**Unit 7. COMPLEX TRANSFORMATIONS**

This type of transformations concerns both the lexical (semantic) and grammatical level, i.e. it touches upon structure and meaning. The following techniques can be associated with lexical and grammatical transformations:

1.**Explicatory translation**, that is, rewording the meaning into another structure so that the receptor will have a better understanding of the phrase. Sometimes this transformation is named as **explicitation**, defined as the technique of making explicit in the target text information that is imlicit in the source text. This transformation is often accompanied by the **extension** of the structure, the **addition** of new elements: *I have a nine-to-five job. –Я працюю з 9 ранку до 5 вечора.* *Leslie Mill’s play, which was also included in the FORUM, was taken up with children from grades 1-5. – П’єса Леслі Мілла, що також була опубликована в журналі «Форум», була поставлена дітьми 1-5 класів.* The reason for which this transformation is made is that the target text receptor has different background knowledge. Sometimes this transformation is required because of the dissimilarity between the language structures, with the source language structure being incomplete for the target language, like *gun licence*is *посвідчення на право носіння зброї.*

2.**Reduction** (**omission**, **implicitation**) is giving up redundant and communicatively irrelevant words: *Elvis Presley denied being lewd and obscene. – Елвіс Преслі заперечував свою непристойність.* The reduction is a must if a source language expresses the notion by a phrase and the target language compresses the idea in one word: *прихильники охорони навколишнього середовища – conservationists.*There is a general tendency of the English language to laconic and compressed expressions as compared with Ukrainina: *позабюджетні джерела фінансування – nonbudget sources;контроль за перебігом прєкту – the Project control.*

3.**Integral transformation** is the replacement of a set phrase with another clichéd structure that has the same speech function: *How do you do! – Здрастуйте!; Wet paint. – Обережно, пофарбовано. Help yourself. – Пригощайтеся.*

4.**Antonymic translation**is describing the situation by the target language from the contrary angle.

It can be done through antonyms: *the inferiority of friendly troops – перевага сил суперника.* The reason for this transformation is the lack of a one-word translation equivalent to the word *inferiority*.

This transformation can also take place when we change the negation modality of the sentence: *She is not unworthy of your attention. – Вона цілком достойна вашої уваги.*In the English sentence we deal with double negation, called understatement, which, according to logic rules, means the positive expressed in the Ukrainina sentence. Through understatement, English-speaking people avoid expressing their ideas in too a categoric tone.

Shifting the negation is another manifestation of the antonymous translation: *I don’t think I can do it. – Думаю, я не зможу це зробити.*, which is a result of linguistic tradition peculiar to this or that language.

5.**Metonymical translation** is the transferance of meaning and structure based on the contiguity of forms and meanings of the source and target languages: *The last twenty years has seen many advances in our linguistic knowledge. – За останні 20 років спостерігається значний прогрес в лінгвістиці.*In the English sentence, time is expressed by the subject of the sentence, whereas in Ukrainina it is more typical to express it by the adverbial modifier. This causes grammar restructuring of the sentence.

6.**Complex compensation**is a deliberate change of the word or structure by another one because the exact equivalent of the target language word or phrase is unable to produce the same impact upon the receptor as does the source language word or phrase. For example, we often have to compensate on the lexical level the meaning of the Past Perfect in the Ukrainian text translation, since there is no similar tense category in Ukrainian: *Their food, clothing and wages were less bad than they had been. – Тепер їхні їжа, одяг і зарплата були не такими вже й поганими, як колись.*Puns, riddles, tongue-twisters are often compensated; for example, *Don’t trouble trouble until trouble troubles you. – У дворі трава на траві дрова.*Compensation exercises the translator’s ingenuity; however, the effort it requires should not be wasted on textually unimportant features.