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## **THE ROLE OF GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN**

In terms of translation, the grammatical difference between English and Russian languages is expressed in the problems of translation in conditions of similarities and differences in grammatical features of linguistic units in the source and translated languages.

The commonality of grammatical features of Russian and English languages is shown in availability of common grammatical values, categories and functions, for examples, the category of noun's number, the category of degrees of comparison of adjectives, the category of tenses of verbs, functional significance of word order, etc.

At the same time, there is a difference in the principles of the grammatical system, for example, in the existence of dissimilar grammatical categories: articles in the English language, gerund in Russian; full-valued coordination in the Russian language, fixed word order in English, etc.

Grammatical substitution is a way of translation, in which a grammatical unit in original turn into a unit of translatable language with different grammatical value. The grammatical unit of any level can be substituted: word form, part of speech, sentence member, sentence of a certain type.

The most common type of grammatical substitution is the substitution of parts of speech. For English-Russian translations, the substitutions of the noun with the verb and the adjective with the noun are the most typical. For example, usually suffix *-er* is used to refer persons of certain profession in English. When translating such nouns, Russian verbs are used: *He is a good swimmer.* – Он хорошо плавает.

As can be seen from the example, the substitution of the noun with the verb is often accompanied with the substitution of the adjective with this noun in the Russian dialect. Verbal nouns of a different type are often replaced with verb: *It is our hope that an agreement will be reached by Friday.* - Мы надеемся, что к пятнице будет достигнуто соглашение.

English adjectives, which replaced by Russian nouns, are most often formed from geographical names: *the British Government* - правительство Великобритании.

Singular and plural nouns are translated, as a rule, in the same number, with the exception of cases, when the singular form in English corresponds to the plural form in Russian: *money* - деньги; or on the other hand Russian single corresponds to the English plural: outskirts -окраина, etc.

In terms of translation English gerund, the grammatical substitution is used, i.e. the unit of foreign language turns into the unit of language of translation with another grammatical value. In Russian text a verbal noun, or an infinitive, or a specifically Russian form of the gerund are employed instead of gerund. *It's no use talking about it.* – Бесплезно говорить об этом.

A special semantic role of English article can be compensated in translation to Russian language for pronouns: *They were powerful enough not to need a tsar, especially the tsar.* – Они были достаточно могущественны, чтобы не нуждаться в каком-то царе, особенно в таком царе [2, p. 174].

Thus, grammatical substitution consists in translating not so much the original form itself, as its grammatical or semantic functions in the text. And this way is used in those situations, when there is necessary to translate the language's unit, the values of which are generally absent in the translating language.

## LITERATURE

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