

ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ АСИММЕТРИЯ РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ И ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПЕРЕВОДА

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В статье рассмотрены особенности грамматического строя английского языка (синтаксиса и морфологии) и его отличие в этом отношении от русского. Анализируются проблемы, с которыми сталкивается переводчик в процессе перевода англоязычного текста на русский язык. Дается классификация и приводятся примеры основных грамматических переводческих трансформаций, которые помогают переводчику сделать перевод наиболее адекватным.

Ключевые слова: *английский язык, грамматическая асимметрия, переводческие трансформации, адекватность перевода.*

RUSSIAN-ENGLISH GRAMMAR ASYMMETRY AS A CHALLENGE FOR TRANSLATORS

The article discusses the features of the English grammatical structure (syntax and morphology) and its difference from the Russian language. The authors analyze major problems faced by translators while translating English-language texts into Russian. They classify main grammar transformations which help the translator make the translation more adequate and illustrate the theory with some examples.

Keywords: *english language, grammar asymmetry, translation transformations, translation equivalence.*

In modern linguistics, the study of translation transformations is one of the most urgent problems, however, despite the active research in this field the topic has not yet been fully examined. Firstly, the term "translation transformation" itself is still not considered the only and clear one. Secondly, in translation studies, various classifications of translation transformations are given by scholars [1–6]. Thirdly, the number and composition of grammatical transformations also differ. Meanwhile, the relevance of this research issue is quite clear: grammatical transformations are of the great importance for all kinds of translation. They are still more crucial when translating fiction. That's why many linguists explore this phenomenon and suggest both classification of grammar transformations and ways to use them for proper translation from English into Russian.

It is well known that English and Russian language systems differ from each other not only in vocabulary and semantics of lexical units, but also in grammar. The modern Russian language has a synthetic structure, when word connections and their grammar forms are expressed by changes in the word itself with the help of endings, suffixes, etc. Modern English is an analytical language and its word connections do not require inflection. Russian and English convey meaning through the verb systems in different ways.

Here are some major grammar differences between Russian and English:

– In Russian, the word order in a sentence is considered relatively free. In English, the word order is fixed. The subject precedes the predicate, and the object and circumstance, as a rule, follow the main members of the sentence. There is a strict defined structure for all types of English sentences – affirmative, negative, and interrogative.

– There are few auxiliary verbs in Russian. This contrasts with English, which has lots of them and use them extensively making progressive and perfect tense forms, thus avoiding the need for affixation or inflection.

– English grammar has a number of constructions that Russian lacks, e.g. participle and infinitive constructions, gerund, etc.

Although in both Russian and English one can find “the presence of similar structures, units and such categories as gender, a hidden grammatical category of animation, temporal parameters, but they often behave differently” [6, p. 4]. More often various grammar differences lead to the restructuring of sentences in the process of translation in accordance with the syntactic norms of the Russian language. In the process of