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## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ПАССИВНЫЙ ЗАЛОГ И СПЕЦИФИКА ЕГО ПЕРЕВОДА НА БЕЛОРУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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Описаны лексико-грамматические особенности аналитических форм пассивного залога. Аргументирована необходимость использования грамматических трансформаций при переводе английских пассивных конструкций на белорусский язык. Указаны причины различной частотности употребления пассивного залога в английском и белорусском языках. Рассмотрены рассказы А. К. Дойля и их переводы на белорусский язык, выполненные разными авторами. Проанализирован перевод английских форм пассивного залога с учетом типов конструкций и предложений, в которых они реализуют свое лексико-грамматическое значение. Выявлены основные способы перевода английских аналитических форм пассивного залога на белорусский язык.

**Ключевые слова:** аналитические формы; аналитические формы пассивного залога; пассивный залог; пассивная конструкция; перевод; англо-белорусский перевод; типы перевода.

## АНГЛІЙСКІ ПАСІЎНЫ СТАН І СПЕЦЫФІКА ЯГО ПЕРАКЛАДУ НА БЕЛАРУСКУЮ МОВУ

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Апісаны лексіка-граматычныя асаблівасці аналітычных форм пасіўнага стану. Аргументавана неабходнасць ужывання граматычных трансфармацый падчас перакладу англійскіх пасіўных канструкцый на беларускую мову. Адзначаны прычыны рознай частотнасці ўжывання пасіўнага стану ў англійскай і беларускай мовах. Даследуюцца апавяданні А. К. Дойля і іх пераклады на беларускую мову, якія былі выкананы рознымі аўтарамі. Аналізуецца пераклад англійскіх форм пасіўнага стану з улікам тыпаў канструкцый і сказаў, у якіх яны рэалізуюць сваё лексіка-граматычнае значэнне. Выяўлены асноўныя спосабы перакладу англійскіх аналітычных форм пасіўнага стану на беларускую мову.

**Ключавыя словы:** аналітычныя формы; аналітычныя формы пасіўнага стану; пасіўны стан; пасіўная канструкцыя; пераклад; англа-беларускі пераклад; тыпы перакладу.

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## THE ENGLISH PASSIVE VOICE AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO BELARUSIAN

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The paper observes the lexical and grammatical features of analytical forms of the Passive Voice. A special emphasis hereof is posed on the rationale for usage of grammar transformations by translating English Passive Voice constructions into Belarusian. The frequency rates of usage of different Passive Voice constructions in English and Belarusian are given. The research contemplates the stories written by A. C. Doyle and their translations made by various authors. It is devoted to the analysis of translation patterns of Passive Voice forms according to the types of passive constructions and sentences, in which they perform their lexical and grammatical functions. The main ways of translation of analytical passive forms from English into Belarusian are outlined.

**Key words:** analytical forms; analytical forms of the Passive Voice; Passive Voice; passive constructions; translation; English to Belarusian translation; types of translation.

### Introduction

It is well known that nowadays English-Belarusian fiction translation has become one of the most urgent issues. I. P. Gorovaya, M. V. Kozyleva, E. V. Tabolich [1–4] and other authors have carried out some researches of translation of literary from English to Belarusian. The linguistic aspects of such translations, the criteria for equivalence assurance of original and translated texts, the usage of subjectively and stylistically justified transformations etc. require conducting further analysis. The relevance of the research is justified by the arisen need to find objective ways to translate analytical passive forms from English into Belarusian.

The research is aimed at describing English passive forms as analytical forms and at determination of common types of their translation into Belarusian.

### Analytical passive forms as a linguistic phenomenon

At various times, such researchers as V. D. Arakin (2005), L. S. Barkhudarov (1975), M. Y. Blokh (1983), B. Comrie (1976), B. A. Ilyish (1971), A. A. Korneeva (2000), J. Layons (1991), D. A. Shteling (1996) and others have carried out numerous studies.

English and Belarusian analytical passive forms differ in type of constructions and frequency rate of their usage. V. D. Arakin notes that distribution and functionality of the grammatical categories, which can be considered as similar in two languages, should be taken into account in research of Passive Voice forms: «A comparison of usage of passive form cases... illustrates their different functions in both languages»<sup>1</sup> [5, p. 122]. For instance, English passive constructions are used more frequently due to several essential conditions of their formation and functioning.

On the one hand, there are significant variations in English and Belarusian grammar systems. There is a fixed word order in English sentences, in which subject stands in as one of the two main parts. That is why the former object of an active sentence becomes the subject of a passive one while the subject of the active sentence becomes the object by inserting a «by-clause» (or it is omitted). Since the position of the subject is not fixed in Belarusian sentences, it results in numerous «impersonal» or «subjectless» sentences referred as typical ones for the Belarusian syntactical system and as more often used constructions in comparison to the passive ones [6, p. 12].

On the other hand, it is only transitive verbs admit of forming passive forms in Belarusian, while in English not only transitive, but also intransitive verbs including prepositional ones can be used in passive constructions. The main reason for this is that «English verbs can change their lexical and grammatical features in regard to transitivity or intransitivity according to the voice form» [7, p. 274]. The facts that intransitive verbs may become transitive ones in passive forms and the possibility of using the indirect prepositional object in passive forms indicate that English passive constructions are more widely used. Belarusian passive constructions are formed only by transitive verbs requiring a direct object. Therefore, «the Passive Voice has a much broader representation in the system of the English verb than in the system of the Belarusian verb» [8, p. 78].

There is one more problem with translating the English Passive Voice arising due to «pseudo-passive» constructions [9, p. 101]. When the combination *be* + *Participle II* indicates an action, it is taken to refer to the

<sup>1</sup> Hereinafter our translation. – A. B.

Passive Voice form; when it renders the meaning of state, it is interpreted as a nominal predicate. Translators usually face the necessity of distinguishing «passive of action» as a morphological form of the Passive Voice from «passive of state» as a corresponding compound nominal predicate with the pure link *be*. Actually, passive forms (e. g., *The office was closed by a managing director* ‘Офіс быў зачынены кіраўніком’, *The windows were broken in houses and places of business* ‘Вокны былі пабітыя ў прыватных дамах і адміністрацыйных будынках’) and ‘pseudo-passive’ constructions (e. g., *The office is closed* ‘Офіс зачынены’, *The windows are broken* ‘Вокны пабітыя’) are outwardly alike. There is a point of view representing that the construction *be* + *Participle II* should always be regarded as a passive form. This viewpoint is supported by L. S. Barkhudarov, G. Curme, D. A. Shteling, C. T. Lukov, G. N. Vorontsova and some others.

It is generally agreed today that there are no clear criteria to differentiate between active and passive character of the construction *be* + *Participle II*. E. G. Karapetova [10, p. 57] and I. I. Pribytok [9, p. 101] consider the following criteria:

1) lexical criterion. The combination *be* + *Participle II* can be identified as the complex nominal predicate when the verb is transitive and terminative one reflecting a state resulting from an action (e. g., *The door was locked* ‘Дзверы былі зачынены’) and when the verb expresses mental condition of a person (e. g., *He was disappointed / amazed / irritated / shocked at this news* ‘Ён быў расчараваны / здзіўлены / раздражнёны / уражаны гэтай навіной’);

2) morphological criterion. The combination *be* + *Participle II* can be determined as the Passive Voice form if the verb is used in the future tense (e. g., *The house will be built*), in the continuous aspect (e. g., *The house is / was being built*), or in the perfect phase (e. g., *The house has / had / will have been built*);

3) syntactical criterion. The combination *be* + *Participle II* can be considered as the Passive Voice form when the verb is qualified by an adverbial of place, time or frequency (e. g., *She will be dressed in a minute* ‘Яна апранецца праз хвіліну’); or when the agent of action is indicated with the help of a *by*-phrase (e. g., *The door was closed by a butler* ‘Дзверы былі зачынены дварэцкім’); or when there is another verb in the sentence used in the Active Voice (e. g., *People passed him and were passed by him* ‘Людзі сустрэлі яго, а ён – іх’).

As for the criteria listed above, they are considered as conventional, but not comprehensive ones. Intuitional differentiation is often referred to in linguistic researches. In this connection, we propose analysis of both kinds of *be* + *Participle II* constructions be included in our research. That approach should enable us to identify the main translation methods of English analytical passive forms into Belarusian.

We then review the lexical and grammar factors of passive forms to classify them as analytical forms:

- a passive form consists of two parts: an auxiliary element (a word-morpheme) and a notional/basic component, which are grammatically idiomatic, in other words, they together express the total lexical and grammatical meaning. One of the components is the syntactic word, which expresses a number, person, tense, aspect and voice; and the other one is the main word containing the lexical meaning. For instance, the verbs *been*, *will*, *done*, *have* in isolation do not carry the information about such aspects as a tense, aspect or voice, in contrast to the grammatical word-form *will have been done*;

- auxiliary elements of the passive forms are devoid of their lexical meaning, they are lexically empty, e. g., *be*, *have*, *will*, *shall*;

- passive forms appear as combinations of two or more elements written separately, though the semantics and the function of them are equivalent to those of synthetic word-forms, e. g., the combination *will be read* is a specific grammatical passive form of the verb admitted to the future tense, but it is not a single word;

- within a grammar category of the voice, analytical passive forms are opposed to synthetic active ones, e. g., *The text was translated by a student* (Past Simple Passive) / *A student translated the text* (Past Simple Active);

- the components of a passive form are movable, e. g., *Have you ever been taken to hospital by ambulance?* (the word transposition); *This is a question often asked in the phone interview to determine whether the employer will commit to next steps* (the inclusion of components); *This story was read and orally retold by students* (the word-form truncation);

- the elements of a passive form function as one member of the sentence, i. e. perform one syntactic function: *The streets were covered with snow yesterday* (a predicate). Yet there are no syntactic relations among the components of the analytical passive form;

- syntactic relations are possible for a passive form with its surroundings in a sentence, e. g., in the word-group *I was shown a new dictionary*, the element *a dictionary* is a complement to the whole form.

Summing it up, what we usually have in mind when we talk about an English Passive Voice form, we refer it as a combination of a passive past participle and an auxiliary word. The combination is considered as a functional-semantic unity and used in the sentences, in which the subject undergoes the action of the verb. Thus, it is appropriate to observe the passive forms as the analytical ones.

As far as other types of passive constructions are concerned, for example, the infinitive constructions (e. g., *to be forgotten*), the gerundial constructions (e. g., *being delivered*), the participle constructions (e. g., *having been put*), the combinations of the modal verbs and the passive infinitives (e. g., *can be done*), the constructions like *get/become + Part. 2* (e. g., *got married, became married*) do not meet the criteria for analytical forms. In that regard, it must be pointed out that they have not been examined in the article.

The research looks at the collection of twelve short stories «The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes» [12] by A. C. Doyle and their translations made by H. Yankuta, K. Matsiyenskaya, A. Piatrovich, A. Artyomova [13]. Linguistic corpus of the research consists of 458 English analytical passive forms and their Belarusian equivalents.

### The main types of translating English analytical passive forms into Belarusian

Such researchers as M. A. Apolova, L. M. Belyaeva, S. A. Dubinko, A. V. Klimenko, T. N. Malchevskaya, Y. I. Retsker, T. S. Shmeleva, A. G. Torzhok, T. A. Zarzhevskaya and some others have studied the problems related to the main grammar translation methods of the English Passive Voice. These researches identify certain techniques of translating Passive Voice constructions into Russian. The other side of the coin is, however, that the notices of translating analytical passive forms into Belarusian stay fragmentary at present.

It is important to analyze the translation of Passive Voice forms considering the type of the passive construction and sentence, in which their lexical and grammatical functions are performed. In this connection, we propose that consideration be given to the following types of the sentences used in Passive Voice:

1) the sentences that include the passive construction, in which the agent of the action is indicated with the help of a *by-* or *with-phrase* (a passive form with the agent): ...*I was repelled by the egotism*... [12] – ...*мяне зачэпіла ганарлівасць майго сябра*... [13, p. 302] (this type is distinguished by T. S. Shmeleva [14]);

2) the sentences that include the passive construction, in which the role of the agent is not represented (an agentless passive form): *I am very angry indeed, and I have been shamefully used* [12] – *Я сапраўды вельмі абураны, мяне ганебна выкарысталі* [13, p. 264] (this type is distinguished by T. S. Shmeleva [14]);

3) the sentences that include the passive construction with the prepositional monotransitive verb. The subject of the passive construction corresponds to the prepositional object of an active construction and denotes the receiver of the action (prepositional passive): *Her bed this morning had not been slept in, her room was empty, and a note for me lay upon the hall table* [12] – *У сваім ложку яна сёння не начавала, пакой пусты, а на стала ў гасцёўні – запіска* [13, p. 293] (this type is distinguished by T. S. Shmeleva [14]);

4) the sentences that include the passive construction with the non-prepositional verb. The subject of the passive construction corresponds to the indirect object of an active construction (non-prepositional passive): *The banker's dressing-room was a plainly furnished little chamber, with a gray carpet, a large bureau, and a long mirror* [12] – *Гардэробная банкіра выявілася сціпла мэбляваным пакойчыкам з шэрым дываном, вялікім бюро і доўгім люстэркам* [13, p. 289] (this type is distinguished by T. S. Shmeleva [14]);

5) the sentences that include the passive construction, in which the pronoun *it* is placed as a subject of the passive sentence (an impersonal passive form): *It is thought 'Думаюць, што', It is reported 'Паведамляюць, што', It is known 'Вядома, што'; ...it is currently reported that her dowry will run to considerably over the six figures, with expectancies for the future* [12] – ...*стала вядома, што яе пасаж дакладна перавысіць шасцізначную лічбу, не гаворачы пра віды на будучыню* [13, p. 249] (this type is distinguished by T. S. Shmeleva, S. A. Dubinko, A. G. Torzhok [14; 15]);

6) the sentences that include the passive forms when there is another verb in the sentence used in the Active Voice: *I love and am loved by a better man than he* [12] – *Я кахаю чалавека, нашмат лепшага за яго, і маё каханне ўзаемнае* [13, p. 25] (this type is distinguished by Y. I. Retsker [16]);

7) the sentences that include the «passive of state»: *All is lost* [12] – *Усё страчана!* [13, p. 31]; *I am saved!* [12] – *Я ўратаваны* [13, p. 294].

To identify the common types of translating the Passive Voice forms into Belarusian, we begin by taking a closer look at the translation of each construction mentioned above.

1. The sentences that include the passive construction, in which the agent of the action is indicated with the help of a *by-* or *with-phrase*, are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian verb in the Active Voice used in the past tense. The English object indicated with the help of a *by-* or *with-phrase* corresponds with the Belarusian subject. The English subject is transformed into the Belarusian object in the genitive, dative or instrumental cases (36)<sup>2</sup>: *You are fatigued with your haste* [12] – *Снеўка вас вельмі прытаміла* [13, p. 273] (in the genitive case); *You are endeavoring to trace some geese which were sold by Mrs. Oakshott, of Brixton Road, to a salesman named Breckinridge*... [12] – *Вы спрабуеце знайсці гуску,*

<sup>2</sup>Hereinafter the numbers in brackets indicate the number of sentences, in which the given construction has been identified.

якую місці Оўкіат з Брыкстан-роўд **прадала** гандляру на імя Брэкінрыдж... [13, p. 182] (in the dative case);

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (9): *Fleet Street was **choked** with red-headed folk...* [12] – *Фліт-стрыт была проста забітая рудымі...* [13, p. 42];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English object indicated with the help of a *by-* or *with-phrase* is transformed into the Belarusian object in the genitive, dative or instrumental cases. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (6): *Her lips, too, were bloodless, but her eyes were **flushed** with crying* [12] – *Вусны яе былі зусім бяскроўныя, затое вочы **блішчэлі** ад слёз* [13, p. 286];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive construction has the corresponding Belarusian Passive Voice form introduced by the passive participle (6): *The left arm of your jacket is **spattered** with mud in no less than seven places* [12] – *Левае рукаво вашага жакета **запэцканае** брудам не менш як у пяці месцах, і плямы гэтыя відавочна свежыя* [13, p. 191]; *The murder was **done** with it* [12] – *Ім **учыненае** забойства* [13, p. 104];

- by the omission. English passive constructions are omitted from the Belarusian sentence when they are otherwise obvious from the context (6): *Consider what is **involved** by your theory* [12] – *Зірнем на яе вашымі вачыма...* [13, p. 285]; *...I could plainly see the traces which **had been left** by the fall of the stricken man* [12] – *...я яскрава ўбачыў сляды падзення параненага чалавека* [13, p. 102];

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The English passive form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural form in the past tense. The English object indicated with the help of a *by-* or *with-phrase* is omitted from the Belarusian sentence. The English subject is substituted by the Belarusian object in the genitive or dative cases: (4): *When a woman has **been seriously wronged** by a man she no longer oscillates, and the usual symptom is a broken bell wire* [12] – *Калі жанчыну сапраўды **накрыўдзілі**, яна ўжо не вагаецца, і вынікам яе рашучасці звычайна стаецца сапсаваны званок на маіх дзвярах* [13, p. 66].

2. The sentences that include the passive construction, in which the role of the agent is not represented, are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form turns into the corresponding Belarusian verb in the Active Voice form used in the past tense. English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (41): *...very energetic inquiries **are being made**, which will probably result in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business* [12] – *...**началіся** вельмі энергічныя пошукі, якія, імаверна, у хуткім часе прывядуць да раскрыцця гэтай надзвычайнай справы* [13, p. 251];

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The English passive form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural in different tenses. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive case (24): *There was no sign of a place whence it **had been taken*** [12] – *Нідзе не было бачна месца, адкуль яго **ўзялі*** [13, p. 104];

- by the means of the two-member sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian Active Voice verb used in the past tense. English subject turns into Belarusian object in the genitive case (16): *But I understand that all the other clothes **were found** in the room* [12] – *Як я зразумеў, усю астатнюю вопратку **знайшлі** ў пакоі* [13, p. 149];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive construction has the corresponding Belarusian Passive Voice form introduced by the passive participle (15): *The paper was **made** in Bohemia* [12] – *Папера **зробленая** ў Багеміі* [13, p. 11];

- by the means of the two-member sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb “*быць*” in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (9): *That Miss Flora Millar, the lady who had caused the disturbance, **has actually been arrested*** [12] – *Міс Флора Мілер, якая спрабавала пранікнуць у дом, насамрэч **была арыштаваная*** [13, p. 252];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The translation of the agentless passive is accompanied by the adding of the agent in the Belarusian text. Such supplementation is justified by the context information (11): *We found the brass box there, although its contents **had been destroyed*** [12] – *Там мы знайшлі масянжовы куфэрак, аднак усё яго змесціва дзядзька **знішчыў*** [13, p. 121];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive verb form is substituted by a Belarusian noun (6): *The rooms **were carefully examined**, and results all pointed to an abominable crime* [12] – *Пільны **вобшук** памяшканняў пацвердзіў, што тут здарылася жахлівае злачынства* [13, p. 146];

- by the omission. The English passive constructions are omitted from the Belarusian sentence when they are otherwise obvious from the context (4): *I had been warned against you months ago. I **had been told** that if the King employed an agent it would certainly be you. And your address had been given me* [12] – *Яшчэ некалькі месяцаў таму мяне напярэдзілі, што калі кароль будзе наймаць дэтэктыва, то яго выбар, бязумоўна, спыніцца на вас. Мне далі нават ваш адрас* [13, p. 32];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive verb form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the present tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive case (3): *It was an Indian cigar, of the variety which **are rolled** in Rotterdam* [12] – *Гэта была індыйская цыгара з тых, якія **робяць** у Ратэрдаме* [13, p. 107];

- by the negative word *няма* in the impersonal sentence (2): *...even if they believe me, the clews which I can give them are so vague that it is a question whether justice **will be done*** [12] – *Нават калі мне навераць, факты такія няпэўныя, што на справядлівасць асаблівай надзеі **няма*** [13, p. 223].

3. The sentences that include the passive construction with the prepositional verb are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (33): *He sprang round, and I could see in the gas-light that every vestige of color **had been driven from** his face* [12] – *Чалавек тут жа павярнуўся, і ў святле газавага ліхтара я заўважыў, што з яго твару **зніклі** ўсе фарбы* [13, p. 181];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive construction has the corresponding Belarusian Passive Voice form introduced by the passive participle (32): *It **was clamped to** the floor* [12] – *Ён **прыкручаны** да падлогі* [13, p. 212];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive, dative or impersonal cases (30): *Ah, of course. He **was wrongfully accused of** cheating at cards* [12] – *Так-так, яго памылкова **абвінавацілі** ў картачным махлярстве* [13, p. 116];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (17): *He **was dressed in** a sombre yet rich style...* [12] – *Апрануты ён **быў** у някідкі, але дарагі сурдуд...* [13, p. 272];

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural in the past tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive or dative cases (9): *I **have been cut to** the quick* [12] – *Мяне **закранулі** за жывое* [13, p. 253];

- by the omission. English passive constructions are omitted from the Belarusian sentence when they are otherwise obvious from the context (8): *My life **is spent in** one long effort to escape from the commonplaces of existence* [12] – *Маё жыццё – суцэльныя ўцёкі ад шэрасці існавання* [13, p. 62];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the present tense. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (6): *He has not been home for two days. I **am so frightened about** him!* [12] – *Яго няма дома ўжо два дні, і я так **хвалюся*** [13, p. 138];

- by the means of the substitution by a Belarusian verbal adverb: (4): *I felt, however, that when Whitney **was once confined in** the cab my mission was practically accomplished...* [12] – *Але я адчуваў, што, **пасадзіўшы** Ёйтні ў кэб, сваю місію я практычна выканаю...* [13, p. 141].

4. The sentences that include the passive construction with the non-prepositional verb are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive case (6): *«The ideal reasoner», he remarked, «would, when he **had once been shown** a single fact in all its bearings...»* [12] – *Калі сапраўдны мыслар, – пачаў ён, – **убачыць** хаця б адзін факт ва ўсёй яго паўнаце...* [13, p. 128];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (5): *And thus **was solved** the mystery of the sinister house with the copper beeches in front of the door* [12] – *Так загадка злавеснага дома з ляснымі букамі ля ўвахода **была разгаданая*** [13, p. 331];

- by the omission. The English passive constructions are omitted from the Belarusian sentence when they are otherwise obvious from the context (3): *As I glanced at the box I noticed, with a start, that upon the lid **was printed** the treble K which I had read in the morning upon the envelope* [12] – *Зірнуўшы на яго, я скалануўся, бо заўважыў на вечку такія самыя тры літары К, як і на ранішнім канверце* [13, p. 120];

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural in the passive tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian

object in the genitive or dative cases (3): *And your address had been given me* [12] – *Мне далі нават ваі адрас* [13, p. 32].

5. The sentences that include the passive construction, in which the pronoun *it* is placed as a subject of the passive sentence, are translated as follows:

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural in the present tense (3): *It is said that...* [12] – *Кажуць, што...* [13, p. 100];

- by the means of the impersonal sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian verb with the reflexive ending *-ся* (2): *...it was found that he had left his enormous fortune in the hands of trustees...* [12] – *...высветлілася, што ўсю сваю немалую маёмасць ён пакінуў апекунам...* [13, p. 41];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person singular in the present tense. The translation of the personal passive is accompanied by the adding of the agent in the Belarusian text. Such supplementation is justified by the context information (2): *It is thought that Flora decoyed my wife out and laid some terrible trap for her* [12] – *Паліцья мяркую, што Флора завабіла маю жонку ў нейкую жудасную пастку* [13, p. 257].

6. The sentences that include the passive forms when there is another verb in the sentence, in the Active Voice, are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (7): *He had remained with Horner some little time, but had finally been called away* [12] – *Пэўны час Райдэр заставаўся ў пакоі з Хорнэрам, аднак потым адміністратара выклікалі на справе* [13, p. 171];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (3): *As I ran down the passage, my sister's door was unlocked, and revolved slowly upon its hinges* [12] – *Калі я падбегла да пакой сястры, дзверы былі адчыненыя і лёгка пагойдваліся туды-сюды* [13, p. 197].

7. The sentences that include the «passive of state» are translated as follows:

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive construction has the corresponding Belarusian Passive Voice form introduced by the passive participle (29): *I am armed* [12] – *Я ўзброены* [13, p. 127];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive case (16): *It is locked up* [12] – *Я ж яго замкнуў!* [13, p. 280];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the past tense. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (13): *I confess that I was disappointed* [12] – *Шчыра кажучы, я расчаравалася* [13, p. 319];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (10): *I went to my work as usual at ten o'clock, but the door was shut and locked* [12] – *Як звычайна, я з'явіўся на працу а дзесятай, але дзверы былі зачыненыя і замкнёныя* [13, p. 46];

- by the means of the indefinite-personal sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the third person plural in different tenses. The English subject turns into Belarusian object in the genitive case (6): *Under these circumstances the young man was instantly arrested...* [12] – *Зразумела, юнака тут жа арыштавалі...* [13, p. 88];

- by the omission. The English passive constructions are omitted from the Belarusian sentence when they are otherwise obvious from the context (6): *But our doubts will very soon be solved, for here, unless I am much mistaken, is the person in question* [12] – *Хутка мы пра ўсё даведаемся, бо вось і нашая гасця* [13, p. 305];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in the present tense. The English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (3): *There is that double possibility. But I am inclined to think neither* [12] – *Абодва варыянты магчымыя, але ў абодвух я сумняюся* [13, p. 25];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive verb form is substituted by the Belarusian infinitive (2): *That is easily got* [12] – *Ну, даць яе нескладана* [13, p. 116];

- by the means of a double-nucleus sentence. The English passive verb form is substituted by the Belarusian adjective (2): *I think that we may gain that by the means of the law; but we have our web to weave, while theirs is already woven* [12] – *Мяркую, мы зробім гэта законнымі сродкамі – бо нам трэба яшчэ сплесці нашу сетку, а іх сетка даўно ўжо гатовая* [13, p. 126].

An important point is that the sentences in the Present Continuous Passive and the Future Perfect Passive have not been observed thereof, so the ways of their translation are not reflected in the article.

## Conclusion

In fact, there are very few English passive constructions that have a direct correspondence in Belarusian. As a rule, the translation process requires applying various grammatical transformations: the one can substitute the passive predicate by the active verb in the past, present or future tenses; the subject can be transformed into the object in the genitive, dative or personal cases; it is also possible to substitute the Passive Voice form by the noun, adjective, adverb etc.

Therefore, there are many translation techniques used by translators. The large number of English passive constructions can be translated by the means of the double-nucleus sentences in the following cases:

1) passive form turns into the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in different tenses whereas English subject corresponds with the Belarusian one (23,8 %);

2) the form is translated by the corresponding Belarusian active verb used in different tenses while the English subject turns into the Belarusian object in the genitive case (23,4 %);

3) the passive construction has the corresponding Belarusian Passive Voice form introduced by the passive participle (17,9 %);

4) the passive form is translated by the combination of the auxiliary verb *быць* in the past tense and the short form of the passive participle whereas English subject corresponds with Belarusian one (11,5 %).

There are two main reasons of using stylistic and grammatical transformations: English and Belarusian Passive Voice forms differ in type of constructions and frequency rate of their usage. In English, transitive and intransitive verbs including prepositional ones can be used in passive constructions, whereas Belarusian passive constructions are only formed by transitive verbs. Besides, the English Passive Voice is commonly used in colloquial and informal speech. However, the Belarusian Passive Voice is used more often in the formal style.

Summarizing the all-above mentioned information, transformations are considered as the necessary component that makes translation clear and comprehensible for the audience.

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