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**Слова-заменители в английском языке**

А precise translation is one of the most important means of the   
process of learning English. It is extremely important to translate the substitutes correctly. If one doesn't do it in aproper way it may cause confusion and   
sometimes even lead to complete misunderstanding of the   
message.

For example, the widely accepted way of translating the sentence "They say there are ghosts in this castle" is "Они говорят, что в этом замке водятся привидения”. Who is mysterious “они”? It should be translated as "Говорят, в этом замке есть привидения". Or: "I will take this car. It is the best one". "Я беру эту машину. Это единственная.” But "one" in this case does not mean "один, единственный". It substitutes for the word "the саг" to avoid repetition.

What is the cause of such kind of mistakes? In some cases the above mentioned words are not used as nouns, pronouns or auxiliaries. They function as the words-substitutes.

The substitutes are the words which are used for other words in order to avoid repetition or in order to reduce or simplify the speech.

English learners often make rough mistakes while translating the substitutes into Russian. It results in confusion and sometimes complete misunderstanding of the message. So it is extremely important to learn the peculiarities of the substitutes’ translation into Russian as it will help to avoid mistakes and thus improve the process of language learning.

Different parts of speech can be substituted for but among the most commonly substituted words are nouns.

**SUBSTITUTES OF** NOUNS.

Practically all personal pronouns are substitutes. As а rule, they substitute

nouns. However, the most widely used ones are the pronouns **YOU, THEY, IT.**

These pronouns are used to identify an indefinite person. In this case it is   
the synonym of the pronoun **ONE,** which can substitute **YOU. YOU** is omitted   
while translating.

*ех. She picked the machine with an ease and put it away*, *and you have to   
be very strong to do that. — Она с легкостью подняла машинку и поставила в   
сторонку, а для этого нужно быть очень сильным.*

***You*** *have to be а fool to believe that! — Нужно быть дураком, чтобы   
этому поверить.*

The meaning of the sentences won't change in case **ONE** is used instead of **YOU.**

*ех. She picked the machine with an ease and рис it* away, *and one has to be very strong to do that.*

***One*** *has to be а fool to believe that!*

The pronoun **THEY** is used when а person who performed an action is   
unknown or an indefinite group of people is referred to. While translating **THEY**is omitted, too.

*ех. They* say *there are ghosts in this castle. — Говорят, что в этом замке   
водятся привидения.*

***They*** *call New York the Big Apple. — Нью Йорк называют Большим*

*Яблоком.*

**Pronoun IT**

The pronoun **IT** usually denotes concrete objects, abstract notions and

animals. However, it is sometimes used to done а stranger:

*ех. When I came closer to the pool, I realized that* ***it*** was *Pete. — Когда я*

*подошла поближе к бассейну, я поняла, что это Пит.*

**IT** can substitute а group of words, а sentence, а predicative or even the

context.

*ех.* (а group of words) *Не tried to break the lock.* ***It*** *(breaking the lock) was*

*not easy. — Он попытался сломать замок. Это было нелегко.*

*I think you want to stay alive even if* ***it*** *(staying alive) does hurt. — Думаю, что жить хочется, даже если это причиняет боль.*

(предикация) *Не knew that his father was dying but he didn’t want to talk*

*to anybody about* ***it*** *(that his father* was *dying). — Он знал, что его отец умирает, но не хотел ни с кем об этом говорить.*

(контекст) *Не studied her, then shook his head. Не waited а moment and*

*then decided not to say what he might have been going to say. Не swallowed before going on, and when he did, he returned to the conventional questions. He*

*had watched him do* ***it*** *all without any interest.*

**IT** can also be used as an object with а following noun or adjective which

can be defined by an infinitive phrase or predicative.

*ех. I found* ***it*** *difficult to explain to him what had happened. — Мне*

*оказалось трудно объяснить ему, что случилось.*

*Не thought* ***it*** *по use to go over the subject again. — Он счел, что*

*обсуждать эту тему еще раз бесполезно.*

**IT** can also be used in the so-called emphatic constructions and serves to

emphasize а word or а whole word combination.

*ех.* ***It*** was *ту question that made him angry. — Именно мой вопрос его и*

*рассердил.*

And finally **IT** is used in different idiomatic expressions where it has little,

if any, lexical meaning.

*ех. Stop* ***it! —*** *Хватит!*

*Now that you’re done, beat it home. — Теперь, когда ты все закончил,*

*иди домой.*

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AS WORD-SUBSTITUTES**

Absolute possessive pronouns — **MINE, OURS, HIS, HERS, THEIRS,   
YOURS —** can also be used as substitutes. They substitute the previously used   
nouns to avoid repetition of the nouns with possessive pronouns.

*ех. "This is ту work. You can't make decisions what to do with it. " "No,   
it is mine (ту work) now, since you depend on те now!" — «Это моя работа. Ты не можешь решать, что с ней делать.» «Hem, теперь она моя, так как ты зависишь от меня!»*

*You can 't drive this car. It’s not* ***yours*** *(your car). — Ты не имеешь права   
водить эту машину. Она не твоя.*

**DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS AS** **WORD-SUBSTITUTES**

Demonstrative pronouns **THIS/THESE, THAT/THOSE** are often used as

substitutes. They are mostly used to avoid repetition.

*ех. Her smile became а glow. Incredibly а blush rose in her cheeks.* ***That****’s what it looks like, if you build a furnace inside the mouth of one of those idols in*

*the Н. Rider Haggard Stories. — Ее улыбка превратилась в сияние. Невероятно, румянец залил ее щеки. Если бы построили печь во рту одного из идолов из   
историй Х. Райдера Хаггарда, то выглядело бы это именно так.*

There are also demonstrative pronouns **SUCH** and **SAME.** But only   
**SAME** can be used as а substitute when it functions as а noun in the sentence,   
while **SO** is used only as an adjective in а sentence. Though **SAME** can be used as   
а noun in English, it is translated into Russian as an adjective.

*ех. “What kind of juice did you take?" "Orange." "I'll take the sате   
(kind).”— «Какой сок вы взяли?» «Апельсиновый. » «Я возьму такой же. »*

**Word-substitutes THING, STUFF**

The words **THING** and **STUFF** are widely-spread substitutes in the   
English language. **STUFF** can substitute any inanimate object and is translated   
into Russian as «вещи». **STUFF** is used only in the singular and cannot refer to   
one object.

*ех. "You can use ту backpack But let те take ту* ***stuff*** *(anything that тау   
be in the backpack) out of it first. — «Ты можешь взять мой рюкзак. Только   
позволь мне сначала достать оттуда свои вещи.»*

The literary translation of the word **THING** «вещь», but it acquired а   
much broader meaning. While **STUFF** can denote mainly objects, **THING** can   
refer to objects, unknown things, notions, situations etc.

*ех. "Не raised the stone and hit Geoffrey on his head, " she said with eyes full of tears. “ The* ***thing*** *(that he hit Geoffrey on his head) will never get out of my mind  
.” — «Он поднял камень и ударил Джеффри по голове,» сказала она со   
слезами на глазах. «Я этого никогда не забуду. »*

“*What’s this thing?" — «Что это?»*

In scientific literature and business documents the substitutes help to convey the message clearly and exactly, as they are used to simplify and reduce complicated speech constructions.

We came to the conclusion that correct translation of substitutes into Russian will help tо avoid mistakes and misunderstanding in omprehending the English language and translating texts from Russian into English and from English into Russian.

The most widely used substitutes in the English language are pronouns in case they stand for nouns. While translating into Russian the substitutes are:

* often omitted
* translated into Russian differently than in English
* used to substitute for one word or the whole construction

- used to serve to emphasize the meaning of the word

As we see, having knowledge about the substitutes help English   
learners to realize that words are not always used in their direct meaning and thus to avoid language mistake

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