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FEATURES OF TRANSLATION ENGLISH GRAMMAR

English grammar is a set of rules for correctly structuring words, phrases, sentences, and entire texts. English grammar can be conditionally divided into two sections: 1) the section «Parts of Speech», which in turn is divided into: nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, articles; 2) and the section «Tenses», which contains general information about tenses. Tenses in English are divided into past, present, and future tenses, and each tense has four aspects – Simple, Continuous, Perfect, and Perfect Continuous.

Parts of speech in English grammar. Each word in English belongs to a special category – part of speech. All parts of speech can be divided into 2 categories: main and auxiliary. The main parts of speech include: noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb. The auxiliary parts of speech do not denote objects, phenomena, qualities, actions. They convey various connections and relationships between words. These include: prepositions, conjunctions, particles, articles. Interjections are a special part of speech; they do not belong to the main or auxiliary parts. They express various feelings, but do not name them.

In English, some words are used as different parts of speech. It depends on which part of the sentence the word is used in. For example, *my friend works today* (work acts as a verb and shows the action in the sentence). *His work is important* (work is used as a noun, subject). *His work clothes are dirty* (work acts as an adjective and describes the condition of the clothes).

Word and sentence classes. Nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs are called open classes. This means they are easily filling up with new words. For example, the noun *celebutante* (a celebrity, often in fashion circles) appeared

relatively recently. The remaining parts of speech are considered closed classes. This means new elements are rarely added in these classes. For example, new pronouns appear very rarely in the language.

The holistic perception of a foreign language text consists in understanding the grammatical structure of its sentences. The grammatical structures of English and Ukrainian have significant differences between them. This causes difficulties in translating English grammar into Ukrainian. Therefore, when translating, it is necessary to pay attention to the following features:

– English has much more grammatical tenses than Ukrainian. In Ukrainian, there are no tense forms of verbs: Continuous and Perfect. Thus, the present tense form of a verb in Ukrainian corresponds in its meaning to several English forms: Present Indefinite, Present Continuous and partly Present Perfect. Present Perfect has no direct equivalent in Ukrainian and is often expressed by the past perfect tense or by a construction with «just», «already», «yet». For example, *I have just finished working*. In English, the precedence of one action to another in the past is indicated by the Past Perfect tense, and in Ukrainian by the words («earlier», «before this», «before that»). In Ukrainian, the information that an action in the present tense is happening at the moment of speaking (Present Continuous) is not grammatically expressed. Future Continuous is translated descriptively (*I will do it tomorrow*);

– English modal verbs (can, must, should) are translated descriptively in Ukrainian, as they do not have a direct equivalent;

– English actively uses the passive voice, while Ukrainian more often uses active constructions or impersonal forms (*The book was written in 1950*);

– In English, there is a clear word order: subject, predicate, object, while in Ukrainian – the word order is more flexible: the subject can come after the predicate. There is also a difference between the word order in phrases. For example, «administrative efficiency» should be translated as «*effective management*», not «*administrative efficiency*»);

– English is characterized by brevity of expression due to several structures and forms absent in Ukrainian. When translating them, it is necessary to introduce additional words and even sentences, which leads to a change in the sentence structure in the target language;

– In English, only one negation is traditionally used, for example, *I don't know*. In Ukrainian, double negation is possible, for example, *I don't know anything*;

– English has definite article «*the*» and indefinite article «*a/an*», which are absent in Ukrainian. They are conveyed by context, by other means – with the words «this», «some». In addition, English has so-called «formal» subjects and objects, which are absent in the structure of a Ukrainian sentence. At the same time, in English there are no genitive forms of nouns, the genitive form of a noun may correspond in its grammatical meaning to the construction «of + N», etc.

As is known, English and Ukrainian belong to different branches of the Indo-European family (Germanic and Slavic) and have different structural types: analytic and synthetic. There are differences in the structure of English and Ukrainian, in the grammatical constructions set. They constitute the main grammatical difficulties of translation. To translate accurately, you need to understand the sentence structure of the foreign language, recognize possible challenges, and create sentences that follow the rules of the target language and its style [1].

To provide a qualified and adequate translation into Ukrainian, the translator should also pay attention to the original language's linguistic and grammatical features, as well as lexical features. Knowledge of grammar is usually more important than vocabulary and terminology knowledge, because the equivalents of words and terms can be found quickly in a dictionary. At the same time, the search for the equivalent of a grammatical construction can be a rather long and complex process [1].

To convey the content of the original and achieve equivalence in the

translation process, a translator can use two basic translation strategies:

– finding grammatical and lexical equivalents. The strategy involves finding grammatical equivalents that will identically reflect the content of the text when translated. Absolute correspondence between the original and the translation means an equivalent word is found for each word in the original sentence. However, such a coincidence is rare, since only a small part of English and Ukrainian expression has an identical syntactic structure. Absolute correspondence exists mainly in the transmission of simple sentences, when one can trace the similarity of their grammatical and lexical units [2];

– the use of translation transformations. The strategy involves restructuring the syntactic structure of the original sentence during translation while preserving semantic information. At the same time, the translated text must comply with the norms of the target language. This strategy helps to assure that the translation includes all the information from the original text while following the rules of the target language. The widespread use of grammatical transformations is because Ukrainian and English have different sentence structures and word order [2].

Ukrainian translation specialist Karaban V. I. distinguishes five main types of grammatical transformations [1]:

Permutation is a grammatical transformation that changes the order of words in a phrase or sentence. For example, the connecting word «however» usually comes at the beginning of the sentence in a Ukrainian sentence, while in English its equivalent «however» can be used in the middle and at the end of the sentence. A noun-determinant in English can come before the noun being denoted (for example, *theory construction*), while in Ukrainian it usually comes after the noun being denoted (for example, *construction of the theory*).

Substitution is a grammatical transformation that changes the grammatical features of word forms (the plural form is used instead of the using of singular form in translation), parts of speech (the infinitive is transformed into a noun in translation), members of a sentence (the adverb is transformed into a

subject in translation), and sentences (a simple sentence is transformed into a complex one, or vice versa). In addition, substitutions can also be used when translating: words – with a phrase, a phrase – with a sentence, two sentences – with one complex sentence, and vice versa.

Addition is a grammatical transformation that increases the number of words, word forms, or sentence members in the translation. Addition is used when translating nouns (for example, «intricacy» – complex problems and intricate issues), adjectives (for example, «recurrent» – periodically repeated; «the intracellular» – intracellular environment), verbs (for example, «to solve» – to find a solution), adverbs (for example, «theoretically» – in theory aspect), and word combinations («data rates» – data transfer rate).

Deletion is a grammatical transformation, as a result of which a certain linguistic element (word, word form, sentence member or part of a sentence) is removed from the translation. For example, *the explosion was terrible while it lasted* translates as *the explosion was terrible. This is a very difficult problem to tackle* translates as *this is a very difficult problem*.

Complex transformation is a grammatical transformation that includes two or more simple transformations. In general, the vast majority of translations mostly use a combination of several types of grammatical transformations, which indicates the complex nature of translation.

The skills and abilities of using the translation transformations constitute an essential component of the translator's competence, and therefore their development and correct application should be given due attention. The application of transformations in translation should be aimed at adequately conveying the content of the original and take into account the norms of the target language.

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