



ANALYSIS OF REPLACEMENTS IN TRANSLATION THE BOOK OF LOST NAMES BY KRISTIN HARMEL

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Annotation. This article discusses the main types of grammatical transformations used in translation, with a focus on the novel *The Book of Lost Names* by Kristin Harmel. It explores how translators adjust word categories and sentence structures to make the text sound natural in the target language. By analyzing specific examples from the book, the study shows that literal translation often fails to capture the author's intent. Instead, using techniques like parts of speech and sentence type replacement helps to bridge the gap between English and Russian, ensuring the translation remains fluid, readable, and stylistically accurate for the audience.

Key words: grammatical transformations, *The Book of Lost Names*, parts of speech replacement, sentence structure, naturalness.

Аннотация. В этой статье рассматриваются основные типы грамматических замен в переводе на примере романа Кристин Хармель «Книга утраченных имён». Автор объясняет, как переводчики меняют части речи и структуру предложений, чтобы текст звучал на русском языке естественно и красиво. На основе примеров из книги показано, что дословный перевод часто звучит «по-иностранному», поэтому такие приемы, как замена существительных глаголами или изменение типа предложения, помогают сохранить смысл и стиль автора. Статья демонстрирует, как сделать перевод живым и понятным для читателя.

Ключевые слова: грамматические замены, «Книга утраченных имён», замена частей речи, структура предложения, естественность перевода.

***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada Kristin Harmelning «Yo'qolgan ismlar kitobi» romani misolida tarjimadagi asosiy grammatik o'rin almashinuvlar tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada tarjimonlar matnni maqsadli tilda tabiiy va tushunarli qilish uchun so'z turkumlarini va gap tuzilishini qanday o'zgartirishi tushuntiriladi. Kitobdan olingan aniq misollar asosida so'zma-so'z tarjima ko'pincha muallifning asl niyatini yetkazib bera olmasligi, shu sababli otlarni fe'llar bilan almashtirish yoki gap tuzilishini qayta ko'rib chiqish kabi usullar matnni yanada ravon va uslubiy jihatdan to'g'ri qilishga yordam berishi ko'rsatilgan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** grammatik o'rin almashinuvlar, «Yo'qolgan ismlar kitobi», so'z turkumlarini almashtirish, gap tuzilishi, tarjima tabiiyligi.*

Introduction.

If we have two languages to translate, the first original will be Source language but the second language, the language we aim to translate will be defined as Target language. To translate accurately taking into account all grammatical, stylistic, lexical and other features we must consider both language's norms. In the early years of translating, translators act as interpreters. Translation process is highly changed as the languages changed time to time. English language itself is more complicated then now grammatically, for example it has had endings but now sentences are fixed. We do not need some endings to construct our sentences. Furthermore, after Norman conquest in 1066, English language grammar became simpler and has got a lot of words from French language in ruling system connected with government.

Grammatical evolution changed in different ways: Loss of Cases- old English had a complex case system as nominative, accusative, genitive, dative which are similar to modern German. Over time, these endings disappeared and English became more analytical, relying on word order instead of endings. Moreover, verb conjugations which are translated into Russian as «спряжения» became simpler: the

variation of the form of a verb by which the voice, mood, tense, number, and person are identified.

The differences between English and Russian in grammar sphere, may change the meaning or influence the idea which can be interpreted and sound awkward. Translator's aim to interpret the text, information in the way that it will be easily understood. However, this work is not that easy because there are differences between languages in grammar in words and structure. In the works of authors we may notice the use of grammatical structures which can be changed, added, omitted or replaced to fit the norms of another language. For example, one book is written in the norms of English, but when we translate it into other language we must serve the same meaning and idea that is why we use structures or norms of another language. We may say that translation is described as a connection or bridge between two nations.

It is well known that translated language differs from original language in systematic ways, a concept described by Baker (1993, 1996) as «universals of translation,» which include simplification, explicitation, and normalization. While these universals apply to written translation, recent research has extended to simultaneous interpreting, which is considered «the most complex of all forms of linguistic behavior».[1;2]

According to Gile's (2009) «Effort Model,» interpreters work under extreme time pressure and cognitive strain, balancing listening, memory, production, and coordination.[3] Consequently, interpretations often exhibit features of spoken language, such as hesitation markers and a more verbal style, which distinguishes them from written translations. These cognitive pressures explain why translators and interpreters must rely on grammatical replacements to make the target text sound natural.

To analyze them in real examples we will take «The book of lost names». As we know every piece of work is connected to the one period of time «The book of

lost nmaes» is inspired by true stories from World War 2, about a young Jewish woman who helped hundreds of Jewish children flee the Nazis. While reading the book one may find a number of French words used by the author to describe the moment. The first pages are described greatly vivid so that reader may feel the situation around.

Main types and description of replacements

Replacements are one of the most common type of grammatical transformations as they influence to the linguistic units. In this article we will analyze the two types of them.

1. Part of speech – when translating a word shifts from its own category. The most commonly when English noun is changed or expressed as verb in translation.[4] As we know part of speech plays important role in constructing the sentence. But in translation they may be replaced to make the target text sound natural. Sometimes, word for word translation is not that effective way of translating as it may sound different or will make the text complicated. To understand fully this replacement, here we have some examples from book which was written by Kristin Harmel in the sentences: She could feel the heat creeping up her cheeks, and she was embarrassed by her attraction to him.[5] – почувствовав, как загораются ее щеки, – он ей нравился, и это ее смущало. In translation result we may notice that the noun attraction is translated not as noun привлекательность, притяжения how it may be translated word for word but it is changed because in this situation to make the story more understandable and syntactically easy to catch translator describes in this way which will be appropriate to the situation. Or in the other examples: He leaned in. «To warn you. There are rumors that something is brewing. A massive roundup, before Friday.»[5] - Он наклонился к ней: Чтобы предупредить. Говорят, назревает нечто нехорошее. Массовые аресты. В пятницу. – here also there are rumours is just translated by the verb: говорят. It is because this version of

translating sounds really natural if you tell something you heard from others in Russian. So, in this situation the great choice of translating is done.

2. Sentence types- A frequent grammatical transformation in translation is the conversion of simple sentences into complex ones and vice versa. For example, when translating from English into Russian, non-finite verb forms are often rendered through subordinate clauses, which leads to the transformation of a simple sentence into a complex one.[4] For instance, from «the book of lost names», «A deep voice just behind Eva jarred her from her thoughts. She knew who it was before she turned, for there was only one person she knew who used «my little book rat» as a pet name for her.»[5] - Послышался низкий голос у нее за спиной, выдернувший Еву из ее размышлений. Даже не оборачиваясь, она поняла, кто это, ведь только один из Евиных знакомых ласково называл ее «моим маленьким книжным червем». Here, if we look to the translation in the second sentence translator changed the grammar: the subordinate clause is replaced by a participial construction («не оборачиваясь»). Without just translating word for word because in the other the text may sound not typical to Russian readers.

Conclusion.

The analysis of grammatical transformations in translation confirms that translation is a deeply cognitive and creative process that extends far beyond simple word-for-word replacement. The systemic necessity for these replacements is rooted in the fundamental differences between the structural architectures of English and Russian.

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