

## GRAMMAR PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION: LACONICISM

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English as an analytical language is characterized by intention to avoid grammar "redundancy" and to save grammatical means [1]. Thus, the idea of denial is expressed in it by only one negation of the sentence; in conditional and subordinate clauses of time, the action of which is related to the future, the verb-predicate is used in the present tense, because the fact itself of the use of the verb-predicate of the main clause in the future tense, and the very nature of conditional and time clauses are already sufficient indicators of futurity; attributive subordinate clauses are often joined to the main clause without conjunctions as conjunction omission does not lead to the incorrect understanding of them; predicative combination ( "predicative +its definition ") in the nominal compound predicate in sentences like The station is *about an hour's walk* or The shoes are *the right size* can avoid a preposition, while these combinations are translated in Russian by means of oblique case or prepositions.

*Станция находится на расстоянии примерно часа ходьбы. Эти туфли – нужного размера.*

(Apparently, this phenomenon is of the same nature as the connection without conjunctions of attributive subordinate to the main clause: grammatical shapelessness.)

The tendency of laconicism, which is manifested in the sentence construction, i.e. eventually in grammar, had its influence on the lexis [1]. This, in particular, is resulted in certain use of certain verbs. In this regard the verb to continue id

especially interesting, which was used, as a rule, as link-verb of nominal compound predicate where the nominal part is expressed by an adjective, an adverb or an adverbial combination. This verb gets more meaning and means 'to continue to be ',' to continue to do smth.' For example:

Everything *continued still*. Все было *по-прежнему спокойно*.

The T-33, mortally damaged itself, *continued upwards* briefly. Самолет Т-33, сам пораженный смертельно, *продолжал* еще в течение короткого времени подниматься.

One can mention thousands of examples in this regard. All this proves the fact that the English language (like every other) has the intention to save speech resources while achieving it by its own, special methods.

References:

1. Аполлова М.А. Specific English (грамматические трудности перевода). – М., 1977. – С. 120-134.