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## **GRAMMATICAL PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO RUSSIAN ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE ARTICLES**

Translation is an integral part of the activities of a modern specialist who speaks foreign languages. However, because of the discrepancy between the linguistic systems of the English and Russian languages in the translation process we face certain difficulties, which are conditionally divided into lexical and grammatical. Reproduction of the same grammatical form of the original is not the goal of the translation, since its purpose is to convey the meaning of the source text. One of the differences between the grammatical structures of English and Russian is the presence in the English language of such grammatical phenomenon as the article, which must not simply be taken into account in the translation process, but somehow transformed [1]. Since English articles are not directly analogous to the Russian language, in most cases they are simply omitted during the translation:

*I've got a friend. – У меня есть друг.*

The indefinite article refers to an unknown object, which means that it can be translated by the Russian indefinite pronoun «какой-то»:

*A man gave her this parcel. – Какой-то мужчина отдал ей этот сверток.*  
The definite article, on the contrary, indicates something familiar to us, so it can be transmitted with the help of the demonstrative pronouns «этот» или «тот»:

*He is the student who helped me yesterday. – Это тот самый студент, который помог мне вчера.*

The English language is characterized by a strict «fixed» word order, the change of which only in some cases can be used for highlight the «new, unknown» in the utterance. This function, as is known, is performed by an indefinite article, which indicates new information or the object previously unknown to us. Since in Russian the new information is usually goes at the end of the sentence, the sentence: «*A boy entered the room*» we translate as: «*В комнату вошел мальчик*». And the sentence: «*The boy entered the room*» will be translated as: «*Мальчик вошел в комнату*», because the definite article usually indicates the «old», already known information, which usually is usually given at the beginning of the sentence in Russian [1].

The indefinite article a/an often has the meaning «one», so one of the options for translating the sentences of the type: *I have a book.* – У меня есть одна книга.

The definite article is often used as a means of emphatically amplifying a word or phrase in a sentence. At the same time, it seems to acquire the meaning of an excellent degree and is usually translated by a suitable adjective in the superlative degree:

*Now the researchers are studying the influence of coffee growing on the food chain of the bee with the goal of being able to save these insects.* – Сейчас исследователи изучают влияние кофейных плантаций на пищевую цепь пчелы, преследуя при этом самую главную цель, а именно: сохранить количество этих насекомых.

Using an article, the author implies additional sense to the text he generates, and to achieve the adequacy of translation, it is necessary to take into account all the shades of meaning that the author would like to convey.

## References

1. Грамматические трудности при переводе английской литературы. [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://blog.accent-center.ru>. – Дата доступа: 10.03.2018.