# 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.

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



 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

Though thein 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

П	Equivalence in translation (	can be best	
	achieved if the		
	translator		
		_	

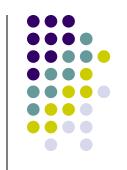
 The principal types of grammatical correspondences between two languages are as follows:

• -\_\_\_\_\_\_

• -\_\_\_\_\_



NB There are
and the translator
can choose between theand
various
There is <b>never an</b> between the
meaning andin SL and
TL.
F.e., both English and Russian verbs have their



- 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_.

- o 'The train seems to arrive at 5."
- 0
- o 'The train seems to have arrived at 5."

0



<ul><li>A</li></ul>	of the English and
Russian Infinitive	es can be also found in
the	
(for example, the	eInfinitive
which in English	following
that indicated by	the):

	Parliament was dissolved, not to meet again for eleven years.
	He came home to find his wife gone.
П	

A	_can be obse	erved if
one compares		of
the verb in English and i	n Russian.	
The English and the Rus		both
have	, b	out in
English the		
	and are	e more
often used.		
As a result, the meaning	of the	
	is oft	en
rendered by an	in the tra	anslation:
	the verb in English and in The English and the Rushave English the often used.  As a result, the meaning	one compares the verb in English and in Russian. The English and the Russian, b have, b English theand are often used. As a result, the meaning of theis oft



- This port can be entered by big ships only during the tide.

- (The sentence can certainly be translated in some other way, e.g.
- •
- •

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: tl	he
predicate isand	d
followed	

•	This order of words is often changed in the Russian/Ukrainian translation since in Russian/Ukrainian
•	, the
	elements conveying new information (the) leaning



- Thus if the English sentence
- "My son entered the room"
- is intended to inform us \_\_\_\_\_\_, its Russian/Ukrainian equivalent will be
- (1
- but in case \_\_\_\_\_is to tell us \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_, the word order will be preserved:
- •

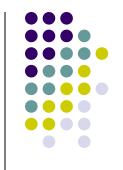
The predominantly English sentence means that _	
the	object carry
a	=
This emphasis	in translation
by such aas the	
in the Russian	sentence and the
translator has to use some	
Money he had none.	
	<b>,</b>

The English grammatical form that has Russian/Ukrainian may be a part of speech, a is part of the English The grammar and is Russian and Ukrainian.

As a rule, Englishinto
Russian and Ukrainian for theiris
expressed byand
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
theclause.

There are some cases, however, when the \_\_\_\_\_has an important role \_\_\_\_\_in the \_\_\_\_and should by all means be reproduced in TT.

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



may correspond either The 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.

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

0	English
0	
0	
0	have no parallels in Russian and Ukrainian.
0	Translating sentences with such complexes always
0	•

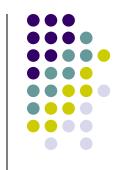
•	1-st. An	must	ı •
	be	by the translate	r.
•	The identi	fication problem is particularl	
		in the case of the	<u>,</u>
	"·	tructures which may	
•			
	·		

The phrase "How can you play your brother lying sick in bed	
understood in:	as an
and then	its
Russian equivalent will be «	
	<i> &gt;</i> >
or as a	which
should be translated as «	
	<b>»</b> ,



Then the translator should consider the
equivalents.
The meaning of the
can be rendered
into Russian with the help of

۰	Using aidentification of the	involves the
		of the
	construction:	
١	"Business disposed walk."	d of, we went for a
	_	



 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 « *>>*.

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

Specific translation problems emerge when the translator has to handle a

by the verb "\_\_\_\_\_" or "\_\_\_\_", such as:

"I shall have him do it" or "I shall have him punished".

First, the translator	r has towhat	
Russian	should be used as	
a	_for the English " <b>" or</b>	•
•		
Depending on the	of	
the	the phrase	
"I shall have him	do it" may be rendered into	)
Russian as «		
	» or	
even «		
		».



 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

0		in the translator's ill result in <b>a</b>	
0			_•
0	Many		result
	from a		_used in
	the typical		•
0	Preserving its _		the
	verb		
0			•

•	is a semantic category	
	indicating the	that the
	speaker	to his message.
	A message can b	e presented by its author
	as	, a request,
	or something tha	t, possible or
		_but not an established fact.
•		make up an important
	part of the inform	ation

The translator must be able to understand
variousexpressed
byand to
choose thein TL.
English makes use of
of language units to
express modal relationships:

0	are widely used in
	English to
0	of modality.
0	The translator should be
0	that an English
0	can be found in some
	phrases the Russianof
	which haveforms.

She can speak and write English.
I can see the English coast already.
Why should you say it?
?



which

There is	
between	the English and the Russian
	and the translator
should ch	noose the

•	Most English	_are
•	So "" can expresshigh degree of	or a
	"" implies either(permis	or sion).
	"" denotes physical or	
	, etc.	

- You must go there at once.
- \_\_\_\_
- You must be very tired.
- He may know what has happened.
- He may come in now.

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 r	noted that <b>the</b>
may	indicate either
after "	must", "may", "cannot")
or an action that _	(after_
	).

- 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:
•	

- I might have spoken too strongly.
- O \_\_\_\_\_
- You might have done it yourself.

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

 They may all relationships. For instance, " " may be rendered as « Т.П., *« »* И Т.П., - << **>>** .

<ul><li>Some</li></ul>	of the	("surely",	
<u> </u>	, <u>"</u>	" and the like)	
have		•	

 What should he do if she failed him? Surely die of disappointment and despair.

• (Here "surely" is\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The Englishgiv	e relative	уl
little trouble to the translator since	he can, a	38
a rule, make use of the		
Note should be taken, however, of	those	
forms of the		
(the		)
which are purely structural and ex	press	
	that	
should be reproduced in translatio	n:	



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

Do not forget that while the English language has practically
, the Russian
language has.
Whenever necessary, Russian
should be used towhich
is expressed in theby other
means or only:

After us the deluge. • He was in wild spirits, shouting that you might dissuade him for twenty-four hours.

# Causes of Grammatical transformations

<b>Causes:</b> Grammatical transformations are motivated by the
of the two
languages.
Grammatical transformations
are
– the
of the
two languages.

Grammatical	are
those of	
constructions,	in SL
which creates	
	by a
translator.	
Such	can take place
due to	<u> </u>

```
o e.g. They say-____
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o you see-\_\_\_\_

Replacement; Omission; : - Inner fragmentation; - Outer fragmentation; Sentence

# Using grammatical transformations

Factors that depend on using grammatical transformations:

<u> </u>	of the sentence;
	coloring;
sense	
	<b>,</b>

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

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

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



Replacement- is	in the
target text at the	<u> </u>
lexical and	of
the language when the	O <sup>1</sup>
the certain	are
replaced by	of
target .	



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

•

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

e.g. The policeman waved me on.





Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_available or implied in the \_\_\_\_\_when it is transformed into the \_\_\_\_\_.
These semantic units should be \_\_\_\_\_and

- E.g. oil countries —\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_/
- wages demand -\_\_\_\_\_
- solid engine -\_\_\_\_

Omission- is		of
the source text conside	red	
		_language
structural	and	

• e.g. Summer rains in Florida may be violent, while they last.

vve also		tnat are	not
	_for und	erstanding	or
expressing a			
One of the o	cases or		is the
use in Englis	sh of		_mostly
typical of			

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

	<u>Sentence</u>	implie	es
			into
	the target sentence.		
	e.g. Your presence is desirable.	not required.	It is not
i.			•

fragmentation - is either translation of the source sentence by two or \_ simple source sentence into

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

<u>fragmentation</u> - is a		
of a simple sentence		
intoone.		
e.g. С развитием промышленности		
появится много товаров.		
•		



Outer fragmentation is a
 of a sentence
 in

 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.

0	Была у нас и	
0	мы играли в нее в старо	M
	зале. Придумал ее наш	
0	- человек	
	изобретательный и	
0	, пока постоянные и	
	иногдаво взрослої	7
	жизни не изменили его натуру.	

# Seminar:

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