

Трудности перевода каузативных конструкций

Ходехина Дарья Сергеевна¹, Игнаткова Светлана Владимировна²

Уральский федеральный университет имени первого Президента России

Б. Н. Ельцина, Екатеринбург, Россия

¹ Daria.Khodekhina@urfu.me

² s.v.ignatkova@urfu.ru

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются различные виды каузативных конструкций как структур, которые выражают причинно-следственные отношения между действующим субъектом и причиной действия. Рассматриваются сложности, связанные с их переводом.

Ключевые слова: каузативность, каузативные конструкции, перевод.

Difficulties in Translating Causative Constructions

Darya S. Khodekhina¹, Svetlana V. Ignatkova²

^{1,2} Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N. Yeltsin,

Ekaterinburg, Russia

¹ Daria.Khodekhina@urfu.me

² s.v.ignatkova@urfu.ru

Abstract. The article deals with different causative constructions as structures which reflect the causal relationship between the doer of the action and the cause of the action. The article touches upon difficulties connected with their translation from English into Russian.

Keywords: causativity, causative construction, translation.

The translation of causative constructions from English into Russian often presents a significant problem due to grammatical features and various ways of formulating meaning [Bessalov, 2010, p. 85].

Causativity in English is usually understood as the motivation of a person or object to commit an action or change its state. This category is expressed through analytical constructions with verbs such as “make”, “get”, “have” and “let”, as well as through constructions formed using causative verbs.

These causative verbs express the urge to an action, allow or prohibit its execution, and also describe the process of transformation or transition from one state to another. Such constructions usually represent three- or four-component phrases with an imperative meaning that form a complex complement.

Each construction of this type consists of a predicate verb, followed by a complement (noun or pronoun) and by a third element, which is sometimes called an object predicative. This third component may vary depending on the relationships that are expressed in this construction. It can be represented by an infinitive, a participle (I or II), a gerund, or a noun.

Depending on the semantics of the verb, all these constructions can be divided into two categories: constructions with causative verbs and constructions with non-causative verbs [Irisambetova, 2022, c. 49].

In **constructions with causative verbs**, the first element is a transitive verb with a certain degree of causativity. Such verbs include: “force”, “make”, “cause”, “lead”, “compel”, “allow”, “permit”, “enable”, “get” or “have”.

Such constructions can be divided into several groups:

1. A transitive verb with causative semantics + noun phrase + infinitive;
2. The verb “have”/“get” + noun phrase + infinitive.
3. The verb “have”/“get” + noun + participle I/II”

Let us have a closer look at the first group **“a transitive verb with causative semantics + noun phrase + infinitive”**. It is necessary to mention that there are three

ways of translating English causative constructions that result in a translation variant complying with the norms of the Russian language without violating the meaning laid down by the author of the original text [Dmitrieva, 2008, p. 246-247]:

a) *as a similar causative construction*

e.g. Government troops have forced the rebels to surrender. – Правительственные войска вынудили повстанцев капитулировать.

1) *b) as a complex sentence with a subordinate clause*

2) e.g. This cold medicine makes me fall asleep. – Прием этого лекарства от простуды приводит к тому, что я засыпаю. (После приёма этого лекарства от простуды я засыпаю.)

3) *c) as a simple sentence*

4) e.g. This infection forces the patient to spend months in bed. – В результате такой инфекция больной вынужден месяцами находиться в постели.

5) It is worth noting that in Russian there is not exactly the same series and that between the first five verbs with the most pronounced motivating force, the differences are so subtle that it is impossible to convey them by dictionary correspondences in translation.

6) As will be seen later from the examples, the nature and degree of motivation depend not only on the causative verb itself, but also on the surrounding context. In the Russian translation, the context may generally make a separate expression of causativity unnecessary [Komissarov, 1965, p. 125].

E.g., The gangsters tried to force these editors to their side by offering them a share of the gambling and illicit profits. – Гангстеры пытались переманить этих редакторов на свою сторону, предложив им долю прибылей от азартных игр и незаконных доходов.

The second type of causative constructions mentioned above is “*have/get + noun phrase + infinitive*”.

It should be mentioned that the verb “get” retains some specific lexical and semantic features that distinguish it from other causative verbs. These include the sema of

overcoming difficulties and an indication of the abrupt transition from one state to another. Constructions using the verbs “have” / “get” express a slightly lower degree of causativity compared to the causative verbs themselves. In such constructions, the complement indicates the person or object to which the action is directed, and the infinitive indicates the action itself. The peculiarity of such constructions is the importance of overcoming obstacles to achieve a result and resistance on the part of the one to whom the action is directed [Irisambetova, 2022, p. 50].

The ways of translating the causative construction “have / get + nominal phrase + infinitive” include the following:

a) translation as part of a complex clause, where the verbs “have” / “get” are rendered by verbs with the meanings “achieve”, “do”, “force”, etc, and the nominal group, with the infinitive forming a subject-predicate pair, and the predicate having the form of a conditional mood or simple sentence:

E.g. We must get more students to read the paper. – Мы должны добиться того, чтобы больше студентов читали эту газету.

b) Translation by a simple sentence in Russian:

e.g. Have him return it at once. – Заставь его вернуть это немедленно.

e.g. He’s had his application for citizenship turned down. – Ему отказали в запросе гражданства.

I will have my assistant send you the report. – Я попрошу своего ассистента отправить вам отчёт.

In the **third type of causative constructions** the final element is the present or past participle (Participle I or Participle II): “**verb have/get + noun + participle I/II**”. In these constructions, the motivation for an action is less pronounced and the performer is not indicated. In constructions with the present participle, under the influence of the causer, the object enters a new state or performs an action indicated by the participle. In constructions with the second participle, the causer brings the object into the state indicated by the second participle. The peculiarity of these constructions is that the causative value interacts with modal values such as possibility, desirability,

recommendation, uncertainty, necessity, assumption and unreality [Irisambetova, 2022, p.49-50].

The specific meaning and translation of the causative construction of the verb “have / get + noun phrase + Participle I/II” largely depends on the context.

There several possible ways of translating the causative construction “verb have/get + noun + participle I/II” which include, for example, translation by a simple sentence or by a complex sentence with a subordinate clause:

e.g. You must get this identified immediately. – Вы должны немедленно установить это.

e.g. Here we will have some errors occurring. – Здесь у нас будут некоторые ошибки.

e.g. We must treat this as a national emergency issue and must get this decision reversed. – Мы должны рассматривать это как вопрос чрезвычайной важности для страны и должны добиться того, чтобы это решение было в корне изменено.

e.g. I will get my computer repaired tomorrow. – Завтра я отдам свой компьютер на ремонт.

e.g. The company had its website redesigned recently. – Компания недавно сделала переработку своего сайта.

Causative constructions with non-causative verbs are four-component structures, where the first element is a non-causative verb. In general, such a construction can be described as “verb + noun phrase + into/out of + gerund/noun”. In this construction, the fourth element indicates a goal, and the first element indicates an action that helps achieve this goal. Here, non-causative verbs acquire a causative meaning due to the prepositions “into” and “out of”.

e.g. They frightened the shop-owner into accepting their conditions. – Запугиванием и угрозами они заставили владельца магазина согласиться на их условия.

There is no universal grammatical construction for translating a construction with a non-causative verb “verb + noun phrase + into / out of + gerund /noun” from English into Russian, therefore, its translation may be different depending on the context.

In conclusion it is necessary to say that in order to understand and translate a causative construction correctly, it is necessary to take into account the lexical and grammatical features of its verbal components, as well as the context [Romanova, 2008, p.93].

Список источников

1. Ирисмамбетова, Н. А. Грамматические трудности перевода. Электронный источник- Самара: СФ ГАОУ ВО МГПУ – 2022. – URL: https://samara.mgpu.ru/files/elibrary/filologia/Irismambetova_Trudnosti.pdf
2. Комиссаров, В. Н., Рецкер, Я. И., Тархов, В. И. Пособие по переводу с английского языка на русский, ч. II. М.: Высшая школа – 1965. – 288 с.
3. Бессалов, А.Ю. Каузативные глаголы как средство выражения причинно-следственных отношений в английском и французском языках //Вестник МГОУ. Сер. Лингвистика – 2010. – 20 с.
4. Дмитриева, Л.Ф., Кунцевич, С.Е., Мартинкевич, Е.А, Смирнова, Н.Ф. Английский язык. Курс перевода. Издание второе. Ростов-на-Дону: Издательский центр «МарТ» – 2008. – 300 с.
5. Романова, С. П., Коралова, А. Л. Пособие по переводу с английского на русский. 4-е изд. М.: КДУ – 2008. – 172 с.

References

1. Irismambetova, N. A. Grammatical difficulties of translation. Electronic source-Samara: SF GAOU IN MGPU – 2022. – URL: https://samara.mgpu.ru/files/elibrary/filologia/Irismambetova_Trudnosti.pdf
2. Komissarov, V. N., Retsker, Y. I., Tarkhov. V. I. Handbook on translation from English into Russian, part II. M.: Higher School – 1965. – 288 p.

3. Bessalov, A.Y. Causative verbs as a means of expressing causal relationships in English and French //Bulletin of the Moscow State University. Ser. Linguistics – 2010. – 20 p.

4. Dmitrieva, L.F., Kuntsevich, S.E., Martinkevich, E.A., Smirnova, N.F. English. The course of translation. The second edition. Rostov-on-Don: Publishing Center "March" – 2008. – 300 p.

5. Romanova, S. P., Koralova, A. L. Manual for translation from English into Russian. 4th ed. Moscow: KDU – 2008. – 172 p.

Информация об авторах

Ходехина Дарья Сергеевна – студентка, третий курс, кафедра иностранных языков и перевода, Уральский гуманитарный институт, Уральский федеральный университет (Екатеринбург, Россия). E-mail: Daria.Khodekhina@urfu.me

Игнаткова Светлана Владимировна – кандидат педагогических наук, доцент, кафедра иностранных языков и перевода, Уральский гуманитарный институт, Уральский федеральный университет (Екатеринбург, Россия). E-mail: s.v.ignatkova@urfu.ru

Information about the authors

Darya S. Khodekhina – third-year student, Department of Foreign Languages and Translation, Ural Humanitarian Institute, Ural Federal University (Yekaterinburg, Russia). E-mail: Daria.Khodekhina@urfu.me

Svetlana V. Ignatkova – candidate of pedagogical sciences, assistant professor, the Department of Foreign Languages and Translation, Ural Humanitarian Institute, Ural Federal University (Yekaterinburg, Russia). E-mail: s.v.ignatkova@urfu.ru

