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***Irina Vorotintseva***

*Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University,*

*Almaty, Kazakhstan*

*Research Supervisor: Doctor of Philology, Prof. A.K. Zhumabekova*

*Language Supervisor: M.M. Yurkovska, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.*

## **LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATING LITERARY TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN**

A significant contribution to the development of the typology of translation transformations was made by L.S. Barkhudarov. He defined them as "numerous and qualitatively diverse interlingual transformations that are carried out to achieve equivalence in translation contrary to the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages"[1:81].

Depending on the nature of conversions, translation transformations are divided into: 1) lexical, 2) grammatical and 3) lexical and grammatical.

Lexical transformations describe the formal content between words and phrases of the original and the translation and include transliteration, loan translation, concretization, generalization, and modulation.

*Transliteration* means transferring of the graphic form of the original word by means of letters of the target language (TL), for example: *BMW - БМВ, Riverside drive – Риверсайд Драйв*.

*Transcription* means transferring of sounds of the original word by means of letters of TL, for example: *John Grisham- Джон Гришэм, Peugeot- Пежо*.

Both transformations are widely used in the translation of proper names, geographical names, car brands, etc.

*Loan translation* means translation of constituent elements of a word or phrase with further unification of the translated parts into a single unity, for example: *Snow white – Белоснежка, to put the cart before the horse – ставить телегу впереди лошади*.

*Concretization* is the replacement of a unit with general meaning in the source language (SL) with the unit with more specific connotation in TL. For example:

*Though it was Luther's scheme, Nora was the first to be tested. (J. Grisham) → Идея целиком и полностью принадлежала Лютеру, однако первому испытания подверглась именно Нора. (Yuri G. Kiryak)*

*Grammatical transformations* occur on the grammatical level and include division of sentences, sentence integration, replacement, and grammatical substitutions.

*Division of sentences* is the division of the original sentence into two or three sentences in the TL. For example: *The Wiley and Beek Christmas party would begin with a lunch catered by two feuding Greek brothers who made the best baklava in the city. (J. Grisham) → Рождественская вечеринка в конторе «Уайли и Бек» начнется с ленча. Ее будут обслуживать два конкурирующих между собой брата — грека. (Yuri G. Kiryak)*

*Lexical and grammatical transformations* are transformations of lexical and syntactic structures of the original in the process of translation [3:54]. To the most striking lexical and grammatical transformations belong antonymic translation, descriptive translation, and compensation.

*The antonymic translation* is the replacement of the affirmative form of the original with the negative form in TL and vice versa, for example:

*"What a horrible way to make up". (J. Grisham) → Да, лучше бы я не просыпалась. (Yuri G. Kiryak)*

The translation method of *compensation* means translation in which lost elements of the meaning are transmitted by other additional means in TL language. For example:

*"Gotta go. Merry Christmas". (J. Grisham) → Ладно, мне пора. Веселого Рождества. (Yuri G. Kiryak)*

In conclusion, it should be summarized that the problem of adequacy of literary texts is to a large extent, the problem of the correct use of lexical and phraseological, grammatical and stylistic correspondences in the translation.

Literary translation is considered one of the most difficult [4]. The translator should be qualified enough to convey feelings, cultural nuances, humor and other subtle elements of a literary detail. In fact, translators do not convey the meanings of words; the goal is to translate the message. That is why the text should be considered in its whole unity [4].

The complexity of translation of literary texts is explained by the extremely high semantic “loading” of each word, different world view, thus specific ways of comprehension and reflection of the world in different languages, and the difference of cultures. Consequently, the translator is not supposed to reproduce the text in another language, rather create a new one.

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