

THE USE OF LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN ORAL AND WRITTEN TRANSLATION

Annotation.

The research topic is "the Use of lexical and grammatical transformations in oral and written translation", which relates to two areas: translation theory and stylistics. The problem of interlanguage transformations in General and lexical and grammatical transformations in particular, which arise due to incomplete commonality or differences between English and Russian, continues **to be relevant**. Transformations are an integral part of translation activities. Any professionally executed translation includes certain types of transformations.

Thus, **the object of research** in this paper is transformation in translation.

The subject of the research is a comparative analysis of the use of lexical and grammatical transformations in oral and written translation.

The aim of the research is to study the main causes of transformation and specific means of their expression when translating from Russian into English.

The purpose of the study made it necessary to set the following specific **tasks**:

- to give the definition and general characteristics of translation transformations;
- to introduce the main types and techniques of translation transformations;
- to research the causes of translation transformations;
- to find the most interesting examples that illustrate transformations in translation;
- to examine the main factors that distinguish interpretation from written translation.

The research material is a corpus of texts containing various types of transformations taken from the reference literature.

The main method of research is the analysis of the literature on this issue and consideration of various points of view of the authors.

The hypothesis: the total number of objective and subjective, contextual and stable transformations in interpretation is greater than in written translation. The reason for this was the differences in the conditions in which interpreters and translators work.

Key words:

- lexical transformations;
- grammatical transformations;
- written translation;
- interpretation;
- translator;
- language;
- structure;
- classifications;
- methods;
- speech;
- speaker;
- text

The actual translation process can be represented as follows: the translator receives the original, performs some operations related to the original, and as a result creates the translation text. In this case, the translator's actions can be considered as the work of a certain system, which receives the original at the "input", and the translation is issued at the "output". From this conception of translation comes and the transformational theory of translation, which is useful for many reasons, which can be reduced to one, the most important: the transformational theory of translation creates a theoretical basis for describing the translation between the two languages, which is one of the main challenges of translation. In addition, it

should be noted that all the reasons for using translation transformations are divided into two groups: objective (related to cultural differences between native speakers of two languages, with differences in grammatical structures of languages) and subjective (related to the lack of time in the conditions of interpretation, the translator's own style, whether the translator is a native speaker of the source language or the translated one).

All the differences in the structure of the two languages are reduced to four main ones:

1. position of a language unit in the language system (part of speech);
2. intra-language factors (compatibility and communicative structure of the utterance);
3. grammatical categories (category of case, category of number, category of gender, category of certainty-uncertainty, category of degree of quality, category of type and time, category of voice);
4. the difference in syntax in Russian and English.

Thus, a translation transformation is defined as a transformation that can be used to make the transition from the original units to the translation units.

Among the transformations, despite the existing variety of classifications, most linguists distinguish two main ones: grammatical and lexical. Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the fact that often these two types of transformations are combined with each other.

Grammatical transformations consist in the transformation of the sentence structure in the translation process in accordance with the norms of the translating language. They can occur

at the syntactic level

syntactic transformations:

1. the syntactic assimilation;
2. permutations;
3. the replacement the parts of the sentence;
4. the transition from reverse word order to forward word order;
5. changing predicates during translation;
6. converting active structures to passive ones and vice versa;
7. the division sentences;
8. combining sentences;
9. replacing the syntactic link type;
10. omissions;
11. supplements;

and at the morphological level

replacing parts of speech:

1. the transformation of pronouns;
2. replacing an adjective with a noun or adverb;
3. replacing a verbal noun with a verb;
4. replacing the personal form of the verb with a participle;

grammatical number substitution

replacing grammatical tense

word-formation transformations

Lexical transformations describe formal and meaningful relationships.

The most common methods of lexical transformation are:

1. transcription;
2. transliteration;
3. tracing;
4. differentiation;
5. specification;

6. generalization;
7. modulation (semantic development).

It should also be noted that the need to use grammatical transformations is caused, first of all, by the difference in the structure of the two languages, which is manifested in complete or partial discrepancies. Lexical transformations are necessary because of lexical mismatches – different semantic structures of languages, that is, mismatch of word meanings, different combinations or lack of words of the corresponding meaning in the language being translated, or because of differences in the use of words. Transformations are rarely found in their "pure form". As a rule, all sorts of transformations are performed simultaneously, i.e. they are combined with each other – a permutation is accompanied by a replacement, a grammatical transformation is accompanied by a lexical one, and so on. The ability to use them easily and freely is the key to an adequate translation. The use of translation transformations, first of all, is dictated by the transfer of the original content by the expression of the original's thought. The translator should not try to preserve the original. Transformations are needed to make speech more natural, so that the translator's speech corresponds to the speech habits of native speakers of the translating language.

In addition to all these types of transformations, there are also such a special type as unmotivated transformations. This type of transformation can be equated with translation errors. Using unmotivated transformations, the translator distorts to one degree or another the most valuable thing – the meaning of the source text. Practice shows that these transformations are more often used by interpreters. As already mentioned, the interpreter is in a time-limited situation, so it is not possible to think about whether the source text is understood correctly. Despite the fact that the translator has the right to ask to repeat a phrase they do not understand, this does not equate his conditions with the conditions of the translator, because asking more than twice indicates the incompetence of the interpreter. Thus, it must create a translated text based on the information received, the meaning of which may be misunderstood, which leads to unmotivated transformations.

Grammatical transformations are an integral part of translation, both written and oral. But, as you know, interpretation differs significantly from written translation. P. Palazhchenko gives the following table of differences between written and oral translation (Palazhchenko, 2000, crp.23):

Written translation	Interpretation
The text that is the subject of translation was created in the more or less distant past.	An utterance that is translated orally is usually created (occurs) at this very moment. (With the exception of an oral sight translation of written text).
The text is a complete work. It is static and unchangeable.	The utterance is in development, in dynamics, its continuation cannot always be predicted.
You can view the text by going back to what you've already read, and you don't need to rely on memory.	An oral utterance always "goes away" from the translator; only what has been retained in memory does not disappear.
The text consists entirely of verbal material. The translator doesn't see how it is created.	A statement consists of words, gestures, and other forms of nonverbal material. The translator is a witness to its occurrence.
The author is separated from the translator in time and space, which allows the translator to approach the text in a relatively objective, unemotional way.	The translator interacts directly with the speaker or, in any case, is "included" in the emotional atmosphere of what is happening and is affected by it.
You can make a rough translation, process it,	An interpreter should give an adequate (at

and edit it. There are unlimited possibilities to use dictionaries, reference books, etc.	least acceptable) translation on the first attempt, while the possibility of using dictionaries and reference books is minimized.
The translator can be as separate from the reader as from the author. He often doesn't know who his reader is.	The speaker, listener, and interpreter participate in the same event, are at the same time in the same place – the trinity of place, action, and result.

It is obvious that the general and main factor that distinguishes interpretation from written translation is that, in contrast to written translation, the interpreter is placed in conditions of limited time. When receiving information in Russian, the translator's task is to convey its main meaning in English as accurately and quickly as possible. In this case, the translator does not have the opportunity to think about whether there is an equivalent of this Russian language unit in English and, if there is, choose the most appropriate form of it. Consequently, the translator resorts to transformations, in particular grammatical ones, in order to convey the meaning of information in English in the form in which he would convey this information, as he believes, if he were a native English speaker, that is, the role of the subjective factor in interpretation increases in comparison with written translation, and consequently the number of translation transformations used increases.

So, we can conclude that the process of interpretation imposes more stringent requirements on the translator in terms of psychophysical characteristics and requires quick reaction, care, caution in choosing the translation match and good RAM.

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