

## USE OF EMPHATIC CONSTRUCTIONS IN TRANSLATION

**Mehriniso SOBIRJONOVA**

*Student of International Journalism faculty*

**Abstract.** *To give speech more expressiveness and emotional coloring, various language techniques can be used. Most often such techniques include emphatic constructions. This article aims to investigate to recognize what emphatic constructions are, their role in spoken language and how they are being utilized in translation.*

**Key words:** *emotional, speech, language, expressive, expressiveness, emphase, lexical, grammatical, sentence, word, inversion, translating.*

One of the phenomena causing difficulties in translation are emphatic constructions. The emotional coloring and expressiveness of the texts are created by various emphatic means.

“Emphasis. By emphasis, we undertake to inform the recipient of the message that what we try to say, often among all things we already expressed, is the most important to know or must be paid closest attention”.<sup>48</sup> (*by Juan Claudio S. Castro*)

The word "emphase" is of Greek origin and translates as "expressiveness." Under this concept, the means of various levels of the language are used, which are used to give speech expressiveness and brightness. Without emphases, speech would be dry, empty, unemotional, more like a robot's speech.

Any language has in its stock a number of tools that play the role of amplification, that is, emphase. In English, emphatic means can be divided into:

- grammatical, using grammatical means for this purpose;
- lexical, using certain lexical means to give the utterance an emotional coloring, that is, words and phrases;
- lexical-grammatical, that is, simultaneously using lexical and grammatical means.

The most common grammatical means of expressing emphase is inversion. Inversion (from Latin *inversio* — inversion, permutation) is a violation of the usual word order in a sentence. Inversion can be used in a number of cases.

1. When amplifying and emphasizing the meaning of a minor sentence term

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<sup>48</sup> Emphatic Constructions in English by Juan Claudio S. Castro

(usually circumstances), the highlighted sentence term, together with the amplifying word preceding it, is brought forward and placed before the subject, which entails the inversion of the predicate:

*They will realize the importance of his work only in the course of time.*      *Они поймут важность его работы только со временем.*

Here is the usual word order: subject - predicate - complement - circumstance.

However:

*Only in the course of time will they realize the importance of his work.*      *Только со временем они поймут важность его работы.*

Here is the inversion: the amplifying word - circumstance - the 1st part of the predicate - the subject - the 2nd part of the predicate - the complement.

When translating emphatic constructions in English, special attention must be paid to the element that takes on the “shock part” of emphase. In the first case, the inverted sentence should be translated as: “I will never forget this day!”. In the second case: “This day I will never forget!”. In both cases, what comes to the fore is what the speaker considers most important. Often this is further emphasized by intonation. Other examples:

No Inversion: This is a lovely picture. - This is a wonderful picture.

Inverted: Lovely is this picture! - This picture is just wonderful!

No Inversion: She will understand you only when it's too late. “She will understand you only when it is too late.”

Inverted: Only when it's too late will she understand you. “Only when it is too late will she understand you.”

Typically, the following words are used for inversion:

<i>Only</i>	<i>только</i>
<i>not only ... but also</i>	<i>не только ..., но также и</i>
<i>so ... that</i>	<i>так ... что</i>
<i>hardly (scarcely). . . when</i>	<i>едва ... как</i>
<i>no sooner . . . than</i>	<i>как только</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i>никогда</i>
<i>Nowhere</i>	<i>нигде</i>

<i>Nobody</i>	<i>никто</i>
<i>not until</i>	<i>только, только тогда, когда</i>
<i>Nor</i>	<i>не; а также ... не, и ...</i>
<i>Neither</i>	<i>ни один; а также</i>
<i>neither ... nor</i>	<i>ни . ни .</i>

In the following examples, the predicate consists of two or three parts, with the first part of the predicate standing before the subject, and the second after it.

<i>Only in two cases <u>can we find</u> a similar construction.</i>	<i><u>Только</u> в двух случаях мы находим подобную конструкцию.</i>
<i>Only from this point of view <u>is it</u> possible to approach the problem.</i>	<i><u>Только</u> с этой точки зрения возможно подойти к этой проблеме.</i>

If the predicate is expressed by one semantic verb (i.e., if this verb stands in Present or Past Indefinite), and the selection of the circumstance requires the inversion of the predicate, then the auxiliary verb “to do” is put in place of the first part of the predicate (before the subject) in the required tense, person and number.

<i>Only in one paper <u>did we find</u> confirmation of our theory.</i>	<i><u>Только</u> в одной работе мы нашли подтверждение нашей теории.</i>
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Please note that the auxiliary verb do, used when inverting the predicate, is not translated into Russian.

2. To strengthen the statement expressed by the predicate in the tenses Present and Past Simple, the auxiliary verb to do is used, which in the required tense, person and number is placed directly before the semantic verb used in the form of an infinitive without the particle to. The amplification is transmitted into Russian by the words "really", "undoubtedly", "certainly", "after all", "actually".

<i>Most authorities agree that catalysts do in some manner combine with the substance or substances upon which their catalytic influence is exerted.</i>	<i>Большинство авторитетных специалистов соглашаются, катализаторы действительно каким-то образом взаимодействуют</i>
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*с веществом или веществами, на  
которые распространяется  
каталитическое воздействие.*

Inversion can also become a lexical-grammatical means of expressing an emphase, when one or more elements of an utterance are highlighted with the help of inversion. When translating emphatic sentences with inversion into Russian, you can use either lexical means (enhancer words) or syntactic means (changing the structure of the sentence), depending on the context.

*Abroad Mr. Bush's priority remains the* *A во внешней политике* *основным war on terrorism.*  
*приоритетом Буша остается война с терроризмом.*

Some other emphatic constructions of the English language include the following types:

1. Highlighting the subject, direct and indirect additions and circumstances (emphatic construction "it is . . . that, which, who, who"). The combination "it is ... that" is used to highlight one of the members of the sentence. The distinguished member of the sentence is placed between two parts of the construction, which in form is a complex sentence. The construction "it is ... that" is not translated into Russian, it only indicates the boundaries of the selected part of the sentence. In Russian, such sentences correspond to a simple sentence in which the amplifying words "exactly", "just", "only" are added before the selected term (more often when the time circumstance is highlighted), "only"; in sentences with negation — "not at all", "not at all".

*It is language that enables us to communicate with each other.*

*Именно язык дает нам возможность общаться друг с другом.*

*It is when men begin to use tools for social production that they also begin to speak.*

*Именно тогда, когда люди начинают применять орудия для общественного производства, они также начинают говорить.*

*It was the Dutch physicist, Christian Huygens, who first offered an explanation for the phenomena.*

*Не кто иной, как голландский физик Кристиан Хуигенс, первый предложил толкование данного*

явления.

*It is these special properties of sound that are the subject of the present chapter.*

*Именно эти особенные свойства звука являются темой данного раздела.*

Note that if after emphatic *it is ...* if the word *only* or another amplifying word is used, then it is used instead of "exactly" when translating the entire sentence.

*It was only with the help of a small lantern that we managed to find the box.*  
*Только с помощью фонарика нам удалось отыскать ящик.*

2. The same emphatic model is often used with a verb in a negative form in combination with the conjunctions *not till*, *not until*, which, despite the negative form, has a positive meaning and is usually translated into Russian using the amplifying adverbs "only after ...", "only when ...".

*It was not until Einstein discovered the connection between gravitation and inertia that the mystery Newton could not understand was solved.*

*Только когда Эйнштейн открыл взаимосвязь между гравитацией и инерцией, была разгадана тайна, которую не мог понять Ньютон.*

*It was not until about 1911 that a first really successful theory of atomic structure was suggested by Rutherford.*

*Только после 1911 года Резерфордом была предложена первая поистине успешная теория структуры атома.*

3. A similar emphatic model is a complex sentence, the parts of which relate to each other as the subject and complement of a simple sentence: What... [main sentence] is (was, will be)... [subordinate clause].

*What is more important for British politics is how the Iraq war eroded faith in Mr. Blair.*

*Но более важным для британской политики есть то, как война в Ираке подорвала веру в господина Блэра.*

4. Sentences with double negation are also emphatic. When they are transferred to Russian, the technique of antonymic translation is used, that is, a negative statement in the original language becomes an affirmative one in the translation language.

*The case is not improbable.*

*Этот случай весьма вероятен.*

The negation *not*, used before an adjective or adverb with negative prefixes *un-*, *in-*, *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*, *dis-*, etc. has an amplifying meaning, and the whole combination

usually corresponds to the Russian "quite, quite, quite + adjective (adverb)".

*not uncommon*

*довольно обычный*

*not infrequently*

*довольно часто*

*not impossible*

*весьма возможно*

In some cases, it is also possible to translate "not ... not" ("it does not seem inevitable"). The combination of *not* + *without* + *noun*

*It is not without significance that ... Также весьма важно, что ...*

The negation of not can be combined with an adjective (participle or adverb) of negative meaning that does not have a negative prefix. Translates the same as in the first case.

*Юмора вполне достаточно в его Humour  
is not missing in his work. произведении.*

*(Его произведение [написано]  
не без юмора).*

The combination *by no means* + *negative prefix* + *adjective (adverb)* in general has the meaning "not at all ..., not at all ...", but in each case it is translated depending on the general style of the sentence.

*It is by no means unreasonable to Вполне разумно сопоставить эти  
compare these data. данные.*

5. Sentences in which the negation of no is combined with an adjective or adverb in a comparative degree are particularly difficult to translate. In this case, in order to transmit the emphasis, it is most often necessary to rearrange the sentence, abandon the comparative degree and resort to lexical compensation by adding amplifying words or emotionally colored words.

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<i>The list of world fastest computers</i>	<i>В списке самых быстрых компьютеров</i>
<i>includes no machine with a</i>	<i>в мире вы не найдете <u>ни одного</u></i>
<i>performance of <u>less</u> than 851 gigaflops. производительностью</i>	<i><u>менее</u> 851 гигафлопа.</i>

6. Negative constructions with certain lexical accompaniments are also emphatic, for example, the amplifying adverb *too* before an adjective or adverb. In this case, the emphase is also translated using the lexical addition technique.

*The danger of greenhouse effect cannot be too often emphasized.*

*Необходимо постоянно (неустанно) указывать на опасность глобального потепления для человечества.*

It is necessary to take into account that the above models and their translation options are not exhaustive, and the ways of their translation depend on the context and semantic load of a particular text or speech.

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