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**THE PECULIARITIES OF GRAMMATICAL
TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN MODERN
ENGLISH LITERATURE**

Bachelor Thesis

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INTRODUCTION

In the course of time, translation has been studied thoroughly in various aspects. Consequently, there is a great number of translation definitions. Some scholars define it as “<...> a process of transferring content from (texts in) a source language to (texts in) a target language” (Steiner, Yallop, 2001:3). Other linguists Nida and Taber (1969:12) describe translation as a reproduction of a source language into the closest natural equivalent of a receptor language. Translation has also been regarded as: “<...> an act of communication across cultural barriers <...>” (Snell-Hornby, 2006:59). Therefore, in order to achieve an appropriate translation, a translator must be aware of semantic and formal inadequacies between source and target languages. Such discrepancies oblige the translator to employ diverse alterations that are also regarded as translation transformations or shifts. Catford (1965:73) defines translation transformations as the: “<...> departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL.”

The theory and practice of translation have been widely analyzed by many foreign linguists such as Nida (1964, 1979), Catford (1965), Newmark (1988, 1998), Baker (1992, 1998), Snell-Hornby (2006) as well as the Lithuanian scholars Masaitienė (1996), Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990). Abundant works about translation theory and practice have been written, but it would seem that further investigation is needed in the usage of grammatical translation transformations appearing in the process of translating modern English literature into Lithuanian.

The **novelty** of the present research paper is the analysis of the peculiarities of grammatical translation transformations in the translation process from English into Lithuanian. That is why the research in this field is necessary, useful and interesting.

The **subject** of the research will be grammatical translation transformations.

The **aim** of this research paper is to analyze the peculiarities of grammatical translation transformations in modern English novel “Bridget Jones’s Diary” (1996) written by Helen Fielding and its translated Lithuanian version.

To achieve this aim the following **objectives** have been set:

1. To present the theoretical background about translation as a science.
2. To represent the linguistic theory about the role of grammar in translation practice.

3. To select the instances of grammatical translation transformations grouping them into the following types: transposition, omission, addition, substitution and mixed types.
4. To explain the usage of grammatical translation transformations in the target text.
5. To reveal the distribution of pure and mixed grammatical translation transformations in the intended text.

The subsequent research **methods** have been applied in the work:

1. Literary analysis was applied in order to review all available issues concerning the study of translation and its grammatical aspects and to present the general information necessary for further investigation.
2. The contrastive method facilitated to implement the practical analysis and enabled to compare the English and Lithuanian language structures in this way revealing grammatical translation transformations.
3. Statistical method provided a possibility to systemize and estimate the distribution of grammatical translation transformations and display them graphically.
4. Metaanalysis was used for the purpose to interpret the results and findings made by other authors in analogical investigations.

The **structure** of the work. The theoretical part focuses on the issues of translation initiating a theoretical frame for the investigation. Namely, the development of translation studies, equivalence, methods, procedures and translation transformations have been presented. In the subsequent part, i.e. the practical analysis, the usage of grammatical translation transformations has been briefly analyzed considering the collected instances.

The scope of the research is 131 examples. For the purpose of investigation all examples of grammatical translation transformations have been selected from the modern English novel “Bridget Jones’s Diary” (1996) written by Helen Fielding and Lithuanian variant “Bridžitos Džouns dienoraštis” (1999) translated by Rasa Drazdauskienė.

Practical value of the present research will be most relevant for students accomplishing similar researches in translation studies. Moreover, the generalized theoretical material and collected data is expected to be a contribution to further studies and investigations of translation issues.

To avoid possible misunderstandings several abbreviations must be defined: SL will be taken to denote *source language*, similarly as TL will denote *target language*, as well as *grammatical translation transformations* will be indicated by abbreviation GTT.

A survey of the theoretical issues necessary for the analysis is presented below.

1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION STUDIES

Translation has been practiced since time immemorial. Robinson (2003:142) points out that the literature on the recent subject dates back even at least to the first century BC. However, Baker (1998:277) states that the study of translation is comparatively young because it was drawn into linguistic approach fairly recently, only before a half of the century. It is important to notice, that translation has been studied by academics formerly, but it was mostly on the bases of comparative literature and contrastive linguistics. Therefore, scholars revealed the need of coherent theory of translation (Baker, 1998:277). To add by Gentzler (1993:43), until early sixties, the abundance of individual grammars bore little theoretical value in translation practice, because they were detailed instead of being compared. Translation required more systemic approach and linguistics was a proper discipline (Gentzler, 1993:43).

Following Gentzler's work (1993:44), the most significant merit to translation theory was made by Noam Chomsky and Eugene Nida. Chomsky was the first one who published his theory of translation in preliminary version called *Syntactic Structures* (1957). However, Nida insists that his own theory of translation was settled formerly. His approach to translation as a science was induced by generative transformational grammar in accordance with the field of linguistics. Nida's primary theoretical presumption, founded on experience translating the Bible, was observable in his first book *Message and Mission* (1960). Moreover, it could be claimed that Nida's theory was influenced by Chomsky's *Syntactic Structures*. Nida applied Chomsky's assumption, terminology and rules of transformation in the following book *Towards a Science of Translating* (1964), which not only became a guide for translating the Bible but also became a millstone for the translation theory (Gentzler, 1993:44). However, with the lapse of time the notion of translation studies has been changing. The contemporary conception of translation studies will be reviewed in the following part.

1.1. Modern Conception of Translation Studies

At different times the study of translation as an academic discipline has been known by different names. However, Baker (1998:277) has indicated that the most popular and most widely used denotation at present time is 'translation studies'. It was noticed that in different periods of time, translation studies used to cover different objects. Especially in the beginning of translation

studies, the most attention was paid to literally translation while other forms were paid considerably little attention. However, at the recent time, modern translation studies, as Baker (1998:277) emphasizes, involve a wider range of translation forms such as: literary and non-literary translation, various forms of oral interpreting, and also dubbing and subtitling. In addition, the recent perception of translation studies is considered to encompass various research and pedagogical activities, starting from the development of theoretical background to practical application such as the instructions for translators and established assessment criteria for right translation (Baker, 1998:277). Additionally, according to Hickey (1998:2) translation studies must be based on characterizing and investigating the procedures of translation. Another linguist Wilss (2001:846) affirms that the study of the translation from methodical and practical perspectives is already a thing of the past. He assures that nowadays the main goal of modern translation science is to describe and define namely the process of translation. To be more precise, his words can be cited: "In accordance with the general contemporary perception of the problems involved, the science of translation attempts to establish comprehensive interactional categories and to develop verifiable representational system to describe and explain the process and results of translation" (Wilss, 2001:846). Thus, the scientist accepts that the study of this discipline is inseparable with contradictions, since the absence of solid theoretical and methodological perspective (Wilss, 2001:846). However, the majority of translation theorists admit that any practice of translation is inconceivable without an application of equivalence, which will be discussed in the following section.

2. EQUIVALENCE

While studying the nature of translation, equivalence is one of the main objects necessarily to be discussed. Basil (2001:14) entitles it as a “key concept in the study of translation”. According to Masaitienė (1996:79) equivalence can be described as the relationship between the source text (or the element of the text) and the target text (or the element) when the content, form, style and function are retained. To be more precise, Nida and Taber (1969:12) can be quoted: “Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” The proper reproduction of the message requires many correct grammatical and lexical adjustments. According to Nida and Taber (1969:12) the closest natural equivalence of the source text must be the main goal for the translator, rather than the preservation of the form of the utterance. To add by Masaitienė (1996:79), the best translation equivalence can be achieved after determining the differences of the levels of compared languages. Another linguist, Snell-Hornby (2006:25) emphasizes that relations between culture and language are incontrovertible. In addition, the symbols tend to differ in each culture, so exact equivalents of words cannot be provided. Therefore, the central issue of the translation is the meaning i.e. the content of the message. On the other hand, the style also cannot be forgotten. However, Nida and Taber (1969:13) certify that it is very difficult or even impossible to represent entirely all the peculiarities of the original text. Difficulties, according to Winter (1961:98) as referred by Baker (1992:82) appear because “<...> one cannot always match the content of the message in language A by an expression with exactly the same content in language B, because of what can be expressed and what must be expressed is a property of a specific language <...>”. Consequently, translation equivalence varies in its degree and therefore it is brought into several types that will be approached in the subsequent section.

2.1. Types of Equivalence

Translation theorists propose several types of equivalence. Nida and Taber (1969:24) distinguish formal and dynamic equivalences. Formal equivalence aims to convey the structure (form and content) of the source text precisely as possible while the dynamic equivalence is referred to the degree to which the receptors of the message of the TL reciprocate to it accordingly the same pattern as the receptors in the SL. Linguists admit that because of different

cultural and historical positions the response can never be analogous, but still the high degree of equivalence must be obtained. As Catford (1965:27) stresses, formal equivalence definitely requires maintaining the linguistic form of the source text. To add by Nida (1969:201), formal equivalents render the original text with marginal or at least no adjustment, what is not fully expedient, because of numerous inevitable incompatibilities present between SL and TL. However, it is also important not only to reproduce the information, but also to reflect the expressiveness of the source text what is typical of dynamic equivalence (Nida, 1969:201). Nida (1979:52) emphasizes that dynamic-equivalent translation is based on cognitive substance of particular instances or effective response in others. Each individual translation of the same text may be treated differently; therefore each translation should be grounded on the essence of the source text and the type of the receptor for which it is addressed (Nida, 1979:52).

Basil (2001:19) points out the following procedures of the dynamic equivalence:

1. The application of more relevant TL cultural elements, instead of less acceptable SL context.
2. The revelation of references in the TL which are implicit in the SL.
3. The regulation of redundant elements in order to avoid obscurity.

It could be stated that these procedures are the main guidelines for a proper dynamic translation.

Another linguist Newmark (1998:48), while describing an equivalent effect, distinguishes semantic equivalent from communicative. He states that equivalence in communicative translation is indispensable, because it indicates the value of assessed effectiveness of translating such texts as notices, instructions, publicity, propaganda etc. In other words, communicative translation is oriented towards the level and language of the reader, meanwhile the semantic translation is concentrated on the writer's level. In the latter case, the translator is concerned not about how to affect the reader, but how to convey the SL and what effect it made to himself. Finally, it can be concluded with the idea of Newmark (1998:49) who notices that any equivalence is perceived individually rather than culturally or universally. In any case, the conveyance of the SL into the TL requires the application of appropriate procedures and methods that will be discussed in the subsequent section.

3. TRANSLATION METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The professor of translation studies Newmark (1998:81) indicates that the main distinction between translation methods and procedures is the extent of the text they are used for: methods encompass the entire text, while procedures are applied for sentences and smaller units of language. However, it must be noted that, in translation theory those two terms, methods and procedures, frequently are mingled and supplemented by each other. For instance, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:36) regard transposition and modulation as methods while Newmark (1998:86-88) attributes them to procedures. Therefore, the methods mentioned below, defined by Newmark (1998:45-47), may also be entitled as procedures by other linguists. The scientist proposes translation methods as follows:

1. Word-for-word translation.

This kind of method can also be called interlinear translation, because the target text is directly translated strictly following the word order of the SL and translating the words by their most common meanings. The advantage of word-for-word translation is twofold: it enables to follow the mechanics of the SL and can be used as a pre-translation of a difficult text before the final result.

2. Literal translation.

Lexical words are translated directly, usually out of context, while the grammatical constructions of the SL are interchanged into the nearest equivalents of the TL.

3. Free translation.

Free translation is closely related to paraphrasing, because the material is usually translated without any technique or even regardless of the form of the original. Newmark (1998:47) clearly expresses his attitude towards this method describing it as: “<...> prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.” However, he admits that the alternative between literal and free translation has always been the major problem in the practice of translation.

4. Faithful translation.

The aim of this translation is to convey the adequate contextual meaning of the SL within the restrictions of the grammatical structures of the TL. As Newmark (1998:46) states: “It ‘transfers’ cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ (deviation from the SL norms) in the translation.” Faithful translation thoroughly relies on the intentions and the capabilities of-text realization of the SL writer.

5. **Semantic translation.**

This method is introduced in comparison with faithful translation. The distinction lies in the aesthetic value since in semantic translation all the attention is concentrated on the beautiful and natural sound of the source text compromising the meaning if it is necessary. Therefore, word play, assonance and repetition may be absent in the final translation. According to the professor, faithful translation is unequivocal and dogmatic, whereas semantic translation tends to be flexible and enables the translator to apply his intuitive empathy with the original.

6. **Adaptation.**

Adaptation is considered to be the loosest form of translation. It is mostly applied for translating plays, comedies, and poetry. Source text is rewritten while preserving the themes, characters and plots; as well as the SL culture is adapted to the TL culture. Literary translated poems or plays, according to the researcher, are called 'poor adaptations'.

7. **Idiomatic translation.**

This type of translation renders the meaning of the original, but distorts some point of it, while adopting colloquialisms and idioms that are absent in the SL.

8. **Communicative translation.**

As Newmark states (1998:47), communicative translation is appreciated because of its ability to reproduce the accurate contextual meaning of the SL and to present content and language acceptable to the readership.

According to the author, only two methods, semantic and communicative, fully perform the main goals of translation - accuracy and economy. Semantic translation conforms to the linguistic level of the translator of the original text and is basically used to convey the expressiveness of the text, while communicative method sustains the readership's level and is applied for informative texts. (Newmark, 1998:47)

Translation procedures, in contrast to methods, are applied to smaller units. The professor Newmark (1988:81-91) distinguishes the following translation procedures that are presented below together with brief definitions:

- **Transference** – the transferring of a SL word to the TL text.
- **Naturalization** – the adaptation of a SL word, firstly, to the normal pronunciation, later on, to the normal morphology of the TL.
- **Cultural equivalent** – the replacement of a cultural word in the SL by a word of the TL, however, such words are not considered to be accurate.
- **Functional equivalent** – the application of culturally neutral word.

- **Descriptive equivalent** – the explanation of a meaning of a SL term in few words.
- **Synonymy** – the application of a close TL equivalent.
- **Through-translation** – a process of translating common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds literally. This procedure is also called calque and loan translation
- **Shifts or transpositions** - the transformation of the SL grammar into the TL grammar.
- **Modulation** – the reproduction of the message of the original text considering the norms of the TL, when SL and TL bear discrepancies in terms of perception.
- **Recognized translation** – the application of officially or generally conventional translation of any institutional term.
- **Compensation** – the recover of missing meaning in one sentence to the following part of the text.
- **Paraphrase** – a detailed explanation of cultural term.
- **Couplets** – the combination of two different procedures.
- **Notes** – the addition of supplementary information in translated text, usually appearing as footnotes.
- **Componential analysis** – the comparison of a SL word with a TL word that bear similar meaning but are not absolute equivalents, and later revealing their similarities and differences (Newmark, 1988:114).

Finally, it could be concluded that the determination of translation methods and procedures facilitates the process of translation and is an important cornerstone for the whole translation studies. The perception of the meaning of the SL in the process of translation is also facilitated by grammar. Therefore, the aim of the following section will be to present the role of grammar in translation process.

4. THE ROLE OF GRAMMAR IN TRANSLATION

In the reference to Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:163) grammatical structures undoubtedly take an important part in a language system. According to Nida and Taber (1969:34) the role of grammar is frequently perceived mistakenly, when one considers grammar as the set of rules that must be obeyed rather than the rules which carry some meaning themselves. The linguists confirm that grammar facilitates the perception of referential meaning (Nida, Taber, 1969:34). This evidence of grammatical meaning can be illustrated by the following sentences:

Jim hit Ben. and Ben hit Jim.

This example shows that even though both sentences include same words the meaning is totally different because of the word order, what is the aspect of grammar. The importance of grammar will be presented in the following part of the research paper.

4.1. The Significance of Grammar Relations

The authors of the translation theory Nida and Taber (1969:35) have observed that the same grammatical constructions may denote various relationships that respectively imply diverse meanings. They propose such construction as an example with appropriate instances from Bible translation:

Noun + of + Noun

1. *the will of God*
2. *the foundation of the world.*
3. *the God of peace.*

The meaning of the mentioned phrases lies in involved nouns and their assigned implications, because such construction may indicate more than one different relation even though they all include preposition *of*. For instance, in the first example the prime element *will* (A) is caused by the second element *God* (B), so B does A, i.e. *God wills*. However, the same explanation cannot be applied to the second example, whereas *foundation* (A) is not caused by *world* (B), therefore the B is the goal of A. In the third example one more different grammatical relation is evident. In this case the grammatical construction is used to distinguish the feature or attribute of God, so the relation can be described as B (*peace*) belongs to A (*God*). Generally, the construction *Noun + of + Noun* can be interpreted in various ways and the interpretation depends

on involved nouns and their implied meanings (Nida, Taber, 1969:35-36). Moreover, the presented examples are only few in many other cases that require appropriate analyses of grammatical meaning in order to be translated properly. However, grammatical meaning in most cases occurs simultaneously with lexical meaning. Such coincidence is the focus of the following chapter.

4.2. The Coincidence of Grammar and Lexis

Newmark (1998:125) states that grammar reveals general aspects of the text such as: statements, requests, time, place, feeling, condition, purpose, etc. and denotes the relations between lexical units (objects, actions, qualities, etc.). Therefore, grammar and lexis partially coincide (ibid). Moreover, Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:163) emphasize that in translation lexical and grammatical meanings should not be contrasted because the same meaning in one language may be expressed lexically, while in another language - grammatically. In very rare cases two language systems coincide by their grammatical structures. Even though, two languages include grammatical categories that seem identical, they may partially differ by their function and the extent of lexical units. For instance, in both languages, English and Lithuanian, nouns are inflected by a number (singular or plural), but in some cases the number does not coincide, like English noun in singular correspond to Lithuanian noun in plural and vice versa, e.g.: turinys – contents, muitas – customs, nuotaika – spirits, metai – year, durys – door, etc. (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:163-164)

The distinction of grammatical forms in two languages becomes more evident when one or another part of speech has no direct equivalence in other language (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:170). For example, in the Lithuanian language a verb has two past tenses: occasional and frequentative, while in English language there is no formal expression of past frequentative tense. However, in translating such a discrepancy does not make any difficulties hence the particular expression of time can be implied from the context. The frequentative tense may also be expressed by lexical or lexical-grammatical devices. Usually, lexical expression is facultative, providing the possibility of choice, conversely to grammatical expression, which is obligatory and dependent on the setting of other words.

Finally, the linguists admit that the conveyance of grammatical expressions of the original text by lexical means of the target language and, conversely, the conveyance of lexical

expressions by grammatical means is a frequent phenomenon in the translation practice (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:170). The coincidence of grammar and lexis is mostly evident in translation transformations that will be presented in the subsequent chapter.

5. TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS

Translation transformations, i.e. the changes that occur between units in a particular source text – target text pair, are in a particular concern of translation studies. The largest contribution towards this field is considered to be done by Catford, who might be called the author of the term ‘translation shift’. The scholar defines shifts as: “<...> departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL” (Catford, 1965:73). He also distinguishes two types of translation shifts: level and category shifts, which are briefly overviewed below.

Level shifts appear when elements of SL, which belong to one level, in translation process are transformed into TL elements belonging to a different level. Catford (1965:73) points out that the only probable translation shifts are the shifts from grammar to lexis and vice versa that are rather common in translation practice.

Category shifts may occur in structure, class, unit (or rank) and system. According to the author, most frequent are structure-shifts, which mostly involve shifts in grammatical structure. Class-shifts encompass transformation from one part of speech to another. Another case, unit or rank shifts, demonstrates the changes of the ranks, i.e. when the translation equivalent in SL belongs to one rank, but in the TL the same equivalence is transferred into different rank. Here, the term ‘rank’ signifies linguistic units such as sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. Transformations in system are called intra-system shifts and appear in such cases when a translator selects a non-corresponding term in TL, despite the fact that SL and TL possess approximant equivalent (Catford, 1965:73-82).

Another influential input to the theory of translation transformations has been made by Vinay and Darbelnet, in their work *A Comparative Stylistics of French and English* (1995) (originally published in French *Stylistique comparée du français et l’anglais* in 1958). Even though their research is based on English and French, it still persists one of the most thorough comparative analyses of two language systems. Moreover, the linguists have also presented the first classification of translation transformations regarding them as *procedures*.

According to Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:181) the main focus of translation lies in the source text that lays the foundations for the target text. Due to the presence of formal and semantic inadequacies, interlinguistic transformations are inevitable in order to obtain adequate translation and to propose the information of the target text as precise as possible. In addition, the linguists (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:181) distinguish translation transformations into grammatical

and lexical ones. Considering, that the present paper focuses on the grammatical translation transformations, they will be approached in the following part.

5.1. Grammatical Translation Transformations

As it has already been noted, translation transformation can be classified into grammatical and lexical ones (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:181). Grammatical transformations are further classified into:

1. Transposition
2. Addition
3. Omission
4. Substitution.

However, it is important to notice that this classification is not strictly determinate and is rather conventional, because in some cases one or another transformation can be characterized by features which could be attributed to several different types. It is also emphasized that all these four mentioned types rarely are absolute and precise, since one or another type can be combined with another one. Such a combination of several types composes mixed, complex and sophisticated transformations. (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:181)

All four types of GTT will be discussed in the subsequent sections.

5.1.1. Transposition

Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:182) define transposition as the change of the order (sequence) of semantically independent language elements in the process of translating. Such elements as words, collocations, clauses of composite sentences and independent sentences can be transferred. The alternation of word and collocation order is considered to be the most popular type of transposition. Such transposition is also inevitable in translating English texts into Lithuanian or vice versa due to the different word order in the sentence of each language.

Newmark (1998:85), considering Catford's 'translation shift', defines transposition as: "<...> a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL". He admits that in some cases transposition signifies the strain between grammar and meaning, so sometimes it is advisable to prefer lexical synonym instead of the transposition in order to retain the meaning

(Newmark, 1998:88). Moreover, in order to render the meaning of a target text some information might be even added. This type of transformation is the focus of the following part.

5.1.2. Addition

There is a great number of reasons determining the addition of various lexical elements into the target text. With a reference to Armalytė and Pažūsis's work (1990:231) it must be said that the most popular reason for addition is that certain semantic components of SL collocations do not have formal expressions what is typical of English phrases. From the point of view of generative transformative grammar, addition could be explained as the ellipsis (release) of semantic elements present in the inner structure while transforming it to the external structure. Such words, also called appropriate words, are usually released which in original language occur with particular other words. For instance, in the English phrase *I began the book* the implied appropriate word could be *to read*. It is also important to note that the context here bears significant meaning, because the same word phrase can also mean *to start writing the book* if it is clear that these are words of a writer. Lithuanian grammar rules oblige the translator to add appropriate words in the translated language, even though such semantic components are not expressed in the original text. The insertion of additional words may also be determined by: lexical changes that transform syntactical structure of the sentence, purposeful aspiration to convey the meaning and, finally, stylistic purpose, which purely depends on the choice of a translator (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:231-235). However, for the same stylistic purpose and other reasons, some elements of a source text might be omitted. The application of the omission will be presented in the subsequent section.

5.1.3. Omission

Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:235) propose omission as an opposite process to addition. A translator may omit those words that are semantically redundant and the meaning of the text might be understood or implied without those words. Each language as a system and as a concrete expression of spoken language bears fairly significant abundance of meaning or information, which allows omitting some elements and preserving the same meaning. The most typical and frequent case of omission appears in translating the English text into the Lithuanian

text and omitting personal pronouns (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:235). Theoretically, in the Lithuanian language the person is indicated by particular form of a verb, therefore there is no necessity to translate each personal pronoun.

In other cases, words or conjunctions can be omitted in order to avoid repetition. The omission of the elements, which seem to be semantically redundant in the translated text, is called the compression of the text (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:235). It can be concluded in stating that the translated text usually becomes extended because of inserted additional explaining words and phrases necessary for accuracy. That is why the translator should omit unnecessary elements as far as linguistic and stylistic norms allow in order to obtain proper translation.

The following part of the present paper will be devoted to clarify the usage of one more type of GTT, i.e. the substitution.

5.1.4. Substitution

Substitution is considered to be the most popular and the most miscellaneous type of GTT (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:186). In the process of translation, the translator may change grammatical and lexical units. However, lexical and grammatical substitution usually is interdependent. Considering that the subject of the present research paper is GTT the main focus will be on the following substitution types:

1. The substitution of a word form,
2. The substitution of parts of speeches,
3. The reconstruction of the parts of a sentence,
4. The substitution of the structure of a composite sentence.

Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:186-206) present a variety of substitution occurrences: nouns substituted into pronouns or even into verbs, the changes of a subject into other parts of a sentence, the substitution of a simple sentence into composite and many other cases. It must be noted that the substitution is rarely indiscrete. It is usually combined with other GTT. Moreover, substitution in contrast to other GTT might be applied not only to one sentence but might encompass several sentences.

The majority of instances presented by these linguists have been also found in the target book of the present research. The aim of the following part is to present and analyze the occurrence of all types of GTT.

6. GRAMMATICAL TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS IN H. FIELDING'S "BRIDGET JONE'S DIARY"

6.1 Methodology of the Research

The practical analysis of grammatical translation transformations was implemented on the grounds of examples selected from the modern English novel "Bridget Jones's Diary" (1996) written by Helen Fielding and Lithuanian variant "Bridžitos Džouns dienoraštis" (1999) translated by Rasa Drazdauskienė.

The investigation has been conducted applying three scientific research methods. Firstly, the contrastive method was used. It enabled to compare English and Lithuanian language structures in this way revealing GTT. All the examples, viz. 131 pairs of sentences, one from the original text and another from the target text, were arranged in opposition. In such a pattern the original text has been compared with the target text displaying GTT that emerged in the process of translation. Secondly, the statistical method provided a possibility to systemize and estimate the distribution of GTT and to display it graphically. Finally, metaanalysis was used in order to interpret and generalize the results and findings of the other scientists implemented in similar investigations.

The corpus has been brought into four categories (transposition, omission, edition, substitution) following the theoretical application presented in the literary review. Additionally, one more group of mixed types has been composed. Each group of examples has been subdivided according to the corresponding instances.

6.2. Transposition

Transposition, i.e. is the change of order of semantically independent language elements, appears to be a rather frequent type in translation process. Having analyzed all the examples it can be stated that the most evident instance of transposition is applied to word order, as in the following examples:

- (1) *Suddenly, message pending flashed up on the top of my computer screen.* (Fielding, 1996:29)

Staiga mano kompiuterio monitoriuje sublyksėjo „Nauja žinutė“. (Ibid, 1999:32)

- (2) *Perpetua just walked past <...>* (Ibid, 1996:25)

Ką tik pro šalį praėjo Perpetuja <...> (Ibid, 1999:28)

- (3) *Daniel just called from Manchester.* (Ibid, 1996:120)

Ką tik iš Mančesterio paskambino Danielis. (Ibid, 1999:109)

- (4) *Daniel will be back in office today.* (Ibid, 1996:43)

Šiandien Danielis grįš į darbą. (Ibid, 1999:43)

After having overviewed the mentioned examples it can be stated that the arrangement of sentence parts (subject, predicate, adverbial modifiers of place and time) in the English sentence is reverse to the ones in the Lithuanian sentence. According to strict English grammar rules word order in the simple sentence in most cases is as follows: subject, predicate, adverbial modifier of place and usually adverbial modifier of time is at the end of the sentence. It should also be noted that in the cases of inversion the order might be changed. However, it would be inaccurate to translate English sentences word-by-word, therefore the translator is obliged to rearrange words as it is admitted by Lithuanian grammar rules which are less strict than the English ones. In Lithuanian language, words are distinguished by their forms, therefore the arrangement of a sentence might be diverse and the meaning usually remains clear. However, the word order in English is a significant indicator. Here the arrangement of words in a sentence by itself bears some meaning as it was presented in the theoretical part *The Role of Grammar in Translation*.

While continuing the analysis of transposition in the arrangement of a sentence, some attention should be paid to adverbial modifiers of time and place. In the translation process this part of a sentence is transposed from the end in the English sentence to the beginning in the Lithuanian sentence, e.g.:

- (5) *These shorts and T-shirt are too uncomfortable **in this heat**.* (Ibid, 1996:145)

Tokoje kaitroje nebeįmanoma išbūti su šortais ir marškinėliais. (Ibid, 1999:129)

- (6) *It is too humiliating **at my age**.* (Ibid, 1996:10)

Mano amžiuje tai tikras pažeminimas. (Ibid, 1999:14)

- (7) *A leery smile spread **across his face**.* (Ibid, 1996:210)

Jo veide pražydo gašli šypsena. (Ibid, 1999:184)

The usage of such transposition can also be explained by requirements of English grammar rules for the adverbial modifiers to be at the end of a sentence.

Similar transposition is done while translating sentences including addressees, e.g.:

(8) *Oh, don't be silly, **darling**.* (Ibid, 1996:280)

*Ak, **meilute**, nebūk kvaila!* (Ibid, 1999:245)

(9) *What happened, **Mother**?* (Ibid, 1996:281)

***Mama**, kas atsitiko?* (Ibid, 1999:245)

(10) *You're really becoming very cynical and suspicious, **darling**, <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:57)

***Meilute**, tu daraisi baisiai ciniška ir įtari, <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:56)

(11) *And you do realize Middlemarch was originally a book, **Bridget**, <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:100)

*O tu, **Bridžita**, bent įsivaizduoji, kad "Middlemarčas" pradžioje buvo knyga, <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:92)

Here it is seen that the English prefer to use addressees at the end of the sentence and for the Lithuanians it is more acceptable to address the person at the beginning of a sentence.

To conclude, the transposition is inevitable in the process of translation because of different grammar rules of sentence arrangement in English and Lithuanian. Moreover, the word order is transferred in translated text in order to make it more acceptable to the reader of the TL. However, the message of the original text might not be always clear for the target reader. Therefore, some additional words might be needed. It will be discussed in the following part.

6.3. Addition

As it was mentioned in the theoretical part, the most popular reason for addition is that certain semantic components of the SL collocations do not have formal expressions and it is rather typical of English phrases. Some words in the original text might be omitted but implied and such expressions do not raise any difficulties for a native speaker, whereas the same idea might be unclear or even bear different associations for the speaker of a TL. Therefore, a

translator adds words in order to facilitate the perception and to convey the precise idea of the original text as it is illustrated by the examples presented below:

- (12) *The doorbell rang.* (Ibid, 1996:109)

*Suskambo **lauko** durų skambutis.* (Ibid, 1999:100)

- (13) *The one that's got that super-doooper job at Arthur Andersen...* (Ibid, 1996:8)

*Kuri gavo tą fantastišką darbą „Arthur Andersen” **firmoje!*** (Ibid, 1999:13)

- (14) *Apparently there is a Martin Amis character <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:37)

*Atrodo, Martino Eimiso **knygoje** yra veikėjas<...>.* (Ibid, 1999:38)

In the examples mentioned above the translator aimed to point out some additional information which clarified that in Great Britain (where the action of the novel is taken) *doorbell* stands for outdoor bell, *Arthur Andersen* is a name of some firm and *Martin Amis* is a famous British writer. In the example (14) the same expression *a Martin Amis character* could be translated as *Martino Eimiso veikėjas* but it does not mean that this character appeared in the book. It could be also understood as the character of a film or a play named by *Arthur Andersen*.

Another reason of addition might be explained by the translator's preference to denote what is clear from the context, or as it was described in the theoretical part, to release semantic elements present in the inner structure while transforming it to the external structure. For instance:

- (15) *Went to chemist to discreetly buy a pregnancy test.* (Ibid, 1996:117)

*Nuėjau į vaistinę, **norėdama** patyliukais nusipirkti nėštumo testą.* (Ibid, 1999:106)

- (16) *Suddenly hate the guests.* (Ibid 1996:84)

*Staiga **pajutau, kad** nekenčiu svečių.* (Ibid 1999:80)

- (17) *Watched the door for Daniel all morning: nothing.* (Ibid, 1996:28)

*Visą rytą stebėjau duris, **laukdama įeinant** Danielio: **nejėjo**.* (Ibid, 1999:31)

It should be noted that the context is also important because it facilitates the translation process, i.e. it would be difficult to add these appropriate words without being acquainted with the described situation.

Finally, some words are added purely because of the translator's option to make a sentence stylistically attractive, e.g.:

- (18) *<...> Daniel, who was in meetings all afternoon <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:32)

<...> su Danieliu, kuris visą popietę praleido **įvairiuose** susitikimuose <...>. (Ibid, 1999:35)

(19) *She should know.* (Ibid, 1996:210)

*Ji turi išmanyti **tokius dalykus**.* (Ibid, 1999:184)

(20) *I'm not going.* (Ibid, 1996:211)

*Aš **ten** neisiu.* (Ibid, 1999:186)

(21) *One of the most startling evenings of life.* (Ibid, 1996:227)

*Vienas keisčiausių vakarų **mano** gyvenime.* (Ibid, 1999:200)

The addition in the sentences mentioned above is optional since it is not determined by particular rules and the words do not bear any essential information by themselves, i.e. the meaning of a sentence would not change if these words would not be added.

In summarizing the usage of addition, it could be claimed that the tendency to add words in the target text is mostly explanatory, i.e. applied with a purpose to render the message of the source text as clearly as possible.

In the following chapter an opposite process to addition will be revealed, i.e. the occurrence of omission will be presented.

6.4. Omission

Having analyzed translation transformations including omission it has been found that the omission of personal pronouns is the most frequent case of this GTT. Starting from the first singular personal pronoun *I*, the following examples can be presented:

(22) *Actually, **I** think he's pretending to be asleep.* (Ibid, 1996:123)

Tiesą sakant, manau, kad tik apsimeta. (Ibid, 1999:123)

(23) *Oh, if only **I** could turn back the clock.* (Ibid, 1996:19)

O, jei galėčiau atsukti laikrodį atgal. (Ibid, 1999:23)

(24) *Panic stricken, **I** reached for the Silk Cut.* (Ibid, 1996:28)

Apimta panikos čiupau „Silk Cut“. (Ibid, 1999:31)

(25) *I am very busy and important.* (Ibid, 1996:29)

Esu labai ori ir užsiėmusi. (Ibid, 1999:32)

In all mentioned cases the translator omitted the personal pronoun *I*, because the speaker is clear from the form of a verb: *manau*, *galėčiau*, *čiupau*, *esu* and it is not necessary to preserve each personal pronouns.

The singular second-person *You*, as well as previously mentioned first-person, is indicated by a verb form, e.g.:

(26) *You look like some sort of Mary Poppins person who's fallen on hard times.* (Ibid, 1996:8)

Atrodai kaip valkataujanti Merė Popins. (Ibid, 1999:13)

(27) *Would you like a surprise, darling?* (Ibid, 1996:8)

Ar norėtum staigmenos, meilute? (Ibid, 1999:13)

(28) *You can drive up after work.* (Ibid, 1996:9)

Gelėsi atvažiuoti po darbo. (Ibid, 1999:14)

(29) *So you still haven't got a feller!* (Ibid, 1996:11)

Tai vis dar neturi vaikino! (Ibid, 1999:16)

Verb forms in these examples clearly denote that a singular second-person is referred. Moreover, it should be noted that pronoun *You* in English may also indicate the plural of second-person, but the Lithuanian translations *atrodai*, *norėtum*, *gelėsi* and *neturi* rise no ambiguity for a number.

However, the situation is opposite in translating third-person, whereas ambiguity arises in the translated text, e.g.:

(30) *She says she never uses anything else.* (Ibid, 1996:8)

Sako, nebegalėtų į kitokį nė pažiūrėti. (Ibid, 1999:13)

(31) *Maybe he was being serious about the skirt.* (Ibid, 1996:23)

Gal rimtai rašė apie tą sijoną. (Ibid, 1999:26)

(32) ***He's** looking for a house in Holland Park.* (Ibid, 1996:12)

Ieško namo Holand Parke. (Ibid, 1999:16)

(33) *Elaine says **he** works all the time and **he's** terribly lonely.* (Ibid, 1996:12)

Eleinė sako, dabar visą laiką dirba ir yra siaubingai vienišas. (Ibid, 1999:17)

Here, personal pronouns in English sentences are clear: *she* stands for singular third-person of feminine gender and *he* – singular third-person of masculine gender, but in the translated sentences verb forms without do not fully convey omitted pronouns: *sako*, *rašė*, *ieško* and *dirba*. These verb forms grammatically correspond to third-person in plural and in singular as well to both genders: masculine and feminine. Therefore, the meaning of these sentences might be understood mistakenly without knowing the context.

In addition, the meaning of a target sentence might be also influenced by some omitted words. Consider the omission in the following examples:

(34) *<...> told everyone to go there instead of my **flat** <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:84)

<...> visiems liepė eiti ten, o ne pas mane <...>. (Ibid, 1999:80)

(35) *Suddenly, remember had Lycra mini-skirt on when returned home with Daniel **last time**.* (Ibid, 1996:92)

Staiga prisimenu, kad dėvėjau juodą sijoną su lykra, kai grįžau namo su Danieliu.
(Ibid, 1999:85)

(36) *Suddenly, message pending flashed up **on the top** of my computer screen.* (Ibid, 1996:29)

Staiga mano kompiuterio monitoriuje sublyksėjo „Nauja žinutė“. (Ibid, 1999:32)

(37) *We'd be happy **as sandboys** if people like you didn't conspire to make us feel stupid just because you're jealous.* (Ibid, 1996:42)

Būtume baisiai laimingos, jei tik tokie idiotai kaip jūs, iš pavydo susimokę, neverstų mūsų jaustis kvailėm. (Ibid, 1999:42)

It is evident that not the whole information of the original sentence is conveyed. Such alternatives could be described as controversial ones because of the leak of information. Moreover, some omission might be used because there is no to appropriate equivalent in the TL or a translator is not able to apply it. This statement is illustrated by the example (38).

Having analyzed the most frequent instances of omission it could be concluded that the majority of omitted words are personal pronouns. It could be also stated that if all the personal pronouns were preserved in the target text, it would make an impression of unnecessary repetition.

In the subsequent part one more grammatical translation transformation i.e. substitution will be discussed.

6.5. Substitution

In the theoretical part of the present research paper substitution was described as the most miscellaneous type of GTT. This statement can be confirmed after having collected a great number of substitution examples. Most typical instances of substitution will be divided into groups according the grammatical units the substitution was applied: word forms, parts of speech, parts of a sentence and the structure of a composite sentence.

Starting from the word forms, the substitution of noun number can be presented. Consider the following examples:

(38) *Being a **woman** is worse than being a **farmer** <...>. (Ibid, 1996:30)*

***Moterims** gyventi sunkiau negu **valstiečiams** <...>. (Ibid, 1999:33)*

(39) *How could **we** have been so stupid? (Ibid, 1996:115)*

*Kaip **galėjau** taip kvilai pasielgti? (Ibid, 1999:104)*

(40) *Can **we** ring you later in the week? (Ibid, 1996:43)*

*Gal **aš** tau paskambinsiu į savaitės pabaigą? (Ibid, 1999:43)*

It should be noticed that there is no tendency to substitute singular to plural or vice versa, therefore such a substitution of noun number can be explained as a pure translator's alternative.

In addition to substitution of the word forms, the changes of tenses should be mentioned, e.g.:

(41) *You **want** a pregnancy test? (Ibid, 1996:117)*

*Jūs **norėjot** nėštumo testo? (Ibid, 1996:106)*

(42) *He was earning thousands of pounds an hour.* (Ibid, 1996:208)

Jis uždirba tūkstančius svarų per valandą. (Ibid, 1999:183)

(43) *It's no good.* (Ibid, 1996:218)

*Nieko gero **nebus**.* (Ibid, 1999:192)

However, substitution of tenses is quite rare, because the translator managed to maintain the tense of the original text almost in all cases.

Furthermore, parts of a sentence have also been substituted. Most obvious instance of this transformation is a substitution of a subject, when the subject of an original sentence is not preserved and is changed, e.g.:

(44) ***She** repulses men.* (Ibid, 1996:15)

Vyrai ja bjaurisi. (Ibid, 1996:19)

(45) ***Computer messaginger: presence or otherwise of skirt** continued obsessively all afternoon.* (Ibid, 1996:26)

Visą popietę nesilioviau susirašinėti sijono buvimo/nebuvimo klausimais. (Ibid, 1999:29)

(46) *Just than the **doorbell** rang.* (Ibid, 1996:127)

Kaip tik tada paskambino į duris. (Ibid, 1999: 114)

In the translation of examples (45) and (46) the subjects are not indicated but they can be implied from the verb forms: *nesilioviau* indicates the first person singular *I*, whereas the subject in the original text is *computer messaginger: presence or otherwise of skirt*. The subject in the sentence (46) is *the doorbell*, but in the translated sentence the verb form and the context indicate that the subject is some person who rang the doorbell.

Another group of examples including substitution covers parts of speech. Probably, the most frequent case is substitution of pronoun by noun and vice versa. The substitution of a noun by a pronoun is known as pronominalization (Armalytė, Pažūsis, 1990:187). Consider the following examples:

(47) *I think **Dad** is having a nervous break down.* (Ibid, 1996:220)

*Man atrodo, **jį** ištiko nervinė krizė.* (Ibid, 1999:194)

(48) *Is **skirt** off sick?* (Ibid, 1996:24)

Gal jis serga? (Ibid, 1999:27)

(49) *If only could get **message** back.* (Ibid, 1996:24)

*Gal galima **jq** susigražinti?* (Ibid, 1999:27)

There is also a reverse tendency, when pronoun is substituted by noun, for instance:

(50) ***She**'d been telling everyone for months it was going to be a natural childbirth <...>.*
(Ibid, 1996:70)

*Ištisus mėnesius **Magda** išdidižiai pasakojo, kaip ji gimdys natūraliai <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:66)

(51) ***It** worked a treat and eventually she was so much back <...>* (Ibid, 1996:72)

***Metodas** suveikė taip puikiai, kad netrukus ji visai atsigavo <...>* (Ibid, 1999:68)

(52) ***He** was back.* (Ibid, 1996:43)

***Tėtis** vėl paėmė ragelį.* (Ibid, 1999:43)

Such kind of substitution can be explained as the translator's attempt to indicate the agent, which might not be clear from the context.

Another group of substitution examples includes the changes of composite sentence structure. There have been found cases when a composite sentence has been substituted into two separate sentences, e. g.:

(53) *Party got off to a bad start when could not see anyone that I knew to introduce to each other.* (Ibid, 1996:98)

Vakarėlis prasidėjo siaubingai. Nemačiau nė vieno pažįstamo, kurį galėčiau kam nors pristatyti. (Ibid, 1999:90)

(54) *It was a trailer for the Anne and Nick show and there, frozen in a video-effect diamond between Anne and Nick on the sofa, was my mother, all bouffed and made up, as if she were Katie Bloody Boyle or someone.* (Ibid, 1996:90)

Rodė Anės ir Niko šou anonsą. Tarp jų ant sofų, sustingusi vaizdo efektų apibrėžtame keturkampyje, išdažyta ir pašiaušta riogsojo mano motina, tarsi kokia prakeikta Opra Vinfri. (Ibid, 1999:83)

The substitution in these examples can be explained as the translator's attempt to avoid complex structures of the sentence and to render the original text more clearly.

Additionally, there are also cases when the translator makes one sentence from two sentences of the original text, e.g.:

- (55) *As Marco says, it is all to do with a concentration of taste. The secret of sources, of course, apart from taste concentration, lies in real stock.* (Ibid, 1996:220)

Kaip sako Marko, viską lemia skonio koncentracija, o padažų paslaptis – tikras sultinys. (Ibid, 1999:223)

- (56) *Look, Jones. I'm really sorry.* (Ibid, 1996:31)

Klausyk, Džouns, aš tikrai labai atsiprašau. (Ibid, 1999:34)

Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:200) entitle this kind of substitution as the unification of sentences. Both cases, the separation and the unification of a sentence, are attributed to free translator's alternative, because this substitution has not been determined by some translation obligations.

Finally, in generalizing the usage of substitution it can be once more assured that this grammatical translation transformation is complicated and rather frequent in translation process. As it has already been indicated, the cases of pure substitution are rare, because it is usually combined with other GTT. The application of combined GTT will be presented in the following part.

6.6. Mixed Types

Having analyzed numerous examples of four GTT types, one more group of mixed instances can be distinguished. As it has been emphasized by Armalytė and Pažūsis (1990:181), translation transformations rarely are entirely pure. Usually one type is combined with another one.

It was observed that omission in comparison with other GTT appears to be the most frequent in combining several types, particularly with transposition, addition and substitution. The most frequent combination is omission applied together with a transposition. For the purpose of clearness, cases of omission will be highlighted and cases of transposition, addition and substitution will be underlined in the following examples. Firstly, the instances of omission-transposition are presented:

- (57) ***He** gave me a look when walked past.* (Ibid, 1996:24)

Kai ėjau pro šalį mane nužvelgė. (Ibid, 1999:27)

(58) *I have never seen him look worse.* (Ibid, 1996:116)

Baisesnio jo dar nebuvo mačius. (Ibid, 1999:105)

(59) *Have **you** red any good book lately?* (Ibid, 1996:14)

Ar pastaruoju metu skaitei kokią gerą knygą? (Ibid, 1999:18)

(60) *<...> **I** don't think you'll be needing **that** taxi, Jones.* (Ibid, 1996:32)

Manau, Džouns, tau nereikės kviesti taksi. (Ibid, 1999:35)

As it has already been mentioned, omission has been also combined with addition, e.g.:

(61) *For the first two hours this morning **I** kept staring at my handbag as if it was an unexploded bomb.* (Ibid, 1996:118)

Šį rytą atėjusi į darbą geras dvi valandas vėpsojau į savo rankinę tarsi ten gulėtų nesprogusi bomba. (Ibid, 1999:106)

(62) ***I** was just ringing to see what **you** wanted for Christmas.* (Ibid, 1996:.8)

Skambinu tik paklausti, ką norėtum gauti kalėdoms. (Ibid, 1999:13)

(63) *Exhausted, **I** held the phone away from **my** ear <...>* (Ibid, 1996:9)

Pasijutau visai išsekuti ir atitraukiau telefono ragelį nuo ausies<...> (Ibid, 1999:13)

(64) ***I** did ring earlier and leave a massage **on your answerphone**.* (Ibid, 1996:127)

Skambinau tau anksčiau ir palikau žinutę. (Ibid, 1999:115)

Furthermore, omission has also appeared in the sentences with a substitution, for instance:

(65) *<...> to their obligatory obese friend, who looks like a **water** buffalo in everything.* (Ibid, 1996:122)

<...>, neišvengiamai apsupta nutukusių draugių, kurios visad atrodo kaip buivolai, kad ir ką apsirengtų. (Ibid, 1999:110)

(66) ***I** expect you are sick to death of us old fuddy-duddies.* (Ibid, 1996:14)

Tikriausiai tie seni iškvėšėliai jums jau mirtinai įkyrėjo. (Ibid, 1999:18)

- (67) *Think I'll go and see Mum and Dad again as am worried about Dad.* (Ibid, 1996:42)
Nuvažiuosiu dar kartą aplankyti mamos ir tėčio, nes dėl jo šiek tiek nerimauju.
 (Ibid, 1996:43)

In order to generalize the above mentioned mixed types, it could be claimed that such a frequent combination of omission with other types has been mostly determined by a tendency to omit pronouns in the target text. As it has already been noted in the present paper, excluded pronouns constitute the major part of the whole omission cases.

Another rather distinct tendency of mixed types is combination of substitution with transposition and addition. In the following examples substitution will be highlighted and transposition and addition will be underlined.

The instances of substitution-transposition are as follows:

- (68) *You know **Julie**, darling!* (Ibid, 1996:8)
Meilute, tu ja pažįsti! (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (69) *There are always **girls** who know that they look fantastic in everything <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:122)
*Būtinai pasitaiko **mergina**, kuriai tinka absoliučiai viskas ir ji ta žino; <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:110)
- (70) *The **heat** has made my body double in size, I swear.* (Ibid, 1996:122)
*Prisiekiu, nuo karščio mano **kūnas** ištino ir dabar yra dvigubai didesnis.* (Ibid, 1999:110)

Additionally, the following examples illustrate the cases of combining substitution with addition:

- (71) *Could really fancy some **chips**.* (Ibid, 1996:68)
*Suvalgyčiau koki bulvių **traškutį**.* (Ibid, 1999:65)
- (72) *Head is full of moony fantasies about living in **flats** with him <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:131)
*Mano galvoje pilna rožinių svajų apie tai, kaip išsinuomosim drauge **butą** <...>.*
 (Ibid, 1999:118)

(73) *I said, “Listen, **can** you make a brioche?”* (Ibid, 1996:66)

*Aš jam sakau: „Paklausykit, pone, o ar jūs **galėtumėt** iškepti sviestinį raguolį?”*

(Ibid, 1999:63)

Finally, it could be concluded that cases of mixed types proves the statement that combining several types of GTT is a rather frequent phenomenon in translation process. Consider the **Table 1** below:

Table 1. Distribution of mixed types of translation transformations

Transformation Type	Number of Examples
Omission-transposition	16
Omission-addition	8
Omission-substitution	8
Substitution-transposition	3
Substitution-addition	5

Table 1 demonstrates that mixed types have been distributed disproportionately. The total number of mixed types is 40 examples. The distinctly dominant combination is omission-transposition, 16 examples were found. Omission-substitution and omission-addition are less frequent, they have been distributed equally (8 examples). Additionally, the minor groups of mixed types are substitution-addition (5 examples) and substitution-transposition (3 examples).

However, not all the types of GTT tend to be combined equally in the target text. The disproportion has been illustrated by the following figure:

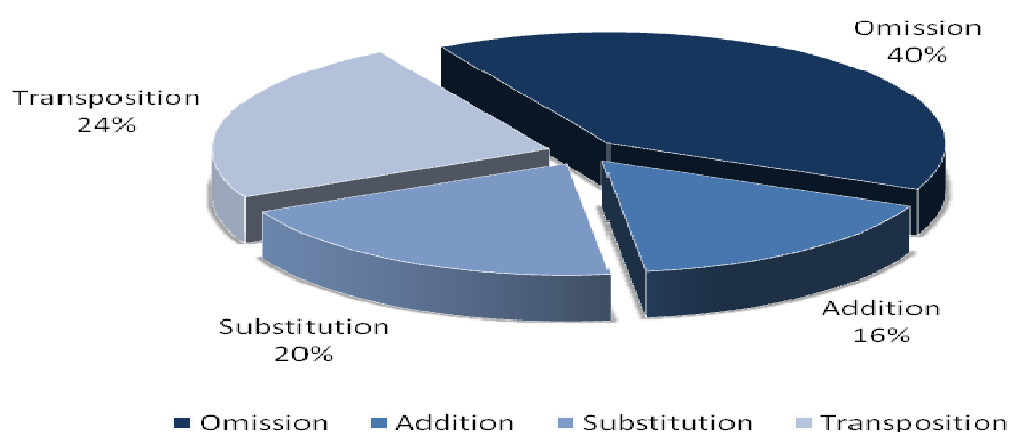


Figure 1. The distribution of GTT of mixed types

Figure 1 proves that omission appears to be the most frequent in combining with other types. It has been included even in 40% of all mixed types. Transposition and substitution have been distributed similarly: transposition appears in 24% and substitution is included in 20% of all mixed types. The rarest transformation combined with other types is addition (16 %).

Finally, it could be claimed that such a distribution of mixed types proportionally coincides with the distribution of all GTT in the target text.

The subsequent part will illustrate the comparative analysis of all GTT in the intended text.

6.7. Comparative Analysis

For the purpose of investigation the comparative analysis was carried out. After a thorough analysis of GTT collected from Fielding's "Bridget Jones's Diary" (1996) translated Lithuanian version, it has been found that transposition, addition, omission, substitution and mixed types of transformations vary in the scope of each group. The total number of selected instances is 131 examples that are all presented in the appendix of the present paper.

The frequency of instances has been demonstrated in the following table:

Table 2. Distribution of translation transformations

Transformation Type	Number of Examples	Percentage (%)
Transposition	18	14%
Addition	14	11%
Omission	35	27%
Substitution	24	18%
Mixed type	40	30%

Furthermore, in order to display the collected data more clearly, the disproportion of GTT has been illustrated by the following figure:

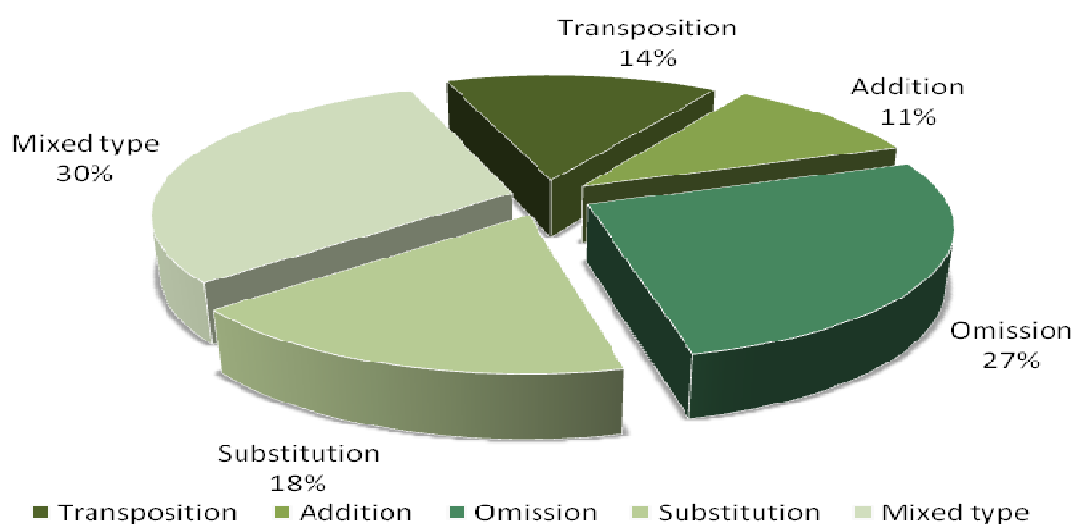


Figure 2. Relative frequency of translation transformations

Table 2 and **Figure 2** demonstrate that the majority of GTT is composed of mixed types. These transformations amount 30% of all instances. In addition, the most frequent pure type of GTT is omission; 35 instances of this type were found that comprise 27% of all transformations. The substitution was applied less frequently, namely 24 examples were found that total 18%. In addition, transposition appeared in 18 sentences. Finally, the smallest group of instances (14 examples) is composed of an addition that is only 11% of all examples collected.

Comparative analysis enables to draw a conclusion that pure instances are more frequent than mixed types (70% : 30%) in the target text. Moreover, it can be claimed that the most dominant and the least dominant group of pure GTT are omission and addition, respectively 27% and 11% of all cases. It proposes a presumption that omission of SL elements is more practical than addition in rendering the meaning of a source text.

CONCLUSIONS

Having analyzed grammatical translation transformations the aim of the present research has been fulfilled in accordance with the objectives presented in the introductory part of this paper. Finally, the following conclusions have been made:

1. Translation science as a constantly approached linguistic discipline has been considered as a miscellaneous subject. However, the majority of linguists admit that the modern conception of translation as a science encompass a wide range of translation forms (equivalence, methods and procedures) as well as various research and pedagogical activities.
2. Grammar in translation practice takes a significant role, since it undoubtedly carries the meaning itself. Furthermore, grammar functions as an easement for the translator to perceive and convey the message of the TL.
3. 131 examples of GTT have been selected and divided into the following types: transposition, addition, omission, substitution and mixed types.
4. The usage of GTT in the translation of Fielding's "Bridget Jones's Diary" (1996) has been determined by various reasons, mostly by the discrepancies of English and Lithuanian language systems. The following most frequent GTT could be distinguished: the rearrangement of word order in the sentence, the addition of explanatory words, the omission of personal pronouns and the substitution of a subject in the sentence.
5. The collected instances of GTT proved that they have distributed disproportionally in diminishing order as follows: mixed type (30%), omission (27%), substitution (23%), transposition (14%) and addition (11%).

Finally, it is important to admit that further investigation of GTT is needed in more diverse English modern literature in order to verify the above presented findings.

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APPENDIX

1. Transposition

- (1) *Suddenly, message pending flashed up on the top of my **computer screen**.* (Fielding, 1996:29)
*Staiga **mano kompiuterio monitoriuje** sublyksėjo „Nauja žinutė“.* (Ibid, 1999:32)
- (2) ***Daniel** just called from Manchester.* (Ibid, 1996:120)
*Ką tik iš Mančesterio paskambino **Danielis**.* (Ibid, 1999:109)
- (3) *Wild thoughts ranging **through head**.* (Ibid, 1996:261)
***Galvoje** sukasi klaikiausios mintys.* (Ibid, 1999:227)
- (4) *It is too humiliating **at my age**.* (Ibid, 1996:10)
***Mano amžiuje** tai tikras pažeminimas.* (Ibid, 1999:14)
- (5) *Just than Natasha appeared **in the doorway**.* (Ibid, 1996:232)
*Kaip tik tada **duryse** pasirodė Nataša.* (Ibid, 1999:204)
- (6) *A leery smile spread **across his face**.* (Ibid 1996:210)
***Jo veide** pražydo gašli šypsena.* (Ibid, 1999:184)
- (7) *Perpetua just walked **past** <...>* (Ibid, 1996:25)
*Ką tik **pro šalį** praėjo Perpetuja <...>* (Ibid, 1999:28)
- (8) *Am to be the tragic victim of a broken home **now**, of top of everything else?* (Ibid, 1996:43)
*Tai **dabar**, be kita ko, dar tapsiu suluošinta iširusios šeimos auka?* (Ibid, 1999:43)
- (9) *These shorts and T-shirt are too uncomfortable **in this heat**.* (Ibid, 1996:145)
***Tokoje kaitroje** nebeįmanoma išbūti su šortais ir marškinėliais.* (Ibid, 1999:129)
- (10) *She was wearing a crocheted midi-dress with **a floppy straw hat** and an orange Bri-nylon saddle-stitched blouse on top.* (Ibid, 1996:214)

Ji buvo apsirengusi vąšeliu nerta suknele iki vidurio blauzdu, ornažine nailonine palaidinuke su siūlėmis iš gerosios pusės ir užsidėjusi minkštą šiaudinę skrybėlę.
(Ibid, 1999:189)

- (11) *Daniel will be back in office **today**.* (Ibid, 1996:43)
Šiandien Danielis gryš į darbą. (Ibid, 1999:43)
- (12) *Oh, don't be silly, **darling**.* (Ibid, 1996:280)
*Ak, **meilute**, nebūk kvaila!* (Ibid, 1999:245)
- (13) *What happened, **Mother**?* (Ibid, 1996:281)
***Mama**, kas atsitiko?* (Ibid, 1999:245)
- (14) *You're really becoming very cynical and suspicious, **darling**, <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:57)
***Meilute**, tu daraisi baisiai ciniška ir įtari, <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:56)
- (15) *And you do realize Middlemarch was originally a book, **Bridget**, <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:100)
*O tu, **Bridžita**, bent įsivaizduoji, kad "Midlemarčas" pradžioje buvo knyga, <...>.*
(Ibid, 1999:92)
- (16) *Of course, you remember the Darcys, **darling**.* (Ibid, 1996:12)
*Bet, **meilute**, tu tikrai prisimeni Darsius.* (Ibid, 1999:16)
- (17) *You have added an hour to your journey **before you even started**.* (Ibid, 1996:11)
*Tu **dar nespėjai iš namų išvažiuoti**, o jau pridėjai mažiausiai valandą kelio.* (Ibid, 1999:15)
- (18) *Am in bra and pants with **wet hair**.* (Ibid, 1996:84)
*Stoviu šlapiais **plaukais** su liemenėle ir kelnaitėmis.* (Ibid, 1999:80)

2. Addition

- (19) *The doorbell rang.* (Ibid, 1996:109)
*Suskambo **lauko** durų skambutis.* (Ibid, 1999:100)
- (20) *The one that's got that super-doooper job at Arthur Andersen...* (Ibid, 1996:8)
*Kuri gavo tą fantastišką darbą „Arthur Andersen“ **firмоje**!* (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (21) *Apparently there is a Martin Amis character who is so crazily addicted that he starts wanting a cigarette even when he's smoking one.* (Ibid, 1996:37)

- Atrodo, Martino Eimiso knygoje yra veikėjas, taip beprotiškai prisirišęs prie cigarečių, kad rūkydamas vieną, jau svajoja pradėti naują.* (Ibid, 1999:38)
- (22) *Went to chemist to discreetly buy a pregnancy test.* (Ibid, 1996:117)
- Nuėjau į vaistinę, norėdama patyliukais nusipirkti nėštumo testą.* (Ibid, 1999:106)
- (23) *Watched the door for Daniel all morning: nothing.* (Ibid, 1996:28)
- Visą rytą stebėjau duris, laukdama įeinant Danielio: neįėjo.* (Ibid, 1999:31)
- (24) *<...> Daniel, who was in meetings all afternoon <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:32)
- <...> su Danieliu, kuris visą popietę praleido įvairiuose susitikimuose <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:35)
- (25) *She should know.* (Ibid, 1996:210)
- Ji turi išmanyti tokius dalykus.* (Ibid, 1999:184)
- (26) *I'm not going.* (Ibid, 1996:211)
- Aš ten neisiu.* (Ibid, 1999:186)
- (27) *Ended up, for some reason, talking about Princess Diana.* (Ibid, 1996:218)
- Dėl nesuprantamų priežasčių kalba nukrypo į princesės Dianos vestuves.* (Ibid, 1999:192)
- (28) *One of the most startling evenings of life.* (Ibid, 1996:227)
- Vienas keisčiausių vakarų mano gyvenime.* (Ibid, 1999:200)
- (29) *Suddenly hate the guests.* (Ibid 1996:84)
- Staiga pajutau, kad nekenčiu svečių.* (Ibid 1999:80)
- (30) *Not tell Magda?* (Ibid, 1996:95)
- Nieko nesakyti Magdai?* (Ibid, 1999:85)
- (31) *Ring Magda and ask if everything's OK?* (Ibid, 1996:95)
- Paskambinti Magdai ir paklausti, ar pas juos viskas tvarkoj?* (Ibid, 1999:87)
- (32) *Do not want to go to scary party.* (Ibid, 1996:98)
- Visai nenoriu į tą siaubingą prezentaciją.* (Ibid, 1999:90)

3. Omission

- (33) *Actually, I think he's pretending to be asleep.* (Ibid, 1996:123)
- Tiesą sakant, manau, kad tik apsimeta.* (Ibid, 1999:123)
- (34) *Oh, if only I could turn back the clock.* (Ibid, 1996:19)

- O, jei galėčiau atsukti laikrodį atgal.* (Ibid, 1999:23)
- (35) *I convinced myself I was keeping the entire weekend free to work <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:27)
- Įsikalbėjau, jog savaitgalį tyčia niekur neisiu, nes turiu dirbti <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:30)
- (36) *Panic stricken, I reached for the Silk Cut.* (Ibid, 1996:28)
- Apimta panikos čiupau „Silk Cut“.* (Ibid, 1999:31)
- (37) *Somehow I made it through the day <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:28)
- Nežinia kaip atsėdėjau iki vakaro <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:31)
- (38) *I was just wondering how you are <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:28)
- Norėjau tik paklausti kaip tau seksasi <...>* (Ibid, 1999:31)
- (39) *I had resolved totally to detach myself from Daniel <...>* (Ibid, 1996:29)
- Nusprendžiau visiškai atsiriboti nuo Danielio <...>* (Ibid, 1999:29)
- (40) *I am very busy and important.* (Ibid, 1996:29)
- Esu labai ori ir užsiėmusi.* (Ibid, 1999:32)
- (41) *Sometimes I look around the office <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:30)
- Kartais apsidairau kabinete <...>* (Ibid, 1999:33)
- (42) *Sometimes I wonder what I would be like if left to revert to nature<...>* (Ibid, 1996:30)
- Kartais pagalvoju, kaip atrodyčiau, atsidavusi gamtos valiai <...>* (Ibid, 1999:33)
- (43) *I tried to get Dad to explain but got nowhere.* (Ibid, 1996:43)
- Pamėginau išklausti, tačiau nepavyko.* (Ibid, 1999:43)
- (44) *I'm completely alone.* (Ibid, 1996:31)
- Esu visiškai viena.* (Ibid, 1999:24)
- (45) *You look like some sort of Mary Poppins person who's fallen on hard times.* (Ibid, 1996: 8)
- Atrodai kaip valkataujanti Merė Popins.* (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (46) *Would you like a surprise, darling?* (Ibid, 1996:8)
- Ar norėtum staigmenos, meilute?* (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (47) *You can drive up after work.* (Ibid, 1996:9)
- Gelėsi atvažiuoti po darbo.* (Ibid, 1999:14)
- (48) *So you still haven't got a feller!* (Ibid, 1996:11)
- Tai vis dar neturi vaikino!* (Ibid, 1999:16)

- (49) *Come on, let's get **you** a drink.* (Ibid, 1996:11)
Na, eime, ėpilsiu išgerti. (Ibid, 1999:15)
- (50) *Maybe **you** should get something to eat <...>* (Ibid, 1996:15)
Gal norėtum ko užkąsti? (Ibid, 1999:19)
- (51) ***You** appear to have forgotten **your** skirt.* (Ibid, 1996:23)
Ko gero, būsi pamiršusi sijoną. (Ibid, 1999:26)
- (52) ***You** can always talk them out of **it**.* (Ibid, 1996:38)
Puikiausiai galima juos perkalbėti. (Ibid, 1999:39)
- (53) ***She** says **she** never uses anything else.* (Ibid, 1996:8)
Sako, nebegalėtų į kitokį nė pažiūrėti. (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (54) ***He's** looking for a house in Holland Park.* (Ibid, 1996:12)
Ieško namo Holand Parke. (Ibid, 1999:16)
- (55) *Elaine says **he** works all the time and **he's** terribly lonely.* (Ibid, 1996:12)
Eleinė sako, dabar visą laiką dirba ir yra siaubingai vienišas. (Ibid, 1999:17)
- (56) *Maybe **he** was being serious about the skirt.* (Ibid, 1996:23)
Gal rimtai rašė apie tą sijoną. (Ibid, 1999:26)
- (57) ***It** doesn't start till eight.* (Ibid, 1996:9)
Prasidės tik aštuntą valandą. (Ibid, 1999:14)
- (58) *Suddenly, message pending flashed up **on the top** of my computer screen.* (Ibid, 1996:29)
Staiga mano kompiuterio monitoriuje sublyksėjo „Nauja žinutė“. (Ibid, 1999:32)
- (59) *Will ask Jude about appropriate self-help book, possible Eastern-**religion**-based.* (Ibid, 1996:27)
Parašysiu Džiudės paskolinti tinkamą patarimų knygą, geriausia kokią rytietišką. (Ibid, 1999:30)
- (60) *Got **home** to find a petulant message from Mother saying she's gone to a health farm and will call **me** later.* (Ibid, 1996:120)
Grįžusi radau irzlią mamos žinutę, neva ji išvažiavusi į grožio ir sveikatos centrą, paskambins vėliau. (Ibid, 1999:109)
- (61) *I've **already** got a bag.* (Ibid, 1996:8)
Aš turiu krepšį. (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (62) *<...> told everyone to go there instead of my **flat** <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:84)
<...> visiems liepė eiti ten, o ne pas mane <...>. (Ibid, 1999:80)

- (63) *Suddenly, remember had Lycra mini-skirt on when returned home with Daniel **last time**.* (Ibid, 1996:92)
Staiga prisimenu, kad dėvėjau juodą sijoną su lykra, kai grįžau namo su Danieliu.
 (Ibid, 1999:85)
- (64) *We'd be happy **as sandboys** if people like you didn't conspire to make us feel stupid just because you're jealous.* (Ibid, 1996:42)
Būtumė baisiai laimingos, jei tik tokie idiotai kaip jūs, iš pavydo susimokę, neverstų mūsų jaustis kvailėm. (Ibid, 1999:42)
- (65) *Apparently he had the most terrible time with **his** wife.* (Ibid, 1996:12)
Sako, jam baisiai nepasisekė su žmona. (Ibid, 1999:16)
- (66) *Went to meet Jude **for quiet drink** to talk about Flow some more <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:94)
Susitikau su Džude, ketindama dar šiek tiek pakalbėti apie tėkmę <...> (Ibid, 1999:85)
- (67) ***Bloody** witch.* (Ibid, 1996:94)
Ragana. (Ibid, 1999:87)

4. Substitution

- (68) *Being a **woman** is worse than being a **farmer** <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:30)
***Moterims** gyventi sunkiau negu **valstiečiams** <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:33)
- (69) *You **want** a pregnancy test?* (Ibid, 1996:117)
*Jūs **norėjot** nėštumo testo?* (Ibid, 1999:106)
- (70) *How **was** the Big Apple?* (Ibid, 1996:101)
*Kaip **laikosi** Big Apple?* (Ibid, 1999:90)
- (71) ***Computer messaginger: presence or otherwise of skirt** continued obsessively all afternoon.* (Ibid, 1996:26)
Visą popietę nesilioviau susirašinėti sijono buvimo/nebuvimo klausimais. (Ibid, 1999:29)
- (72) *Just than the **doorbell** rang.* (Ibid, 1996:127)
Kaip tik tada paskambino į duris. (Ibid, 1999: 114)
- (73) *Is **skirt** off sick?* (Ibid, 1996:24)

- Gal jis serga?* (Ibid, 1999:27)
- (74) *Can't stand **that stupid nerd**.* (Ibid, 1996:103)
*Negaliu **jo** pakęsti.* (Ibid, 1999:95)
- (75) ***She**'d been telling everyone for months it was going to be a natural childbirth <...>.*
 (Ibid, 1996:70)
*Ištisus mėnesius **Magda** išdidžiai pasakojo, kaip ji gimdys natūraliai <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:66)
- (76) ***It** worked a treat and eventually she was so much back <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:72)
***Metodas** suveikė taip puikiai, kad netrukus ji visai atsigavo <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:68)
- (77) ***They** were playing Viennese waltzes in a rather smart fin de millennium sort of way.*
 (Ibid, 1996:233)
***Orchestras** grojo Vienos valsus, sukurdamas tikrą fin de millennium nuotaiką.*
 (Ibid, 1999:205)
- (78) *It's no good.* (Ibid, 1996:218)
*Nieko gero **nebus**.* (Ibid, 1999:192)
- (79) *Look, Jones. I'm really sorry.* (Ibid, 1996:31)
Klausyk, Džouns, aš tikrai labai atsiprašau. (Ibid, 1999:34)
- (80) *As Marco says, it is all to do with a concentration of taste. The secret of sources, of course, apart from taste concentration, lies in real stock.* (Ibid, 1996:220)
Kaip sako Marko, viską lemia skonio koncentracija, o padažų paslaptis – tikras sultinys. (Ibid, 1999:223)
- (81) *It was a trailer for the Anne and Nick show and there, frozen in a video-effect diamond between Anne and Nick on the sofa, was my mother, all bouffed and made up, as if she were Katie Bloody Boyle or someone.* (Ibid, 1996:90)
Rodė Anės ir Niko šou anonsą. Tarp jų ant sofos, sustingusi vaizdo efektą apibrėžtame keturkampyje, išdažyta ir pašiaušta riogsojo mano motina, tarsi kokia prakeikta Opra Vinfri. (Ibid, 1999:83)
- (82) *How could **we** have been so stupid?* (Ibid, 1996:115)
*Kaip **galėjau** taip kvailai pasielgti?* (Ibid, 1999:104)
- (83) *I think **Dad** is having a nervous break down.* (Ibid, 1996:220)
*Man atrodo, **jį** ištiko nervinė krizė.* (Ibid, 1999:194)
- (84) *She repulses men.* (Ibid, 1996:15)
Vyrai ja bjaurisi. (Ibid, 1999:19)

- (85) *If only could get **message** back.* (Ibid, 1996:24)
*Gal galima **jq** susigražinti?* (Ibid, 1999:27)
- (86) ***He** was back.* (Ibid, 1996:43)
***Tėtis** vėl paėmė ragelį.* (Ibid, 1999:43)
- (87) *Can **we** ring you later in the week?* (Ibid, 1996:43)
*Gal **aš** tau paskambinsiu į savaitės pabaigą?* (Ibid, 1999:43)
- (88) *Now, darling, ' **she** suddenly **hissed**, 'you will be coming to Geoffrey and Una's New Year's Day Turkey Curry Buffet this year, won't you?'* (Ibid, 1996:9)
*Klausyk, meilute, - staiga **jos balsas virto šnypštymu**, - juk tu šiomet atvažiuosi pas Džefrį ir Uną Alkonberius į naujametį kalakutienos troškinio vakarėlį?* (Ibid, 1999:14)
- (89) ***He was earning** thousands of pounds an hour.* (Ibid, 1996:208)
*Jis **uždirba** tūkstančius svarų pervalandą.* (Ibid, 1999:183)
- (90) *Ring Jeremy and threaten to tell Magda **unless he drops the witch in my suit?*** (Ibid 1996:95)
*Paskambinti Džeremiui ir pagrasinti, **kad jei nemes ragnos mano kostiumėliu, viską pasakysiu Magdai.*** (Ibid 1999:85)
- (91) *Party got off to a bad start when could not see anyone that I knew to introduce to each other.* (Ibid 1996:98)
Vakarėlis prasidėjo siaubingai. Nemačiau nė vieno pažįstamo, kurį galėčiau kam nors pristatyti. (Ibid 1999:90)

5. Mixed Types

Omission-transposition:

- (92) *Have never been so humiliated in **my life**.* (Ibid, 1996:222)
Gyvenime nebuvo patyrusi tokio pažeminimo. (Ibid, 1999:196)
- (93) *Both **girls** looked at me, horrified, <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:210)
Abi su siaubu sužiuro į mane <...>. (Ibid, 1999:185)
- (94) ***He gave me** a look when walked past.* (Ibid, 1996:24)
Kai ėjau pro šalį mane nužvelgė. (Ibid, 1999:27)
- (95) ***I have never seen** him look worse.* (Ibid, 1996:116)

- Baisesnio jo dar nebuvo mačius.* (Ibid, 1999:105)
- (96) *Fortunately, **my** dad rescued me.* (Ibid, 1996:12)
Laimė, mane išgelbėjo tėtis. (Ibid, 1999:16)
- (97) *Have **you** read any good book lately?* (Ibid, 1996:14)
Ar pastaruoju metu skaitei kokią gerą knygą? (Ibid, 1999:18)
- (98) ***I** mean, I propably wasn't even an egg when the war ended.* (Ibid, 1996:121)
Kai baigėsi karas, aš dar neegzistavau net kaip kiaušinėlis. (Ibid, 1999:121)
- (99) ***He** might have bloody well rung again, though.* (Ibid, 1996:31)
Aišku, galėjo paskambinti dar kartą. (Ibid, 1999:34)
- (100) *Do **you** remember Mark Darcy, darling?* (Ibid, 1996:12)
Meilute, atsimeni Marką Darsį? (Ibid, 1999:16)
- (101) *<...> **I** don't think you'll be needing **that** taxi, Jones.* (Ibid, 1996:32)
Manau, Džouns, tau nereikės kviesti taksi. (Ibid, 1999:35)
- (102) *Maybe **I** should ring Tom and get a lovely party together for Bank Holiday Monday.*
 (Ibid, 1996:123)
Gal reikėtų paskambinti Tomui ir pirmadienį, per banko šventę, surengti smagų vakarėlį. (Ibid, 1999:111)
- (103) *'**I** bought you all one of these,' he said, one eyebrow raised sexily, 'to eat with your coffee.'* (Ibid, 1996:127)
Nupirkau visoms po vieną prie kavos, - tarė seksualiai pakėlęs antakį. (Ibid, 1999:115)
- (104) *Mark, **you** must take Bridget's telephone **number** before you go <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:15)
Markai, prieš išeidamas būtinai užsirašyk Bridžitos telefoną <...>. (Ibid, 1999:19)
- (105) ***Then** Dan appeared in the hall.* (Ibid, 1996:110)
Vestibiulyje pasirodė Danas. (Ibid, 1999:101)
- (106) *Feel extremely miserable **about whole business**, to tell truth.* (Ibid, 1996:121)
O tiesą sakant, jaučiuosi baisiai nelaiminga. (Ibid, 1999:109)
- (107) *Am invited to a glittering **literati** launch of Kafka's Motorbike next week at the Ivy.*
 (Ibid 1996:96)
Kitą savaitę esu pakviesta į baisiai prašmatnią „Kafkos Motociklo“ prezentaciją.
 (Ibid 1999:88)

Omission-addition:

- (108) *<...> **he** said to my breasts.* (Ibid, 1996:210)

- <...> tarė žiūrėdamas į mano krūtis. (Ibid, 1996:185)
- (109) *For the first two hours this morning I kept staring at my handbag as if it was an unexploded bomb.* (Ibid, 1996:118)
- Šį rytą atėjusi į darbą geras dvi valandas vėpsojau į savo rankinę tarsi ten gulėtų nesprogusi bomba. (Ibid, 1999:106)
- (110) *I was just ringing to see what you wanted for Christmas.* (Ibid, 1996:8)
- Skambinu tik paklausti, ką norėtum gauti kalėdoms. (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (111) <...> *have known me since I was running round the lawn with no clothes on.* (Ibid, 1996:8)
- <...> pažįsta mane nuo tų laikų, kai ląksčiau po pievelę nuogut nuogutėlė. (Ibid, 1999:12-13)
- (112) *Exhausted, I held the phone away from my ear* <...> (Ibid, 1996:9)
- Pasijutau visai išsekuti ir atitraukiau telefono ragelį nuo ausies <...> (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (113) *I did ring earlier and leave a message on your answerphone.* (Ibid, 1996:127)
- Skambinau tau anksčiau ir palikau žinutę. (Ibid, 1999:115)
- (114) *You should have seen his face.* (Ibid, 1996:33)
- O, kad būtumėt matę jo veidą! (Ibid, 1999:35)
- (115) *Resolve to begin self-improvement programme with time-and-motion study.* (Ibid, 1996:91)
- Tobulėjimo programą pradėsiu išsamia esamos padėties studija. (Ibid 1999:84)

Omission-substitution:

- (116) *I watched her toying with her champagne glass despondently and wondered what the answer is for we girls.* (Ibid, 1996:132)
- Stebėjau, kaip ji žaidžia šampano taurės kojele, ir mąsčiau, kokia gi išeitis lieka merginai. (Ibid, 1999:119)
- (117) <...> *to their obligatory obese friend, who looks like a water buffalo in everything.* (Ibid, 1996:122)
- <...> neišvengiamai apsupta nutukusių draugiu, kurios visad atrodo kaip buivolai, kad ir ką apsirengtų. (Ibid, 1999:110)
- (118) *But now I am home I am sunk into gloom.* (Ibid, 1996:33)
- Tiesa, parvažiavusi namo paniūrau į liūdesį. (Ibid, 1999:36)
- (119) *I expect you are sick to death of us old fuddy-duddies.* (Ibid, 1996:14)

- Tikriausiai tie seni iškvėšeliai jums jau mirtinai įkyrėjo.* (Ibid, 1999:18)
- (120) *Think I'll go and see Mum and Dad again as am worried about Dad.* (Ibid, 1996:42)
- Nuvažiuosiu dar kartą aplankyti mamos ir tėčio, nes dėl jo šiek tiek nerimauju.*
(Ibid, 1999: 43)
- (121) *It was my father, speaking in a weird, disconnected voice, almost as if he were a dalek.* (Ibid, 1996:90)
- Skambino tėvas. Kalbėjo keistu, tolimu balsu tarsi ateivis.* (Ibid, 1999:83)
- (122) *Turn your television set to BBC1.* (Ibid, 1996:90)
- Įsijunk televizorių, BBC 1.* (Ibid, 1999:83)
- (123) *We'll see how long that lasts, wont we? I thought, while I waited for him to come back.* (Ibid, 1996:128)
- Na ką gi, pažiūrėsim, kiek laiko tai truks, pagalvojau, laukdama jo sugrįžtant.*
(Ibid, 1999:115)

Substitution-transposition:

- (124) *You know Julie, darling!* (Ibid, 1996:8)
- Meilute, tu ją pažįsti!* (Ibid, 1999:13)
- (125) *There are always girls who know that they look fantastic in everything <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:122)
- Būtinai pasitaiko mergina, kuriai tinka absoliučiai viskas ir ji tą žino; <...>.* (Ibid, 1999:110)
- (126) *The heat has made my body double in size, I swear.* (Ibid, 1996:122)
- Prisiekiu, nuo karščio mano kūnas ištinęs ir dabar yra dvigubai didesnis.* (Ibid, 1999:110)

Addition-substitution:

- (127) *Could really fancy some chips.* (Ibid, 1996:68)
- Suvalgyčiau kokių bulvių traškutį.* (Ibid, 1999:65)
- (128) *Head is full of moony fantasies about living in flats with him <...>.* (Ibid, 1996:131)
- Mano galvoje pilna rožinių svajų apie tai, kaip išsinuomosim drauge butą <...>.*
(Ibid, 1999:118)
- (129) *I said, "Listen, can you make a brioche?"* (Ibid, 1996:66)
- Aš jam sakau: „Paklausykit, pone, o ar jūs galėtumėt iškepti sviestinį raguolį?“*
(Ibid, 1999:63)

(130) <...> she's *discovered power*. (Ibid, 1996:66)

<...> moteris *pajuto savo valdžią*. (Ibid, 1999:63)

(131) *The article* is *full of useful tips*. (Ibid, 1996:96)

Tame žurnalo straipsnyje buvo *krūvos vertingų patarimų*. (Ibid, 1999:88)