLING EQUIVALENT-LACKING FORMS AND STRUCTURES

□ *They laughed merrily.*

□ _____.

□ *They laughed him out of the room.*

□ _____.

□ In such cases the translator has to choose among _____

□ _____relationships in TL.

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- _____ is a semantic category indicating the _____ that the speaker _____ to his message.
- A message can be presented by its author as _____, a request _____, or something that _____, possible or _____ but not an established fact.
- _____ make up an important part of the information _____.

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- The translator must be able to understand various _____ expressed by _____ and to choose the _____ in TL.
- English makes use of _____ of language units to express modal relationships: _____
- _____
- _____.

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- _____ are widely used in English to _____
- _____ of modality.
- The translator should be _____
- _____ that an English _____
- _____ can be found in some phrases the Russian _____ of which have _____ forms.



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

▣ ***She can speak and write English.***

▣

_____.

▣ ***I can see the English coast already.***

▣

_____.

▣ ***Why should you say it?***

▣

_____?



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- There is _____
- between the English and the Russian _____ and the translator should choose the _____ which _____.

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- Most English _____ are _____.
- So "_____" can express _____ or a high degree of _____.
- "_____" implies either _____ or moral _____ (permission).
- "_____" denotes physical or _____
- _____, etc.

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

■ ***You must go there at once.***



■ ***You must be very tired.***



■ ***He may know what has happened.***



■ ***He may come in now.***



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- But when a _____ is used with a _____ form, it loses, as a rule, its _____.
- Thus, "_____" always implies certainty, "_____", probability, while "_____", improbability.
- It should also be noted that **the** _____
- _____ may indicate either _____
- _____ after "must", "may", "cannot") or an action that _____ (after_
- _____).



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- *He must have told her about it yesterday.*
- _____.
- *He should have told her about it yesterday.*
- _____.



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- Special attention should be given to the form “ _____ ” where the _____ can have _____ different meanings: _____
- _____
- _____



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- ***I might have spoken too strongly.***
- _____.
- ***You might have done it yourself.***
- _____.



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- Among other means of _____ mention should be made of _____
- _____:
- "certainly", " _____",
"presumably", " _____",
" _____", "of course", " _____",
"indeed", " _____" and the like, as
well as similar _____:
- "it is _____", "it is _____", "it is
_____", etc.



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- They may all _____ of _____ relationships.
- For instance, “_____” may be rendered as «_____» И т.п., «_____” — «_____» И т.п.,
- «_____” - «_____»
- _____».

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- Some of the _____ ("surely",
" _____ ", " _____ " and the like)
have _____.
- ***What should he do if she failed him? Surely die of disappointment and despair.***
- _____
- _____
- _____.
- (Here "surely" is _____.)

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- The English _____ give relatively little trouble to the translator since he can, as a rule, make use of the _____
- _____.
- Note should be taken, however, of those forms of the _____ (the _____) which are purely structural and express _____ that should be reproduced in translation:



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- *It is important that everyone should do his duty.*
- _____.
- *I suggest that we all should go home.*
- _____!

HANDLING MODAL FORMS

- Do not forget that while the English language has practically _____
- _____, the Russian language has.
- Whenever necessary, Russian _____ (_____) should be used to _____ which is expressed in the _____ by other means or only _____:



HANDLING MODAL FORMS

▣ *After us the deluge.*

▣ _____.

▣ *He was in wild spirits, shouting that you might dissuade him for twenty-four hours.*

▣ _____

▣ _____

▣ _____.



Causes of Grammatical transformations

- **Causes:** Grammatical transformations are motivated by the _____
- _____ of the two languages.
- Grammatical transformations are _____
- _____ – the _____
- _____ in the _____ of the two languages.

Grammatical transformations

- Grammatical _____ are those of _____, constructions, _____ in SL which creates _____
- _____ by a translator.
- Such _____ can take place due to _____:

Grammatical transformations

- Absence of _____ in TL for corresponded phenomena in SL.
- Differences in _____ of the equivalents.
- _____ differences.
- _____ discrepancies.



Grammatical transformations

- *e.g. They say-* _____
- *you see-* _____



Grammatical transformations

- _____;
- Replacement;
- _____;
- Omission;
- _____: - *Inner fragmentation*; - *Outer fragmentation*;
- Sentence _____.

Using grammatical transformations

- **Factors that depend on using grammatical transformations:**

- _____ of the sentence;

- _____ coloring;

- sense _____;

- _____;

- _____.

Grammatical transformations

- **Transposition**- is a _____
- _____ (Subject, Predicate, Object, etc.) as compared with that of the source sentence dictated either by peculiarities of the target language syntax or by the _____.

Grammatical transformations

- It is performed usually due to the _____
- _____
- of the sentence as in Russian _____, as a rule, at _____.

Grammatical transformations

□ *e.g. The flight will be boarding at Gate 17 in about fifteen minutes.*

□ _____

□ _____.

Grammatical transformations

- **Replacement**- is _____ in the target text at the _____, lexical and _____ of the language when the _____ of the certain _____ are replaced by _____ of target _____.



Grammatical transformations

- *e.g. He used to come to Italy each spring.*

- _____
- _____.

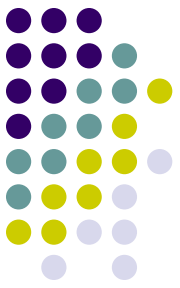
Grammatical transformations

- **Addition**- is a _____
- _____ of structural elements _____
- _____ in the source text or _____ missing in the target language.

Grammatical transformations

- *e.g. The policeman waved me on.*

- _____.



Grammatical transformations

- Sometimes _____ available or implied in the _____
- _____ when it is transformed into the _____.
- These semantic units should be _____ and _____
- _____.



Grammatical transformations

- *E.g. oil countries* – _____

- _____/

- *wages demand* – _____

- _____/

- *solid engine* - _____

- _____.

Grammatical transformations

- **Omission**- is _____ of the source text considered _____
- _____ language structural _____ and _____.
- *e.g. Summer rains in Florida may be violent, while they last.*
- _____.

Grammatical transformations

- We also _____ that are not _____ for understanding or expressing a _____.
- One of the cases or _____ is the use in English of _____ mostly typical of _____.

Grammatical transformations

- *E.g. regular and normal session – _____*
- _____;
- *with the Advice and Consent of the Senate*
– _____.

Grammatical transformations

- **Sentence** _____ - implies _____ into the target sentence.
- *e.g. Your presence is not required. It is not desirable.*
- _____
- _____.

Grammatical transformations

- fragmentation
- is either _____ in translation of the source sentence by two or _____
 - _____ or _____ a simple source sentence into a _____.
-



Grammatical transformations

- *e.g. Come along and see me play one evening.*







Grammatical transformations

- fragmentation- is a _____ of a simple sentence into _____ one.
- e.g. С развитием промышленности
появится много товаров.
- _____
- _____.

Grammatical transformations

- **Outer fragmentation**- is a _____ of a sentence

in _____

_____.

Grammatical transformations

- e.g. There was a real game too, not a party game played in the old school hall and invented by my eldest brother Herbert, who was always of an adventurous character until he was changed by the continual and sometimes shameful failures of his adult life.
- Была у нас и _____
- _____ - мы играли в нее в старом _____ зале. Придумал ее наш _____
- _____ - человек изобретательный и _____
- _____, пока постоянные и иногда _____ во взрослой жизни не изменили его натуру.

Seminar:

- Definitions of all grammatical transformations. (In writing)
 - N.Petrenko
 - Pp.
-