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## GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION: BETWEEN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

***Annotation.*** *This article provides an in-depth analysis of grammatical transformations, which remain one of the most fundamental aspects of the translation process. Using examples extracted from Emily Brontë`s «Wuthering Heights», this research demonstrates precisely how a translator applies these techniques in practice.*

***Key words.*** *Grammatical transformation, translation theory, linguistic norms, equivalence, contextual meaning, source language, target language, adaptation.*

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## ADABIY TARJIMADA GRAMMATIK TRANSFORMATSIYALAR: INGLIZ VA RUS TILLARI MISOLIDA

***Annotatsiya.*** *Ushbu maqolada tarjima jarayonidagi eng muhim jihatlardan biri bo'lgan grammatik transformatsiyalar o'rganiladi. Emili Brontening «Wuthering heights» asaridan olingan misollar mavzuni yanada aniqroq tushunishga hamda tarjimon ushbu usullarni amaliyotda qanday qo'llanishini ko'rib chiqishga yordam beradi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:*** *grammatik transformatsiya, tarjima nazariyasi, til normalari, ekvivalentlik, kontekstual ma'no, asl til, tarjima tili, moslashtirish.*

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## ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ТРАНСФОРМАЦИИ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ: МЕЖДУ АНГЛИЙСКИМ И РУССКИМ ЯЗЫКАМИ

***Аннотация.*** *В этой статье глубоко изучается одна из самых важных трансформаций в процессе перевода. Примеры, которые были проанализированы из книги Эмили Бронте «Грозовой Перевал» помогают понять тему еще точнее с доказательствами именно как переводчик применяет их в переводе.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *грамматическая трансформация, теория перевода, лингвистические нормы, эквивалентность, контекстуальное значение, исходный язык, переводящий язык, адаптация.*

**Introduction.** In the translation process, it is important to consider various features of each language because they will affect the translation. Each language has its own grammar, word order, punctuation rules, and sometimes they can be lost while rendering into other languages; changed into other grammar structure; or there can be addition to preserve the meaning of the source language. As a translators, we must find balance between preserving originality of the text and also to making it more understandable for the readers. Sometimes, grammar rules are the features that will play great role to demonstrate one language's authenticity, for example, some grammatical structures in Russian don't even exist in English language. It means, translators use transformations to keep the meaning, structure to make it sound more natural.

**Literature review and methodology.** Fiction is any work where the events, elements, or characters are imaginary. Literary fiction refers to books, novels, or short stories that tells a story from the author`s imagination. Etymologically, the word fiction is derived from the Latin word fictus, which means form. According to Searle [1;319 p.], works of fiction result from an author`s intention to perform a particular sort of illocutionary act. Also (Currie, 1990) fiction is produced when authors of stories intend that readers may believe the stories are true [2;7 p.]

To understand why grammatical transformations are necessary in translating fiction we should know first how they have been told or preserved through the generations. Until the high middle ages, books were

perceived as a great true works. Readers in the period of medieval did not distinguish between fact and fiction as books played role as a vessel from ancient periods. Monks presumed that the descriptions of the paths of the planets and the human soul were ancient truths, as the words of the Bible. People automatically assumed that whatever was written in a book had to be true.

In opposite to this, now we understand as modern readers that there is a fact that it is written like this because this is only make-believe. That this is not true but it is done and written like this in this way as a relation between reader and author. This relation first appeared a few hundred years after the death of Jesus, when it became common to think the continuations to the events in the Bible. It means, they used their imaginations to continue the stories. The first straightforward work of fiction was written in 1170s by the Frenchman Chretien de Troyes. The book a story about king Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table became really popular.

Emotion is fundamental to the experience of narrative fiction. Researchers argue that successful stories must effectively affect the reader`s emotions whether to raise or to decrease emotions. the appeal of a literary work is often determined by two factors: emotional valence (the positive or negative nature of the emotion) and arousal (the intensity of the emotion).

Most of the stories are written by different emotions especially while introducing characters and to show the contradictory traits between them. Moreover, the writers may start the stories by telling the sad moments and at the end make happy end. These are some methods by which authors create turning points or conflict in narratives.

Another feature is word-level, the appeal of fiction depends on specific word-level characteristics:

Word concreteness: the use of concrete words is a predictor of high-quality writing. This aligns with the literary advice to show not tell- demonstrating ideas through action and example rather than abstract statements. Concrete language allows readers to think their own impressions of events, plot, moral and characters [3;273 p.].

Word Frequency: the use of unique or distinctive language also contributes to a story`s appeal. While uncommon words do not always predict quality in poetry, their presence in fiction make sense that writer used his or her words not just as words but with creativity [3;273 p.]. Creative language captures attention as just reading stories without any unusual creatures is really boring. As some people read fiction to relax and somehow to feel more free from their own life, it is because it also plays role as a cognitive function. While reading, people create the inner world in their brains to create stories it is the question about how readers perceive the information and analyze it through their own thought and beliefs.

Unlike the other types of works like technical or legal documents which are mostly specialized and freedom is very limited, literary text more free for creative preservation.

To sum up, successful literary text translation balances structural fidelity with creative re-creation: 1) adapting sound devices such as alliteration, assonance, and other grammatical elements without losing meaning to the new language; 2) ensuring the mood, voice, and stylistic integrity of the original are conveyed; 3) translating cultural references in a way that resonates with the target audience; 4) balancing the need for literal meaning with the requirement to produce a new, functional text in the target language; 5) preserving the visual and imagery created text by the original poet.

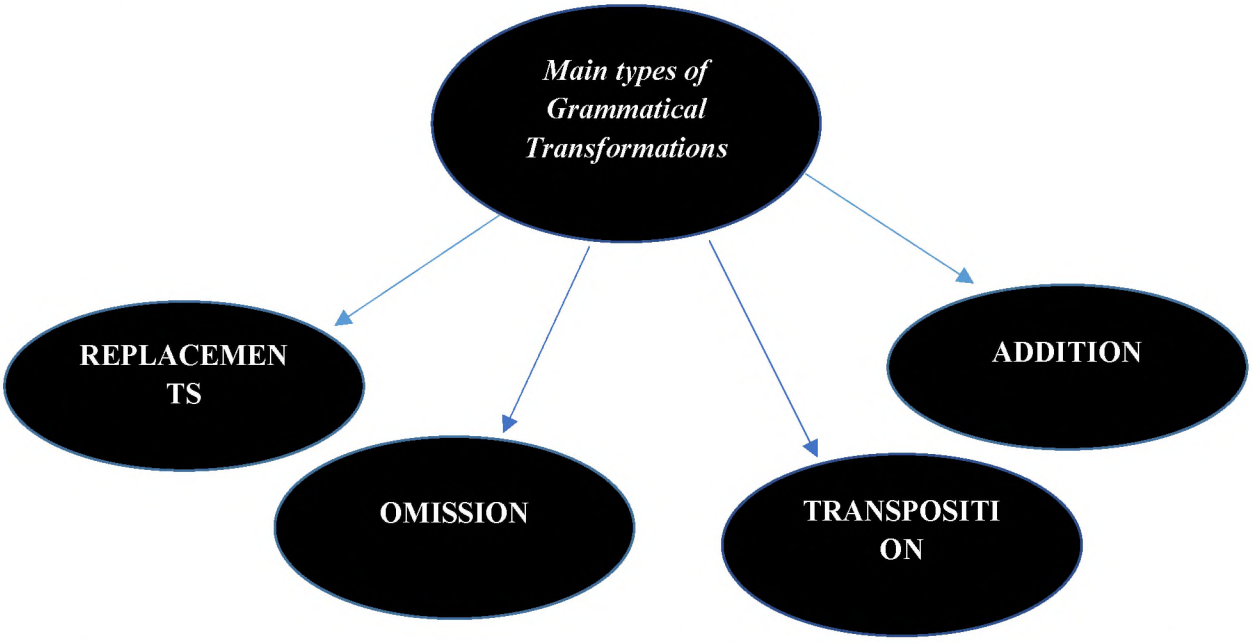
The study of translation is deeply connected with historical development. To analyze modern translation processes, it is essential to understand how languages and translation methods have changed over time. Terms such as grammar, vocabulary, structure in English language they changed throughout its history. As we know now English has strict word order subject-verb-object, but the fact that before in the period of Old English there was a complex case system. However, over time, meaning began to depend on word order and these endings disappeared. Translation process date back to Ancient civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Rome and Greece. There was a huge debate between word for word or free translation. In Medieval period translation is really connected with religion to share all the knowledge of divine, like House of Wisdom in Baghdad. In the period of Renaissance translators try to preserve languages originality rather than fully adapt to the target language. After learning the origins, features of fiction and the translation methods the next stage comes to analyze translating grammar points and rules between two languages: English and Russian.

**Discussion.** According to L.S.Barkhudarov, the term translation can be divided in two ways: as a result (after translating it from one natural source language into the other target language) and as a process (the act of transforming one language into another). Barkhudarov defines translation as the process of

transforming speech work from one language to another while preserving the invariant content plane. He made two points:

Broad meaning: meaning is not just words or facts it is the relationships between emotions, expressive features and style. In addition to this, absolute equivalence is impossible. Translation is always done with losses. The translator`s goal is to minimize these losses and maintain the highest possible degree of equivalence. Because quality and readability of the translated text is more crucial for the reader [4; 5-9-p.].

Each language differs from others by its own unique rules, written forms, pronunciation in the other words by their ways of expressing ideas, thoughts, beliefs, and emotions. The ways of expressing are different especially when it comes to grammar norms. Translators use grammatical transformations to make it sound more natural in the target language. One idea can be expressed with different norms of telling in other languages. Because of this the text in the source language will be translated into the target language with help of transformations. Literary translator Aaron Coleman told NPR «I approach translation even knowing that it can`t quite be what it is in the original language…I think we all want to have translation work as a process of reproduction, but it`s really a process of transformation».




**Results.** If translator do not use some transformations the translated text may sound really awkward because the wrong use of each type grammar will affect to the meaning. It means, each choice of translation depends on translator, if translator is skilled he or she may preserve great and understandable translation with the use transformations. There are four types of grammatical transformations:

1) transpositions- involves changing the word order or the sequence of words which are not necessarily linked in meaning. These elements include: words, phrases, clauses, complex sentences. The most frequent type of transposition involves changing the position of words and phrases. It is done because of the reason that different languages have different sentence structures and word orders [5;8 p.].

Example: Oh, I`ll turn the talk on my landlord`s family! I thought to myself. A good subject to start! And that pretty girl-widow, I should like to know her history [6;40 p.].

Ага! – подумал я.– Переведу-ка я разговор на семейство моего хозяина. Подходящая тема для начала беседы- к примеру, эта хорошенькая девочка вдова. Analysis: In the original version the author`s words are written after the idea, but in translation author words are put in the middle because it helps the reader to catch meaning simply and quickly without complex idea at the end;

2) Addition – in translation they are influenced by a variety factors that determine what kinds of lexical elements will be included in translation process. The main reason why we use additions is that sometimes most of semantic components of source language do not have direct or standard grammatical expressions in English language. Additions are made because English grammatical norms often require translator to make them explicit in the target language.

Example: There ensued a pause. She was not a gossip [6;40 p.].

Повисла пауза. К сожалению, миссис Дин не бала склонна к сплетням. Analysis: here in translation is added a lot of words to describe the event the start points in conversation between two characters, so it is important to show the whole atmosphere at the beginning we add «к сожалению»to create needed emotion. Moreover, while translating into Russian we couldn`t just -она не была сплетней- in word for word translation we add verb in Russian to make the translation more understandable.

3) Omission - is considered as an opposite version of addition. It means while translating process the meaning can be preserved even when certain sematic elements are removed by the translator. Since every language, both as a system and as a spoken communication, carries a substantial amount of information, some elements can be omitted without affecting overall meaning. Also when we try to remove semantically unnecessary elements in translation it can be considered text compression because we omit words, prepositions, pronouns and others. In comparison to this, translated text can be longer than the original because of the addition or explanatory words and phrases needed for clarity.

Example: Hindley calls him a vagabond, and won`t let him sit with us, nor eat with us anymore; and he says, he and I must not play together, and threatens to turn him out of the house if we break his orders [6;30 p.].

Хиндли называет его бродягой и больше не разрешает ему сидеть с нами. Говорит, что нам нельзя вместе играть, и грозит, что выгонит его из дому, коли тот нарушит запрет. Analysis: at the end of the sentence pronoun -his- is omitted because meaning is obvious and clear so even translator removes or skips some elements it will not affect to the meaning. Furthermore, there is -he and I- must not play together translated with compression method as –нам нельзя вместе играть without translating each of them individually;

4) Replacements – are considered the most frequent type of grammatical transformation in translation. During the translation process grammatical and lexical units may be changed, and in many cases these two types of substitutions are closely interconnected. Researchers provide numerous examples of such transformations, including replacing nouns with pronouns or verbs, changing the role of the subject into other sentence elements, and transforming simple sentences into compound or complex ones [5;8 p.].

Since the focus here is on grammatical transformation, several main types of replacements are usually distinguished: substitutions of word forms, substitution of part of speech, restricting sentence elements, substitutions of sentence types.

Example: While leading the way upstairs, she recommended that I should hide the candle, and not make a noise; for her master had an odd notion about the chamber she would put me in, and never let anybody lodge there willingly [6;27 p.].

Провожая меня наверх, служанка посоветовала прикрыть ладонью свечку и не шуметь, ибо у хозяина есть странное предубеждение по поводу той комнаты, где она собирается меня разместить, и п своей воле он никогда не согласится. Analysis: here in this example gerund with – ing at the end is changed to the деепричастие which can be translated as participle 1. The absence of the gerund in the target language creates situation when translators use transformations to make the text more natural and understandable.

**Conclusion.** To conclude, the conducted analysis from «Wuthering Heights» demonstrates that translation is not just word-for-word substitution but it is a complex process of structural and semantic adaptation. Grammatical transformations such as transposition, addition, omission, replacement are crucial methods of translation as they influence the meaning making it sound more natural for readers while adhering to the norms of the target language.

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