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**TYPES OF GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS**

**АННОТАЦИЯ**

 *В данной статье рассматривается, что для достижения эквивалентности, несмотря на различия в официально-семантической системе двух языков, переводчик обязан выполнять различные лингвистические преобразования.*

 ***Ключевые слова:*** *мировой стандарт, кредитная система обучения, профессионально педагогическая, профессиональное образование, педагог, педагогическая практика*

**ABSTRACT**

 *Бұл мақалада баламалыққа жету үшін, екі тілдің ресми-семантикалық жүйесіндегі айырмашылықтарға қарамастан, аудармашы әр түрлі лингвистикалық түрлендірулерді орындауға міндетті екендігі жайлы қарастырылған.*

***Кілттік сөз:*** *лексический переход, грамматическая структура речи, трансформация*

 By substitution we understand the substitution of one part of speech by

another or one form of a word by another. Consequently, there are two kinds of substitutions constituting a grammatical type of transformations; substitution of parts of speech and the grammatical form of a word.

 Transformation by substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or an other grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding form and construction as well as lexical reasons – different combinability and use of words, lack of a part of speech with the same meaning.

 An example of the substitution of a word-form may be the interpretation of the meaning of the grammatical category of postriority of the English verb, which is presented in two particular meanings: absolute posterity /he says he will come / and relative posterity / he said he would come /. Kazakh and Russian verbs do not possess word form of this kind and communicate their meaning with use of other grammatical means: Ол келетіндігін айтып жатыр. Он говорит,что придёт. Ол келетіндігі туралы айтты. Он сказал, что придёт. In Kazakh the meaning of this category is expressed by a substantivized participle ending in – jak or by the infinitive ending in –(i)sh; in Russian the future tense form of a verb is used.

 There are two types of substitution of parts of speech; obligatory and non-obligatory. The obligatory substitution is observed when in the target language there are no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language e.g. the English articles and may be used for emphasis. In cases of the kind it is necessary to substitute them with functionally – adequate means of expression in Kazakh and Russian. In Kazakh and Russian an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article. Non obligatory substitution is a substitution undertaken by the needs or demandes of the context: The climb had been easier than he expected. Жоғары көтерілуолкүткеннен оңайырақ болды. Подняться оказалось легче, чем он ожидал. A noun in the English sentence is substituted by infinitives in the Kazakh and Russian languages.

 The first component of the English attributive wordcombination “active defenders” is an adverb while the second becomes the predicate when translated into Kazakh. In Russian the same word – combination is expressed by an adverbial word combination. The means used to express the semantic core of a statement by not be identical. In English the indefinite article, the construction it is ...that ( who) inversions of different kinds are used for this purpose, while the order of words is the most frequent means of expression in Kazakh and Russian: words, communicating new information are not placed at the beginning of the sentence: A big scarlet Rolls Royce had just stopped in front of the local post office. ( A.Christie).

 In the English sentences the semantic core is expressed by the indefinite article while in Kazakh and Russian it is assigned to the second and third places accordingly. When translating English component sentences into Kazakh fand Russian, the principal and subordinate clauses may be transposed. This is explained by the fact that the order of words in compound sentences does not always coincide in the languages considered. Compare: A remarkable air of relief overspread her countenance as soon as she saw me. (R.Stevenson).

 As a type of grammatical transformation – omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages. He raised his hand. Ол қолын көтерді. Он поднял руку. Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation can be met with in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic components in the language of the original text. Also, there was an awkward hesitancy at times, as he essayed the new words he had learnt.

 In order to attain equivalence, despite the differences in formal and semantic system of two languages, the translator is obliged to do various linguistic transformations.

 Their aims are to ensure that the text imparts all the knowledge inferred in the original text, without violating the rules of the language it is translated into the following 3 elementary types are seemed most suitable for describing all kinds of lexical transformations:

 1. lexical substitution;

 2. supplementation;

 3. omissions / dropping

 The meaning of the verbal form is expressed in Russian by the words “только недавно”, and in Kazakh by the adverb “жақында ғана”. It must be emphasized that the division into lexical and grammatical transformations is, to a great extent, approximate and conditional.

 In some cases a transformation can be interpreted as one pr another type of elementary transformation. In practice the cited types of lexical and grammatical transformations are seldom met with in “pure form”. Frequently they combine to form complex transformation.

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