

ВЪПРОСЪТ НА ДЕНЯ НА ТРАНСЛАЦИЯТА

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GRAMMAR AND LEXICAL TRANSFORMATIONS AS THE BASIS OF AN ADEQUATE TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL TEXT

An obligatory condition of an adequate translation of a scientific text is the ability to analyze the grammatical structure of foreign sentences to ascertain translation difficulties and construct sentences while translating according to the norms of a language and the genre of translation.

Thus, the general competence of a teacher envisages a good knowledge of the grammatical specific characteristics of the languages from which and into which the translation is done, the principles of the theory of translation in general and the translation of a medical scientific text, in particular, as well as translation adequacies in the field of grammar and vocabulary, translation transformations, ways of rendering various linguistic and speech phenomena.

Of special importance for a translator of a scientific text is the knowledge of the subject of translation, i.e. the ability of orientation oneself in that subject branch to which a text intended for translation belongs, in our case – different sublanguages of medicine, for example, such as Therapy, Surgery, Traumatology, Ophthalmology, Cardiology etc.

While translating a comprehension of the content of the sentences and semantic relations between sentences, as well as the meanings of metatextual elements, participating in the organization of a text, are necessary. The largest complex of grammatic problems of translation is naturally connected with understanding the syntactical structure and the morphological composition of sentences as linguistic elements and direct carriers of subject information.

The fact that the English and Ukrainian languages belong to different branches of the Indo-European family of languages and to different structural types specifies divergencies in their structure, sets of their grammatical categories, forms and constructions that make up a large group of grammar difficulties of translation.

Another category of difficulties is stipulated by different volume of the content of similar forms and construction. For example, the form of the present form of the verb-predicate in the Ukrainian language corresponds by its content to the English corresponding forms of the Present Indefinite, Present Continuous and partially to the Present Perfect; the form of the Genitive Case of an Ukrainian noun may correspond by its grammatical meaning to the English *preposition + noun* construction (of + n) or the form of the Common Case of the noun in a preposition to another noun.

Grammatical difficulties of translating are inherent to those grammatical phenomena of the language of the text of the original that have different functional characteristics from the corresponding grammatical phenomena of the language of the translation, e.g. the singular and plural forms of the noun, available both in Ukrainian and English, however the forms of individual nouns may not coincide (English *knowledge* is used only in the singular form, but may be translated by both the singular and plural form).

Certain difficulties of translation of grammatical phenomena arise in case of diverse frequency of their use in different languages. Thus, for example, the frequency of the forms of the Passive Voice of the verb-predicate is considerably higher than in the Ukrainian language, and, thus, while translating such forms, one has to change them into the forms of the Active Voice. Such difficulties are caused by the divergencies in linguostylistic standards of text of the language of the original and that of the translation.

In the process of translating translators come across with grammatical homonyms (*that, one*), the peculiarities of expressing the parts of the sentence in both languages (first of all the subject and predicate), the absence of certain grammatical phenomena in one of the language (e.g. the absence in the Ukrainian language of such a verbal form as the Gerund), of forms or constructions (e.g. the absence in the Ukrainian language of the forms of the verb in Perfect and Perfect Continuous), of complex infinitive and participle constructions, such as Complex Object, Complex Subject, Absolute Participle Construction), the peculiar characteristics of the combi-native ability and functioning of word in word combinations and sentences etc.

In order to avoid an inadequate, word-for-word translation (grammatical «over-literal rendering») it is necessary to apply **translating grammatical transformations**. As a result a literal translation is adapted to the standards of the language of translation and becomes adequate. Under grammar transformation one envisages a change of the grammatical characteristics of a word, word combination or a sentence in a translation.

They differentiate a few grammatical transformations: a transposition or permutation, a replacement or substitution, addition, exclusion, complex transformation, generalization, integral transformation etc. Here are some examples of them cited below. Permutation is a grammatical transformation due to which the word order in a word combination or a sentence changes, e.g:

Medication should be applied to arrest the attack.

Щоб блокувати напад, потрібно провести медикацію.

Permutations are often accompanied with another grammatical transformations – a substitution owing to which the grammatical signs of word-forms change, for example, instead of the singular form the plural form is used, the infinitive is transformed into a noun, an object – into a subject, a simple sentence – into a compound one and vice versa:

When respiratory alkalosis is caused by anxiety, a conscious effort to slow breathing may make the condition disappear.

Коли причиною респіраторного алкалозу є тривожні стани, його можна усунути свідомим зусиллям сповільнити дихання.

In addition, in the process of rendering substitutions of a word by a word combination, a word combination by a sentence, a number of sentences by one complex sentence and vice versa may also be used:

The expediency of using Khofitol as an essential component in the holiatry of gravidas with gestosis and placental insufficiency has been substantiated since the use of this medication is promising in terms of pregnancy prolongation until the delivery time that is indicative of possibilities of its application in obstetrical practice.

Обґрунтовано діяльність застосування хофітолу, як істотного компонента в комплексній терапії вагітних із гестозом та плацентарною недостатністю, оскільки використання даного препарату дає перспективи для пролонгування вагітності до терміну родорозродження, що вказує на можливості його використання в акушерській практиці.

As a result of such a grammar transformation the number of words, word forms or parts of the sentence increases:

When we consume meat and rich protein we need more gastric juice.

При споживанні м'яса і продуктів, багатих на білок, потрібно більше шлункового соку.

This particular transformation is used when rendering nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, substantivised adjectives, words of other parts of speech and word combinations.

Exclusion is another widely used grammar transformation owing to the use of which a certain linguistic element is eliminated. It may be a word, a word form or even a part of a sentence:

Діету з низьким вмістом оксалатів зазвичай визначають як таку, що містить менш ніж 50 мг оксалатів на добу.

A low oxalate diet is usually defined as less than 50 mg. oxalate per day.

In case of using grammatical transformations two or more simple grammar transformations often take place, that is, a complex grammatical transformation occurs, for example, a permutation and addition:

На підставі проведеного катамнестичного спостереження відмічено, що включення в комплексне лікування дітей з дискінезією жовчовивідних шляхів (ДЖВШ) східного масажу і східної оздоровчої гімнастики з елементами само-масажу на стаціонарному етапі реабілітації сприяє більш тривалій ремісії, ніж у дітей, які проходили в стаціонарі загальноприйнятну комплексну терапію.

On the basis of a catamnestic observation carried out by the author it was noted that the inclusion of oriental message and oriental therapeutic physical training with elements of self-message at the in-patient stage of rehabilitation contributed to a more prolonged remission than in children who underwent an-inpatient course of multimodality generally accepted therapy.

Grammatical transformation is inseparably linked with the lexical one, therefore a translator always comes across translation problems requiring in each specific case a specific solution to achieve idiomatic expression and equivalence translation, and has to resort to such methods of lexical transformation as generalization and compensation, the method of semantic development, concretization, antonymic translation, integral transformation, search ways of rendering neologisms, set expressions and clichés, phraseological units, etc.

The ability and skills of rendering transformations constitute an essential component of a translator's competence and therefore their production and proper use require appropriate attention.

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THE SOURCES AND ORIGIN OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Tracing back the origin of many English idioms and other phraseological units to their etymological source is very important as it helps to understand the meaning of the inner form phraseologism and, consequently, its actual meaning.

The linguists' opinion concerning the sources and origin of phraseological units vary greatly and that is naturally enough as the phraseology appears to be a very complex linguistic matter. Nevertheless, the important task for all the linguists working in this linguistic field is joining of efforts and the pooling of interests in revealing the etymological source of phraseological units, for it would contribute a lot to understand the meaning of this or that phraseological unit more profoundly. The works by L.P.Smith, A.V.Kunin, B.A.Larin, L.P.Pastushenko and others revealed many interesting facts concerning the sources and origin of phraseological units. Only in the beginning of the XX-th century preconditions for phraseology allocation in an independent linguistic discipline have been created. In this process researches of many linguists have played the important role, such as J.Seidl, Ch.Bally, I.I.Sreznevsky, E.D.Polivanov, I.V.Shcherba, A.V.Kunin, V.V.Vinogradov, B.A.Larin, N.N.Amosova and others.