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.*

- (а)_____,

- (б)_____.

- 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.*

- _____.

- 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.

- 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.*

- _____

- _____

- _____.

- (Heгe "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

- **<u>Transposition</u>**- 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

- **<u>Replacement</u>**- 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

- **<u>Addition</u>-** 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

- **<u>Outer fragmentation-</u>** 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.