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AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

Lecture notes

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AN OUTLINE OF ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

All the words of a language fall into notional (those denoting things, objects, notions – words having denotators in the objective reality) and functional (those having no denotators of their own and used only as one of the grammatical means to form up the utterance). Notional words constitute the bulk of the existing word stock. Nouns numerically make the largest class (33 %), verbs come second (25 %), they are followed by adjectives (17 %), adverbs make 12 %, the smallest group is pronouns, numerals, statives (13 %).

Translation is a means of interlingual communication. The translator or the interpreter should not only have a good command of both the target language (translating language – TL) and the source language (SL) but also understand their system thoroughly. Grammar is considered to be one of the most important components of the language comprehension.

Every word in the text is used in a particular grammatical form and all the words are arranged in the sentences in a particular syntactic order. Though the bulk of the information in the source text is conveyed by its lexical elements, the semantic role of grammatical forms and structures should not be overlooked by the translator. The importance of the grammatical aspects of the source text is often reflected in the choice of the parallel forms and structures in TL.

In many cases, however, equivalence in translation can be best achieved if the translator does not try to mirror the grammatical forms of the source text. There are no permanent grammatical equivalents and the translator can choose between the parallel forms and various grammatical transformations. He may opt for the latter since there is never an absolute identity between the meaning and the usage of the parallel forms in SL and TL. For instance, both English and Ukrainian verbs have their infinitive forms. But the English infinitive has the perfect forms, both active and passive, indefinite and continuous, which are absent in the respective grammatical subclass in Ukrainian. The idea of priority of a non-performed action expressed by the Perfect Infinitive is not present in the meaning of

the Ukrainian infinitive and has to be rendered in translation by some other means. Cf. *"The train seems to arrive at 5"* – *"Поїзд, здається, прибуває о 5-й"* and *"The train seems to have arrived at 5"* – *"Поїзд, здається, прибув о 5-й"*.

The most common example of dissimilarity between the parallel syntactic devices in the two languages is the role of word order in English and Ukrainian. Both languages use a "direct" and an "inverted" word order. But the English word order obeys, in most cases, the established rule of sequence: the predicate is preceded by the subject and followed by the objects. This order of words is often changed in the Ukrainian translation since in Ukrainian word order is used to show the communicative load of different parts of the sentence, the elements conveying new information (the rheme) leaning towards the end of non-emphatic sentences. Thus if the English sentence "*My son entered the room*" is intended to inform us who entered the room, its Ukrainian equivalent will be *"До кімнати увійшов мій син"*, but in case its purpose is to tell us what my son did, the word order will be preserved: *"Мій син увійшов до кімнати"*.

The English grammatical forms that have no direct equivalent in Ukrainian may be a part of speech, a category within a part of speech or a syntactic construction. A lack of equivalence in the English and Ukrainian systems of parts of speech can be exemplified by the article which is a part of English grammar and is absent in Ukrainian. As a rule, English articles are not translated into Ukrainian. Cf. "*the man who gave me the book*" – "*чоловік, який дав мені книгу*". But there are some cases when the meaning of the article has an important role to play in the communication and should by all means be reproduced in TL. Cf. **A sentence is a unit of speech. The sentence is an abstraction**. The difference between "*a sentence*" (будь-яке речення) and "*the sentence*" (речення як поняття, тип речення) should be definitely revealed in the Ukrainian translation as well. The translator should consider the pros and cons of the possible translation equivalents.

Structurally and functionally isomorphic features cannot cause permanent mistakes in learning and translating. The mistakes are conditioned by functionally different features. It is the native language that breeds the difficulties and errors.

To cope with the grammatical difficulties in the process of translating (e. g. finding equivalent-lacking elements in TL) the translator has to take into consideration features of the grammatical structure, morphological classes of words, etc. It is theoretical grammar that helps him/her to do it. The results obtained in it can be usefully employed in translating practices.

NOUN CATEGORIES IN TRANSLATION

1. The category of definiteness/indefiniteness in English
2. The categories of number and case

The category of definiteness/indefiniteness in English

The category of definiteness/indefiniteness is expressed in English in a 3-member opposition – definite :: indefinite :: zero articles. Since there is no grammatical category of definiteness in Ukrainian there are no articles in it. However, the lexical meanings of the English articles are rendered by translators through Ukrainian lexical and syntactical means.

When the articles carry not only a grammatical function but have some semantic load they are translated by means of adjectives, pronouns and other parts of speech.

1. **The definite article "the"** may be rendered with the adjectives *«теперішній, нинішній, діючий, чинний і т. д.»*, demonstrative pronouns *«той, той самий, цей, увесь, усе»* and other words depending on the context.

The prime minister made a report on the economic situation in the country. **Чинний** *прем'єр доповів про* **нинішній** *економічний стан у країні.*

He read the book he had bought the day before. *Він читав* **ту** *книгу, що купив учора*.

Sometimes explication is employed in translating the definite article.

He entered the university after the war. Він вступив до університету після **Другої світової** *війни*.

2. **The indefinite article "a/an"** may be translated as *«один з, один, якийсь, деякий, новий, відомий, будь-який, певний»*.

*John had **an** interest in that case. Джон мав **певний** інтерес у тій справі. There was **a** teacher in that obscure village. У тому далекому селі був **один** учитель.*

The combinability in Ukrainian requires lexical reduction in cases when the noun with the indefinite article is preceded by such verbs as *to call for, to announce, to seek, to favour, to propose, to drive, to plan, to wage* or a noun with the same meaning: *proposal, appeal, etc.*

*He **has been planning an excursion** for two weeks. Уже два тижні він **планує проведення екскурсії**.*

When the indefinite article has a generalized, classifying meaning the attributed noun is often translated by the noun in the Plural Number form.

*A **sparrow** is a seed-eater, though it also consumes small insects. **Горобці** переважно живляться насінням, хоча вони їдять і маленьких комах.*

3.   When the indefinite article is a marker of the utterential centre, it is transferred into the end of the Ukrainian sentence.

*An **election campaign** has started since Monday. З понеділка почалася **передвиборча кампанія**.*

The indefinite or zero articles can change the word meaning, e. g. *a power держава, power влада, міць, енергія, a government уряд, government керівництво, a few, a little трохи, few, little майже немає.*

The categories of number and case

The category of number is a linguistic representation of the conceptual category of quantitativeness that reflects in its turn the objective category of quantity.

The category of number expresses the quantity of objects that are counted. It may also express the meaning of quantity of: collective (*cavalry, humanity*), material (*copper, glass*) and abstract nouns (*knowledge, health*) which cannot be counted. They are not difficult to translate.

Some nouns are used only in the plural form – ***Pluralia Tantum*** *(tongs, trousers, scissors, spectacles, memoirs, measles, mathematics, slops, preserves)* or only in the singular form – ***Singularia Tantum*** *(milk, water, infantry, love, hatred, Sun, Earth)*. These groups can be found in English and Ukrainian. But not all nouns coincide in the groups of Singularia and Pluraluia Tantum which results in mistakes in translation, e. g.:

1) дріжджі, гроші, канікули, дурниці, пахощі, шпалери, дрова are only plural in Ukrainian, *yeast, money, vacation, nonsense, odour, wallpaper, wood* are only singular in English;

2) clothes, greens, sweepings, contents are only plural in English, *одяг, зелень, сміття, зміст* are only singular in Ukrainian;

3) вила, ворота, граблі, сани are only plural in Ukrainian, *pitchfork – pitchforks, gate – gates, rake – rakes, sledge – sledges* are both singular and plural in English.

In English there is no agreement in number except that of Subject – Predicate that is typological in translation; this category is not a problem to teach and translate, except the cases of "*money, police, cattle, etc*.".

The English case is restricted in its realization semantically (animate – inanimate). The opposition Common :: Genitive case is traditional. It can be applied for *animate nouns*.

The category of case is not difficult to translate. The English noun in the Common case can be rendered into Ukrainian with any case form. Animate nouns in English have the Genitive case form. They are translated either with nouns in the Genitive case or possessive adjectives. Apart from nouns they are rendered with relative adjectives in the target language.

Some *inanimate nouns* may be used in the Genitive case (time, e. g. *a week's leave, тижнева відпустка*; distance, e. g. *a mile's walk*; names of the countries, ships, sometimes other nouns but not regularly, e. g. *a dollar's worth, a ton's weight*).

Absolute Genitive has a locative meaning (Adverbial modifier of place). E. g. *at my friend's, to the baker's*. It is usually translated as *у (до) друга*, or metonymically *до хлібної крамниці*.

Questions for Self-Check

1. How is the category of definiteness/indefiniteness expressed in English?
2. How is the definite/indefinite article rendered into Ukrainian?
3. What does the category of number express? What are the difficulties of its translation?
4. What is the traditional case opposition in Modern English?
5. What case form is more difficult to translate from English into Ukrainian?

ENGLISH ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS IN TRANSLATION

1. The categorical meaning and structural peculiarities of adjectives
2. The category of degree of quality
3. The means of intensification in English
4. The ways to translate derivative, compound and substantivized adjectives
5. Characteristics of a pronoun
6. Numerals in English

The categorical meaning and structural peculiarities of adjectives

The adjective is a word expressing a quality of a substance.

According to the morphological composition, adjectives are divided into:

1. **Simple** adjectives (*nice, good, red, common, etc.*)
2. **Derivative** adjectives (*beautiful, foolish, hopeless, unkind, grey-eyed, childlike, insincere, etc.*)
3. **Compound** adjectives (*four-wheeled, deaf-mute, etc.*)

Adjectives perform the functions of an attribute (*He gave me an interesting book. I saw a young woman near the house.*) or a predicative (*The book was interesting. The woman was young.*) in the sentence.

According to their meaning and grammatical characteristics adjectives fall into two classes:

1. **Qualitative** adjectives denote qualities of a substance directly as size, shape, colour, physical and mental qualities, qualities of general estimation: *big, high, soft, blue, strong, beautiful, etc*. They have the grammatical category of degree of quality.
2. **Relative** adjectives denote qualities of a substance through their relation to materials (*silken, wooden*), to place (*Italian, American*), to time (*monthly, daily*), to some action (*preparatory, rotatory*).

There are fewer relative adjectives in English than in Ukrainian because the meanings which are expressed by relative adjectives in Ukrainian are verbalized by means of nouns in the function of attribute in English (N1 + N2) where the first noun is an adjunct to the second), e. g. *an iron bridge ''залізний міст'', the London museums ''Лондонські музеї''*.

To make up for the absence of possessive adjectives (*батькова кімната, братова дружина*) in English the meaning of possessivity is expressed in translation by the Genitive Case of nouns, e. g. *father's room, brother's wife*.

Quantitative adjectives which denote indefinite quantity in English, e. g. *little, few, many, much,* correspond to adverbs and indefinite numerals in Ukrainian.

The English adjectives have no endings and consist only of a stem. They have no grammatical categories of number, gender and case. English adjectives do not agree with nouns and in this respect they are approximate to agglutinative languages where absence of agreement with nouns is of typological character.

The category of degree of quality

The adjectives in English have the ***category of degree of quality***, i. e. most qualitative adjectives in English and Ukrainian are gradable. Gradability is achieved by means of the positive (звичайний), the comparative (вищий) and the superlative (найвищий) degrees. The languages contrasted have much in common in the way of expression of this category. The way of grading may be:

1) synthetic (e. g. *big, bigger, biggest; long, longer, longest)*, i. e. by means of suffixes **-er, -est**;

2) analytical by means of words ”**more (less), most (least)**”, e. g. *interesting,   more (less) interesting, most (least) interesting*;

3) suppletive by means of other stems, e. g. *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst*.

The category of degree of quality is easy to translate.

The process of adjectivization of some parts of speech is inherent in English, e. g. *Prince Charming (Чарівний Принц), beaten track (битий шлях), folding chair (складаний стілець), a native, a weekly, Ukrainian; the rich, the English, the affirmative.*

The means of intensification in English

Apart from the degrees of comparison (*cheap – cheaper – the cheapest, nice – nicer – the nicest, happy – happier – the happiest,*

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handsome – handsomer – the handsomest, polite – politer – the politest, beautiful – more beautiful – the most beautiful, good – better – the best, bad – worse – the worst) the translator should bear in mind combinations with comparatives:

- **much, far (= a lot), a bit, a little, slightly (= a little) + a comparative** corresponds to the Ukrainian **набагато, трохи, ледь + a comparative**:

*Let's go by bus. It's **much (a lot) cheaper**. Поїдемо автобусом, це **набагато дешевше**.*

*This box is slightly (a little) heavier than that one. Ця коробка **трохи легша**, ніж та.*

- the repeated comparatives showing that something is changing continuously are translated with the repeated ones with the intensifier **усе**:

*It's becoming **hotter and hotter**. Ставало **все спекотніше й спекотніше**.*

- the combination **the … the** with two comparatives saying that one thing depends on another is rendered as **Чим …, тим …** .

*The warmer the weather, **the** better I feel. **Чим** теплішою ставала погода, **тим** краще я почувався.*

*The more expensive the hotel, **the** better the service. **Чим** дорожчий готель, **тим** краще обслуговування.*

- the combination **as …as** is translated with **такий (же), як (і)**.

He is as intelligent as his farther is. Він такий розумний, як і його батько.

- the construction **twice (three times) as …as** correlates with the adverb **удвічі (утричі)**.

*Their house is **twice as big as ours**. Їхній будинок **удвічі більший, ніж наш**.*

- the combination **the same as** is translated with **точно такий, як**.

*Ann's salary is the same as mine. Заробітна плата Анни **точно така, як** у мене.*

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- **a/an + fairly + adjective** is translated as *доволі + adjective* or an antonymic adjective with the negative prefix *не-*.

This is a fairly good CD, but it's not the best they've made. Це доволі гарний диск (Це непоганий диск), але не найкращий з тих, що вони випустили.

- **quite + a/an (=enough) + adjective** is translated as *досить, дійсно, справді + adjective*.

This is quite a good CD. You ought to buy it. Це справді гарний диск. Тобі варто купити його.

- **quite + adjectives** such as *horrible, ridiculous, brilliant, amazing, extraordinary, useless, impossible, true, exhausted, certain,* etc. (=completely, totally) corresponds to the Ukrainian *цілком, зовсім, повністю, абсолютно.*

This machine is quite useless. Ця машина зовсім непридатна до роботи.

I'm quite certain about it. Я абсолютно впевнена в цьому.

- **rather +a/an** OR **a/an + rather** (= more than usual, more than wanted, expected, etc.) + **adjective** is translated as *серйозно, доволі, у значній мірі, почасти, такий.*

She has rather a soft/a rather soft voice. У неї доволі ніжний голос.

I expected the book to be boring, but it was rather interesting. Я сподівався, що книжка нудна, а вона така цікава.

She is rather ill. Вона серйозно хвора.

- **rather + comparative form/too+ adjective** is translated as *скоріше, правильніше, радше, більш, ніж, так.*

Tom is rather more experienced than Alec. Скоріше, Том досвідченіший, ніж Алек.

She spends rather too much money on clothes. Вона витрачає так багато грошей на одяг.

- **a/an + pretty** (= usually in everyday English) has a correspondence *значний, неабиякий, занадто* in Ukrainian.

He had a pretty nasty accident the other day. Днями з ним трапився занадто неприємний випадок.

In English we order adjectives according to their meaning. This is the normal order of adjectives in the sentence:

opinion;
size;
most other qualities;
age;
shape;
colour;
origin;
material;
type (what kind?);
purpose.

The ways to translate derivative, compound and substantivized adjectives

The structure of adjectives is often loaned in translation, i. e. the meaning of suffixes and prefixes is rendered. The ready-made adjectives are used in the target language, e. g. *impossible – неможливий*. Sometimes descriptive translation is necessary, *readable – що можна прочитати*. The compound adjectives are usually translated with compound ones, e. g. *scientific-popular – науково-популярний*. The Ukrainian compound adjectives often correspond with a group of words connected with the conjunction *and* e. g. *white and pink – біло-рожевий*.

Substantivized adjectives may fall into several groups, according to their meaning and the nominal features they possess. Besides they can be translated with substantivized adjectives, nouns (as a rule, collective or plural) or free word groups into Ukrainian.

1. Some substantivized adjectives have only the singular form. They may have either the singular or plural concord, depending on their meaning. These are

a) substantivized adjectives denoting generalized or abstract notions. They are used with the definite article and have singular

concord: *the unseen, the fabulous, the unreal, the unknown, the invisible,* etc. (*невидиме, фантастичне, нереальне* тощо).

The unknown is always interesting.

There are, however, certain exceptions, substantivized adjectives denoting abstract notions may sometimes be used in the plural. Then no article is used.

There are many variables and unknowns.

b) substantivized adjectives denoting languages are used without a determiner, but are often modified by a pronoun. They also take singular concord:

My Spanish is very poor. Моя іспанська дуже погана.

He speaks excellent French. Він відмінно розмовляє французькою.

c) substantivized adjectives denoting groups of persons are used with the determiner *the* and admit only of plural concord: *the old, the poor, the rich, the blind, the deaf, the mute,* etc. (*старі, бідні, багаті, сліпі* тощо).

They robbed the poor of their lands.

2. Some substantivized adjectives have the category of number; that is they can have two forms – the singular and the plural. These are:

a) substantivized adjectives denoting social rank or position, military ranks, party, creed, gender, nationality, race, groups of people belonging to certain times and epochs, etc. In the plural the use of the article is not obligatory, it is included or omitted according to syntactic or communicative considerations: *nobles, equals, superiors, inferiors, commercials, domestics, privates, regulars, ordinaries, marines, Christians, primitives, moderns, ancients, contemporaries, liberals, conservatives, Europeans, Asiatics, Eurasians, Indians, Easterns, blacks, whites,* etc. (*дворянство, європейці, християни* тощо).

When denoting an individual such words are used in the singular and are preceded by the indefinite article: *a noble, a private,*

a regular, an ordinary, a Christian, a primitive, a liberal, etc. (*регулярне військо, ліберал, дворянин* тощо).

b) substantivized adjectives denoting animals and plants: *evergreens, thoroughbreds* (about horses) (*гілки вічнозелених рослин, породисті тварини*).

3. Some substantivized adjectives have only the plural form. These are:

a) substantivized adjectives denoting studies and examinations. They take either the singular or plural concord, depending on whether they denote one notion or a collection of notions: *classics, finals, midsessionals,* etc. (*віпускні іспити, міжсесійний період*).

Finals are approaching.

b) substantivized adjectives denoting collection of things, substances and foods. Some of these admit either of both the singular and plural concord (*chemicals, movables, necessaries, valuables, eatables, greens)*, others admit only of singular concord (*bitters*) (*хімікати, коштовності, їстівне*).

c) substantivized adjectives which are the names of the parts of the body are used with the determiner *the* and admit of the plural concord: *the vitals, the whites* (of the eyes) (*життєво важливі органи, білки*).

d) substantivized adjectives denoting colours are used in the plural without any determiners: *greys, reds, purples, greens* (*сірі фланелеві штани,бузкові кольори*).

Characteristics of a pronoun

The **pronoun** as a part of speech in English correlates with:

a)   nouns, e. g. *he/Pete; she/Ann;*
b)   adjectives, e. g. *my, his, your;*
c)   numerals, e. g. *some, much.*

According to the structure, pronouns in English may be:
1) simple, e. g. *I, she, he, which, some;*
2) compound, e. g. *myself, someone, nobody;*
3) composite, e. g. *this same, somebody else, neither he nor she.*

There are following classes of pronouns in English:
1. **Personal** pronouns (*I, he, she, it, we, they*).

The role of personal pronouns in the structure of the English sentence is much greater than in Ukrainian. The person and number in Ukrainian are expressed by means of endings of the verbs while English markers of person and number of verbs are personal pronouns, e. g. *I read, you read, we read.*

The peculiar feature is usage of the English pronoun "**it**" as:
a) an impersonal pronoun, e. g. *It rains. It is hot*;
b) a demonstrative element, e. g. *It was he who said that*;
c) a formal element, e. g. *to foot it "iти пішки"; to catch it "зловити прочухана".*

Personal pronouns in English are. They have 2 cases (Nominative and Objective cases). Suppletivity is inherent in them (*I – me, she – her, we – us*). These 2 pronoun case forms have such semes in their grammatical meaning as substantivity, number and directivity. They also have grammatical categories of person and gender.

2. **Possessive** pronouns express the meaning of possessivity in English. They perform the function of an attribute or a predicative. The forms of pronouns "***my, his, her, its, our, your, their***" (***conjoint***) are used as an attribute, the forms "***mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs***" (***absolute***) – as a predicative (only sometimes as an attribute in such constructions as "*a friend of mine*").

English possessive pronouns have categories of person, number and gender. They are devoid of case forms.

3. **Reflexive** pronouns have the category of number, person and gender in English, e. g. *myself, yourself (-selves), himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves*. They are used in English to form reflexive verbs, e. g. *to wash oneself, to restrain oneself*.

There is a generalized pronoun "**oneself**" in English that corresponds to the most general meaning of Ukrainian pronoun "**себе**" and the affix "**-ся**" with the infinitive, e. g. *to defend oneself, захищати себе, захищатися*.

4. **Demonstrative** pronouns are *this, that, these, those, such, same*. Demonstrative pronouns in English agree in number with the head-noun, e. g. *this pen – these pens, such a book – such books, this same book – these same books*. Apart from number they have no other grammatical categories, so they are indeclinable.

5. **Interrogative** pronouns in Englishs are used as noun pronouns (*who, what*) and as adjective pronouns (*which, whose*). They may correlate with numerals (*how many/much*).

Interrogative pronouns have no number, gender and case distinctions (except for "**who**" (Nominative Case), "**whom**" (Objective Case)).

6. **Relative** pronouns in English and Ukrainian coincide with the interrogative pronouns and perform the function of connectors. English pronoun "**who**" is used for animate nouns, "**which**" – for inanimate nouns.

The pronoun "who" has two case forms – Nominative and Objective

7. **Reciprocal** pronouns are 2 in English (*each other, one another*). They have the same case forms as nouns: Common and Genitive, e. g. *each other's hand*.

8. **Negative** pronouns are *no, nobody, none, nothing, neither.* Negative pronouns denoting a person have Nominative and Genitive Case forms, e. g. *nobody's bag*.

9. **Indefinite** pronouns are ***some, any, something(-body), anything (-body), someone, anyone***. English indefinite pronouns denoting a person have Nominative and Genitive Case forms, e. g. *somebody's bag*.

Numerals in English

The **numeral** in English has a common implicit lexico-grammatical meaning expressing quantity (*two, five, one, three*), part of an object (*one-third, two-fifths, one-fourth, two-sevenths*) or order of some objects (*the first, the seventh, the fourth, the sixth*). The numerals fall into some subclasses:
1) cardinal;
2) ordinal;
3) fractional (common and decimal fractions).

In English all the numerals are not declinable. They have no number, case and gender distinctions. They do not agree with the head noun in these forms.

One distinguishes such groups of numerals in English according to their structure as:
1) simple, e. g. *1,2, 10, 11;*
2) compound (all the numerals *from 21*);
3) composite, e. g. *one hundred and twenty one*;
4) derivative numerals, e. g. *thirteen, nineteen,thirty, ninety*.

Questions for Self-Check

1. What is adjective?
2. How are adjectives subdivided?
3. Describe the grammatical categories of the English adjectives, pronouns, numerals.

4. Comment on the ways of intensification in English and their Ukrainian correspondences.

5. How are English derivative (compound, substantivized) adjectives translated into Ukrainian?

6. What is pronoun?

7. How are pronouns classified?

8. Analyze the English numeral as a part of speech.

VERBAL FORMS AND CONSTRUCTIONS AS A TRANSLATION DIFFICULTY

1. The categories of verb
2. The category of correlation
3. The category of voice
4. The category of mood
5. Translation of non-finite forms of the verb
6. English modal verbs in translation
7. Infinitival constructions
8. Participial constructions
9. Absolute constructions
10. Gerundial and half-gerundial constructions
11. Noun clusters and elliptical constructions

The categories of verb

The grammatical categories of verb in English are:
- the category of tense;
- the category of aspect;
- the category of voice;
- the category of mood;
- the category of person;
- the category of number;
- the category of correlation (phase).

The category of correlation

The category of correlation exists in English but it is absent in Ukrainian. Its meaning is usually neglected in translation: Perfect forms are rendered by tense forms of Present, Past and Future irrespective of the phase. *He has been investigating the discourse for two years. Він досліджує дискурс протягом двох років.*

They had taken part in some linguistic contests before they got the award. Вони брали участь у мовних конкурсах, перш ніж отримали винагороду.

She will have finished writing a course paper before May. Вона закінчить писати курсову роботу до травня.

Sometimes time correlation, namely preceded or completed action, is verbalized lexically in translation.

She had graduated from the university when we got acquainted. Він уже закінчив університет, коли ми познайомилося.

The category of correlation can occur in the so-called sequence of tenses but it is not mirrored in Ukrainian translation.

Mary said that she had applied for the academic programme. Мері сказала, що вона подала заявку на участь у навчальній програмі.

The category of voice

There are some difficulties in rendering **the category of voice**, especially passive voice forms. There are some reasons for it. Firstly, the English Passive Voice form is formed from transitive and intransitive verbs that require a direct or prepositional object, e. g. *to arrive at (приходити до, досягати), to deal with (мати справу з, займатися), to enter into (входити до, виступати складовою), to refer to (посилатися на, стосуватися), to report on (повідомляти про, доносити на), to dictate to (диктувати, наказувати), to give to (давати), etc.*

The topic that was dealt with is very urgent. Тема, яку розглядали (що розглядалася), дуже актуальна.

Secondly, the English transitive verb may be correspondent to the Ukrainian intransitive verb with a prepositional or direct object, e. g. *to affect впливати на, to attend бути присутнім на, to follow слідувати за, to influence впливати на, to join приєднатися до, to need мати потребу в, to treat ставитися до, to refuse відмовлятися від, to resist чинити опір чомусь.*

John was treated with respect. До Джона ставилися з повагою.

Thirdly, in English phraseological units and collocations can be used in the Passive Voice form, e. g. *to make use of, to pay attention to, to take notice of.*

The remarks were taken notice of. Зауваження помітили.

So when being translated into Ukrainian the Passive Voice forms are rendered with the Active ones; definite personal sentences become indefinite-personal ones (when there is no object with the preposition *by*); one verb is substituted by another; the finite form is converted into non-finite one or passivity is conveyed lexically.

The company that was joined to by them is rather decent. Компанія, до якої вони приєднались, доволі пристойна.

The category of mood, its verbalization in the source and target languages

Mood is a grammatical category of the verb which indicates the attitude of the speaker to the action expressed by the verb from the point of view of its reality. It is the most difficult to translate among other verbal categories.

There are the following moods in English: the direct moods (the Indicative and Imperative) and the oblique moods (Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, the Suppositional (Modal Phrase) and the Conditional).

The Indicative Mood

The Indicative Mood shows that the action or state expressed by the verb is presented as a fact.

The verb in the indicative mood has three primary tenses (present, past, future) and two correlation forms (perfect, non-perfect), two aspect forms (common and continuous), two voice forms (active and passive). In general, they are not difficult to translate.

We went home early in the evening. Ми пішли додому рано ввечері.

The Imperative Mood

The Imperative Mood expresses a command or a request, stimulation and prohibition. It has only one form which coincides with the infinitive without the particle "to", it is used for the second person (singular and plural).

In Ukrainian where the meaning of the Imperative Mood is more complicated than in English such target forms are employed as the 2nd person singular and plural forms that are expressed synthetically: *читай – читайте.*

Fetch him. Сходи й приведи його.

Please put the papers on the table. Будь ласка, поклади (покладіть) папери на стіл.

The Ukrainian form of the first person plural addressed both to one and several interlocutors may be synthetically (*Ходім! Ходімо!*) and analytically expressed (*Будемо читати. Нумо прочитаємо.*). There is only one analytical form in English corresponding to them (*let us (let's) take*). The 3rd person form of singular and plural is expressed analytically in both languages: *Хай він (вони) прийде (прийдуть). – Let him (them) come*.

So the range of meanings of the imperative mood in Ukrainian is richer than in English and it is reflected in translation.

The Oblique Moods

The function of the oblique moods is to represent something in the speakers mind not as a real fact, but as a wish, purpose, supposition, doubt or condition problematic or contrary to fact.

The greater difficulties are observed in translating the forms of unreal modality because in Ukrainian it is represented by one mood form – analytical conditional mood with the particle (*б, би*) combined with the past tense form of the verb (e. g. "*Хотів би я знати!*" refers to past, present and future). The Ukrainian Conditional Mood is thought by the speaker as unreal and only as possible or desirable.

Unlike Ukrainian, unreal modality in English has 4 explicit forms of the Oblique Mood: synthetical mood forms of Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II and analytical mood forms of Suppositional and Conditional.

Subjunctive I represents an action as problematic, hypothetic, but not as contradicting reality (e. g. *I suggested that he **do** the work. He orders that we **be** present*). It is used to express order, request, suggestion, supposition, purpose, etc.

It doesn't express a person, number or tense. Since there are no corresponding grammatical forms in Ukrainian they translated with other mood forms.

If the weather be fine tomorrow, we'll go there. Якщо ж погода таки видасться гарною завтра, то ми підемо туди.

I suggest that he do the work. Я пропоную, щоб він виконав цю роботу.

Long live the forces of peace! Хай живуть миролюбні сили!

He orders that we be present. Він наказує, щоб усі були присутні.

He ordered that we be present. Він наказав, щоб усі були присутні.

It is necessary that you be present to-morrow. Необхідно, щоб ви були присутні завтра.

The translator should be attentive to use these forms in

translation from Ukrainian into English because Subjunctive I differs from the present indicative:

a) in the verb "to be" (*I be, he, she, it, be, we, you, they be*);

b) in all other verbs where the form of the third person singular has no *s-inflexion* and thus does not differ from the first and second person: *he have, he speak, he go*.

Subjunctive II represents an action as contrary to reality in the present or in the past (e. g. *I wish he **were** with us (but he is not with us). If he **had been** in town yesterday, he would have come (but he was not in town yesterday)*). It is usually translated into Ukrainian with the help of Conditional or Indicative Mood forms.

*I wish he **were** with us (but he is not with us). Шкода, що його немає з нами.*

If he had been in town yesterday, he would have come (he was not in town yesterday). Якби він був у місті вчора, то він би прийшов.

Subjunctive II has two tenses: the present and the past. The forms of the present Subjunctive II are homonymous with the forms of the past Indicative:

The present Subjunctive II	*I spoke, I wrote*
The past Indicative	*I spoke, I wrote*

The past Subjunctive II is homonymous with the Past Perfect Indicative:

The past Subjunctive II	*I had heard*
The Pact Perfect Indicative	*I had heard*

There are some special cases to translate Subjunctive Mood:

1) in a simple sentence:

- **Smb. had better +Vinf** expressing reasonable advice. It is this meaning that is conveyed in the target sentence by *краще б*.

You had better go there again. Ти б краще сходив туди ще раз.

- **Smb. would rather + Vinf** means preference that is verbalized in translation by *радше, скоріше, мабуть*.

I would rather go there again. Я радше схожу туди ще раз.

- **If only**+N+V(Past Ind./were) shows regret or strong unreal wish that has no tense reference in Ukrainian but verbalized in translation by *Якби тільки.*

If only he came tomorrow. Якби він тільки прийшов завтра.

If only he had come earlier. Якби він тільки прийшов раніше.

2) in a complex sentence:

- **It + V***be* + N*time* corresponds to *пора* ….

It is time he were here. Йому пора бути там.

- **N + V***wish* is rendered with *Шкода, що* ….

I wish he were here. I wish he had not gone. Шкода, що його тут немає. Шкода, що він не прийшов.

In WISH-CLAUSES *wish* is used when the speaker wants reality to be different, to be exactly opposite.

I wish I knew French. Шкода, що я не знаю французької мови.

I wish Mary could have come. Шкода, що Мері не змогла прийти.

- **N + V***link***. (N + V) + as if**. Usually the idea following **as if/though** is untrue. It is translated as *ніби; нібито; так, ніби*.

He looks as if he were ill. He speaks English as if he had lived in England all his life. Він виглядає так, ніби хворий. Він розмовляє англійською так, ніби прожив у Англії все своє життя.

He acted as though he had never met her. Він поводився, нібито не зустрічав її раніше.

Suppositional Mood represents an action as problematic, but not contradicting to reality. It is formed analytically by combining the auxiliary verb "*should*" (for all persons) with the Infinitive in the Indefinite and Perfect forms: e. g. *I suggest that he should meet (have met) her.*

The Conditional Mood corresponds to it in Ukrainian (*Я пропоную, аби її зустріли*).

Should you meet him to-morrow, tell him to come.

It is used to express necessity, order, suggestion, supposition.

It has two tenses: the present and the past. The present suppositional is formed by the auxiliary verb should + Indefinite (Continuous) Infinitive:

The past suppositional is formed by the auxiliary verb "should" + Perfect (Perfect Continuous) Infinitive:

She was frightened lest she should have been doing something wrong.

The imperative mood form in Ukrainian may have the seme of "supposition" that is not typical of English (e. g. *Хоч убий, не пам'ятаю!*).

The Suppositional Mood is more difficult to employ in translation of Ukrainian utterances expressing supposition.

Хворого необхідно госпіталізувати. It is necessary that the patient (should) be taken to hospital.

The Conditional Mood expresses the unreal action. The unreality of this action is due to the absence of the necessary circumstances on which the realization of the action depends.

It is mainly used in the principal clause of a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of unreal condition, where the verb is in Subjunctive II.

If he were here he would help us.
If he had not been so busy yesterday, he would have come.

The Conditional Mood also occurs in simple sentences.

I would not have said so yesterday. Я б так не сказав учора.

The Conditional Mood has two tenses: the present and the past.

The Present Conditional is formed by the auxiliary verbs "should/would"+ Indefinite (Continuous) Infinitive.

If they came for her, she wouldn't go. Якщо вони б прийшли за нею, вона б не пішла.

The Past Conditional is formed by the auxiliary verbs should/would + Perfect (Perfect Continuous) Infinitive.

Unless I had heard the story from his lips, I should never have believed he was capable of such an action.

As a rule, *would + Infinitive* is translated into Ukrainian with the Conditional Mood forms. If the action is regarded as hypothetical, it is translated as a Future Tense Indicative Mood form.

It is suggested that the article should be published. This article would enumerate the main issues of the project. Пропонували надрукувати статтю. У цій статті будуть перелічені основні пункти проекту.

The difficulty may be presented with asyndetic conditional clauses with partial or full inversion.

a) *Were I you, I wouldn't do that.*
b) *Had I known, I would have told you.*
c) *Should anyone call, please take a message.*

With *were, had* (past perfect), and *should* (for all persons), sometimes *if* is omitted the subject and verb are inverted.

In (a) Were I you = if I were you.

In (b) Had I known = if I had known.

In (c) Should anyone call = if anyone should call.

Була б я на твоєму місці, я б не робила цього.

Знала б я, то розповіла б тобі.

The translation of subordinate clauses with **should + Infinitive** expressing problematic condition usually starts with *у випадку, якби/якщо б.*

У випадку якщо хтось телефонуватиме, послухай, будь ласка.

The sentences with the problematic condition without inversion are translated in a similar way.

If he should have a car, he will drive to the Alps. У випадку, як він матиме машину, він поїде в Альпи.

The seme "condition" may be expressed in the Ukrainian translation by the 2nd person Singular Number Imperative Mood form.

Будь я на твоєму місці, я б не робила цього.

The translator should remember its being peculiar of the colloquial style in Ukrainian.

Besides the difficulty can be presented with such units expressing condition in English as:

– **if + Participle**.

If given the opportunities, the group will enrich their vocabulary. Якщо групі надати можливості, вона розширить свій словник;

– the conjunctions **given, provided + Noun**;

– the compound preposition **but for + Noun**.

But for your help the old woman would not have risked crossing the street. Якби не твоя допомога, стара жінка не ризикнула перейти вулицю.

Another translation difficulty is **were + Infinitive** used in the subordinate clauses to express a hardly probable or unlikely condition referring to the future. The Conditional Mood form corresponds with it in Ukrainian. As there are no grammatical means to express unlikeliness in Ukrainian it is conveyed lexically with something like that *якщо … раптом/чому-небудь*, etc.

If you were to support that team, it would not influence your image. Якщо б раптом/чому-небудь ви стали б підтримувати ту команду, це ніяк би не вплинуло на ваш імідж.

The pattern **otherwise (or) smb. + V*aux.(should/would)* + V*inf (have+Ven)*** in the simple sentence corresponds to the Ukrainian adversative coordinate clauses connected with the conjunctions *а то, інакше*.

I shall take my younger sister to the pictures, otherwise I should gladly stay and help уou. Мені треба зводити молодшу сестру в кіно, а то б я охоче залишилася й допомогла тобі.

It was much too late, or I should not have objected. Було занадто пізно, інакше я б так не протестувала.

If an adverbial clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunction *lest* we find the Present suppositional or Subjunctive I in

it. It should be remembered that *lest* has a negative meaning and the verb in the subordinate clause is used in the affirmative meaning. It should not be overlooked in translation.

Don't let the baby play with the cup lest he should break it. Не дозволяй дитині гратися чашкою, щоб він не розбив її.

Shut the window lest you should catch a cold. Закрий вікно, аби не застудитися.

But if an adverbial clause of purpose is introduced by the conjunctions **that, so that, in order that, so as** we find the modal phrase with *can/may* if the main clause refers to *the present or future*, *could/might* if the principal clause refers to *the past*.

Don't let the baby play with the cup so that he may not break it. Не дозволяй дитині гратися чашкою, щоб вона не розбила її.

Shut the window so that you may not catch a cold. Закрий вікно, аби не застудитися.

The modality is not reflected in translation.

Translation of non-finite forms of the verb

Translation of the infinitive

The English infinitive is translated into Ukrainian differently what depends on its syntactic function in the sentence:

1. Infinitive performing the function of **the attribute** is rendered in Ukrainian with attributive clauses with the verbal modal predicate expressing probability or obligation or by the verb in the Future Tense.

*He was fully aware of the obstacles **to be faced** and the charges that would be made. Він сповна усвідомлював труднощі, **які постануть перед ним**, та які обвинувачування будуть висунуті.*

1) After the word **the last** and ordinal numerals that are predicatives in the sentence the infinitive is translated by the finite

form of the verb in the same tense form as the verb-predicate in the main clause.

*Mr. Jones is the **first to arrive** in office from this party. Містер Джоунз першим **прийшов** до влади від цієї партії.*

2) The Passive Infinitive retains the preposition the verb is used with and is conveyed by the indefinite personal sentence.

*There is something **to be learnt from** the recent event. **Є чому повчитися** у нещодавньої події.*

3) The infinitive may be translated with participles, adjectives or nouns with prepositions.

*The conference **to come** will cover urgent issues of machine translation. **Прийдешня** конференція висвітлюватиме питання машинного перекладу.*

4) If an attribute points to the destination of an object it can be translated by the attribute or the adverbial modifier of purpose.

*This plan of the government is one of the ways **to reduce** unemployment. Цей план уряду – це один із способів знизити безробіття (зниження безробіття).*

2. Infinitive in the function of **the object** is not difficult to translate: it is translated either with the infinitive or a subordinate clause.

*They wanted **to increase** taxes. Вони хочуть **збільшити** податки.*

*They claim **to be working** under high pressure. Вони стверджують, **що працюють під сильним тиском**.*

3. Infinitive in the function of **the adverbial modifier** of result or attendant circumstances:

1) Infinitive of the result preceded by such words as *such … as, enough, so …, too …, only* often has a modal meaning and is

translated into Ukrainian with the infinitive or an independent sentence introduced by the conjunctions *i, але*.

*She was not such a fool as **to marry** him. Вона не така вже дурненька, **щоб одружитися з ним**.*

*They came first **to leave** first. Вони прийшли перші, **але перші й пішли**.*

2) The adverbial modifier of result should not be confused with that of the attendant circumstances. The infinitive in the latter function is rendered by a separate sentence introduced by the conjunction *i*. The wider context is of great relevance here.

*He left the country 20 years ago never **to come back**. Він поїхав із країни 20 років тому **і так і не повернувся**.*

4. Infinitive in the function of the subject, predicative, part of a compound verbal predicate is not difficult to translate: it is rendered then by an infinitive or a noun.

***To discuss** this question is useless. **Обговорювати** це питання немає сенсу.*

*My intention is **to accept** her invitation. У мене намір прийняти її запрошення.*

*You must **believe** in it. Ти мусиш **повірити** в це.*

*We have begun **to translate** the text. Ми почали **перекладати** текст.*

When the infinitive is combined with the verb *to fail* or the noun *failure* it denotes an unsuccessful attempt to act and is rendered into Ukrainian with the finite form of the verb in the negative form.

*They **failed to meet** halfway. Вони **не знайшли** компроміс.*

The combination *is (was) bound to + Infinitive* corresponds with the Ukrainian *обов'язково, неодмінно, повинно було*.

***It was bound to happen** after such a statement. Це **неодмінно мало статися** після такої заяви.*

5.　The infinitive may be **a parenthesis** in the sentence, then it has a corresponding parenthesis in the target language: *to tell the truth ... правду кажучи…, to be frank ... якщо бути відвертим ... , to put it mildly ... м'яко кажучи ….*

Gerund, its translation

The gerund is a non-finite form of the verb with some noun features. It is formed by adding the suffix *–ing* to the stem of the verb. Gerund has only two grammatical categories – voice and correlation.

Unlike the verbal noun gerund has no article before it. It can have a possessive pronoun or noun in the Genitive case (*I like your (your mother's) singing*) and preposition before (not after) it (***On reading** the letter he put it on the table*).

There are adverbs to gerund (*I like your reading **aloud***) and objects after gerund (*You think only about making **money***).

Gerund has the category of voice (*Do you prefer **teaching** anybody or **being taught**?*) and the category of correlation (Perfect-non-Perfect) (*I remember **having wasted** a lot of money*).

Translation of Gerund depends on its syntactic function in the sentence.

Gerund in the function of **the adverbial modifier** is always used with the preposition.

1)　Gerund as an adverbial modifier of time is translated with subordinate clauses of time after prepositions ***before*** and ***in***, adverbial past participle – after ***on (upon)*** and ***after***.

Before passing the bill the parliament had been working for half a year. Перш, ніж прийняли закон, парламент пропрацював півроку.

But there can be other variants to render gerund in this function. E. g. ***after (on) + Gerund*** corresponds to the Ukrainian prepositional phrase.

On (after) writing – після написання.

2) Gerund as an adverbial modifier of attendant circumstances. After the prepositions **besides** *крім того що*, **instead of** *замість того щоб*, **apart from** *не кажучи вже, крім* it can be conveyed with an infinitive or a subordinate clause.

Instead of paying her a compliment he said nothing. Замість того, щоб зробити їй комплімент, він промовчав.

3) Gerund as an adverbial modifier of manner of action with the prepositions **in** and **by** is translated with an adverbial participle or a separate sentence.

She investigated this phenomenon by analyzing the fragments of the discourse. Вона досліджувала це мовне явище, аналізуючи фрагменти дискурсу.

4) Gerund as an adverbial modifier of condition with the compound prepositions **in case of**, **in the event of** *у випадку якщо*, **subject to** *за умови* corresponds with a finite form of the verb or a noun in Ukrainian.

In case of imposing punishment, he could be subdued. У випадку, якщо призначать покарання, він, можливо, буде пригнічений.

5) Gerund as an adverbial modifier of cause with the compound prepositions **owing to** *через, унаслідок*, **for fear of** *через опасіння* are translated as a noun, adverbial participle or finite form of the verb.

For the fear of failing the exam John swotted (learned by rote). Через опасіння не скласти іспит Джон займався зубрінням.

After the preposition **without** *без, без того щоб* gerund in different functions can be rendered with the negative form of the

adverbial participle, *без* + noun or *без того, щоб* + finite form of the verb.

He told everything without making anything up. Він розповів усе, нічого не вигадуючи.

Gerund in the function of **the attribute** usually follows the preposition **of** and is rendered with the infinitive or noun.

The importance of enlarging child's scope has been already proved. Важливість розширення кругозору дитини доведена.

Gerund in the function of **the object** (prepositional or non-prepositional) is translated as an infinitive, noun or subordinate clause introduced with the words *те, що ..., те, щоб ... .*

They succeeded in restoring architectural buildings. Вони досягли успіху у реставрації архітектурних будівель.

Gerund in the function of **the subject, predicative or a part of a compound verbal predicate is** translated as a noun or infinitive.

The teacher insisted on participating in the contest. Учителька наполягала на участі в конкурсі.

Participle, its translation

The participle is a non-finite form of the verb which has a verbal and an adjectival or an adverbial character.

There are two participles in English – **Participle I** (*writing*) and Participle II (*written*).

The English Participle performs the function of the attribute (except for the Perfect forms) and the adverbial modifier.

Participle in the function of an attribute is translated as Present or Past participle (diyeprykmetnyk) or an attributive subordinate clause.

He answered through the locked door. Він відповідав через замкнені двері.

The whipping waves roared through the night. Хвилі, що розбивалися об берег, здіймали гуркіт серед ночі.

Participle II cannot be always translated into Ukrainian as a past participle. It is rendered as a finite form of a verb in an attributive subordinate clause or conveyed lexically.

This was a vision supported by his family. Це був той погляд, що підтримувала його родина.

The loan translation of some combinations Noun + Participle is often stylistically irrelevant. *The letter (statement, resolution, etc.) saying (urging, etc.)* is usually translated *лист (заява, резолюція і т. д.), у якому (якій) йдеться про (вимагають і т. д.).*

The Participle as an adverbial modifier can be translated with an adverbial participial construction, a subordinate clause, an independent sentence (when Participle performs the function of attendant circumstances) or in another way.

Though knowing what was there, he took the paper out and walked to the window to read it. Хоча й знаючи, що там було, він вийняв папірець і підійшов до вікна, щоб прочитати його.

He spoke when spoken to. Він говорив тоді, коли говорили до нього.

Having sold their house, they were free to leave. Продавши будинок, вони змогли поїхати.

He lay in bed reading. Він лежав у ліжку й читав.

The Participle may follow a conjunction that influences its adverbial meaning. Such participial groups are translated with subordinate clauses. E. g. **if/unless + Participle** conveys the conditional meaning, **though + Participle** has the meaning of concession.

He didn't usually utter a word unless spoken to. Він звичайно не промовляв і слова, якщо з ним не говорили.

Though addressed to, he sat silent. Хоча до нього зверталися, він мовчав.

The Participle can be an introductive part of the sentence, and then it is translated into Ukrainian as an adverbial participle or a subordinate clause with *якщо*.

Being late for classes, I ran up the stairs. Запізнюючись на уроки, я біг сходами вгору.

Speaking about his traits of character, he is a diligent student. Якщо говорити про риси його характеру, він старанний студент.

Some participles can function as conjunctions or prepositions, e. g. *assuming, concerning, provided, following, etc*.

Following the question there was a little quarrel. За питанням послідувала невеличка суперечка.

1) Participles in the function of conjunctions introduce conditional and causative-consecutive and concessive clauses. They are translated into Ukrainian as **provided/providing, granted/granting** *за умови, беручи до уваги*, **supposing/assuming** *якщо, припустимо, припустимо, що*, **seeing** *оскільки, беручи до уваги, ураховуючи, з огляду на те, що*.

*They should take part in the conference, **provided** that its main issue is environmental protection.*

2) Participles in the function of prepositions stand before nouns and are rendered into Ukrainian in the following way: ***given** за умови, якщо врахувати, **failing** за відсутності, **regarding, considering, respecting** стосовно, **pending** до, в очікуванні, **following** услід за, **barring** окрім, за винятком.*

Given, failing and the words combined with them can be translated with the help of subordinate clauses.

***Failing** mutual understanding in their relations, the partnership is going to dissolve.*

English modal verbs in translation

The main difficulty in translating English modal verbs into Ukrainian is determined by their being polysemantic in different functions.

The auxiliary verb ***should*** is used to form the Future-in-the-Past the Conditional Mood.

The modal verb ***should*** is interchangeable with the verb ***ought to***. It expresses obligation weakened to the sense of advice, desirability, instructions and corrections. In Ukrainian it corresponds with *треба, слід, належить, годиться*.

You should help your friend. You oughtn't to have left London without visiting Buckingham Palace. You should take this medicine three times a day before your meals. Тобі треба допомогти другові. Не годиться їхати з Лондона, не відвідавши Букінгемський палац. Ці ліки слід приймати тричі на день перед їжею.

It can express disapproval, reproach for failing to do what was one's duty or moral obligation and is rendered with the help of *слід, слід би, треба, треба було б*.

You should be speaking more clearly. Слід чіткіше говорити.

The meaning of supposition implying probability is conveyed in Ukrainian as *повинно б, мабуть* and *очевидно*.

It should have been prepared by mother. Це, мабуть, приготувала мама.

Emotional colouring that can be expressed by *should* is rendered by the corresponding conversational formula.

How should I know? Звідки мені знати?

Another way of expressing emotions (surprise, regret, suspicion, disapproval) and evaluation is to use *should* in the subordinate clauses with the verb in the Suppositional Mood. It goes

after the constructions *It is strange that …; it is natural that …; it is vital that …; it is essential that…; it is important that…; it is surprising that…; it is advisable that…*. In this case *should + Infinitive* is translated with the finite form of the verb.

It is surprising that he should go in for sport. Дивно, що він займається спортом.

Should in the subordinate clauses with the predicate or subject derived of *recommend, suggest, propose, demand, request, determine, arrange* is translated by means of the Conditional Mood.

Her behavior suggests that she should agree with the proposal. Її поведінка натякає на те, що вона погодиться з пропозицією.

The modal verb **can/could** expresses ability, capability, possibility due to the circumstances. In these cases *can/could* is translated as *вміє, може, міг, могли.*

He can swim. Він уміє плавати.

You can get there by bus in twenty minutes. Ти можеш дістатися туди за двадцять хвилин.

Besides it can convey permission, request, prohibition. The modal verb corresponds with the Ukrainian *можеш, можете, чи можу я, чи не могли б ви, не можна.*

Can (Could) you help me? Можеш (Чи не могли б Ви) допомогти мені?

It also means unreality (*could*), incredibility, improbability (*can't, couldn't*), uncertainty, doubt, astonishment. Then it rendered with the help of *міг, би могли б, не може бути, щоб, неймовірно, щоб, навряд чи, навряд, щоб, невже (ж), хіба, чи ж може таке бути, щоб.*

You could have stayed in bed for a few days, but you did not. Ви могли б полежати ще декілька днів, а ви встали.

He can't be her husband. Не може бути, що це її чоловік.

Can (Could) they have been keeping to a diet for a few years? Невже (Чи може таке бути, щоб) вони дотримувалися дієти кілька років?

The modal verb **may** means permission, request, prohibition, possibility, unreality, disapproval or reproach, supposition implying doubt and uncertainty. Its form **might** shows less certainty and greater doubt. The perfect form of the infinitive refers the action to the past. Therefore, the verb **may** is translated into Ukrainian as *може, можете, можна, чи не могли б ви, не смій, не можна, ні в якому разі, могли, можливо, міг би, могли б, можливо, можна, мабуть*.

Might I spend a week-end with you? Можна провести вихідний з вами?

He said he might get to work by the Metro. Він сказав, що міг би дістатися до робота на метро.

It is very cold and you might have caught a cold. Дуже холодно, і ви можете застудитися.

You might have invited me to the party. Міг би й запросити мене на вечірку.

He may (might) have been taken ill. Мабуть, він захворів.

Sometimes *may* is an auxiliary verb forming the Conditional Mood form in the subordinate clauses of purpose *after that, so that, lest* and of concession *whatever, however, etc*. Then it is not translated.

She is afraid that he may get into trouble. Вона боїться, що він може потрапити у неприємну ситуацію.

The modal verb **must** has only one form for the present tense. It may also be used in reported speech, after the verb in the past tense in the principal clause. It expresses obligation, necessity with no freedom of choice, prohibition, emphatic request or advice, supposition, implying assurance, strong probability. Must is usually translated as *повинен, зобов'язаний, мушу, не повинен, не можна,*

не треба (mustn't), напевно, можливо, мабуть, очевидно, по всій можливості. The perfect form of infinitive after *must* refers an action to the past.

I must go there too. Я повинна їхати туди.

Students mustn't miss classes without a good reason. Студентам не можна пропускати заняття без поважної причини.

You mustn't miss the film. It's worthwhile seeing it. Не треба пропускати фільм. Його варто подивитися.

They must be admiring the beautiful flowers now. Напевно, вони зараз милуються квітами.

They must have visited the Clarks. Очевидно, вони побували у Кларків.

As a modal verb *to have to* differs from the others in that it is not defective. It can have the category of person and number and all tense-aspect forms. It is followed by a to-infinitive.

As there is no through train to our town we have to change in Kiev.

We had to look all over the town before we found what we wanted.

She won't have to walk the whole way, will she?

Have to builds up its interrogative and negative forms with the help of the auxiliary verb *to do*.

Do you have to work so hard?

He didn't have to work hard. His parents supplied him with money.

Have to combines only with the Indefinite Infinitive.

The modal verb **have (got) to** with the infinitive expresses obligation, necessity arising out of circumstances and absence of necessity (negative form *don't have to*). Its corresponding units in the target language are *мушу, мусив, доведеться, належить*.

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I wondered how long he had to stay in hospital. Цікаво, скільки часу йому доведеться провести в лікарні.

Have I got to wake him up? Я мушу його розбудити?

You don't have to stay in here with me, if it bothers you. Немає необхідності залишатися зі мною, якщо це тебе потурбує.

The verb *to have + Complex Object* means:

• causativity (inducing or encouraging an action) and is translated into Ukrainian with or *змусити, улаштувати, зробити так, щоб, домогтися того, щоб* other lexical means.

We have them lost this time. Цього разу вони програли.

• an action performed by the initiative of a person expressed by the subject.

I will have you to come back. Я змушу тебе повернутися.

• an action performed by a person expressed by the subject irrespective of his will and directed to him.

They had a note handed to them. Їм вручили записку.

The verb **to have** is difficult to translate because there are no analogous grammatical means to convey these meanings. Besides an exact meaning comes from the broader context and different lexical means can serve to express it.

The verb **to be to** with the infinitive has a modal meaning that expresses obligation arising out of a plan, an arrangement, an order, an instruction, possibility (when it is followed by the passive infinitive), something thought of as unavoidable. It is translated into Ukrainian with the help of *повинен, маю, мусити, повинен, зобов'язаний, можливо, довелося, судилося.*

Today I am to go to the post office. Сьогодні я маю сходити на пошту.

If your letter contains anything valuable, you are to register it. Якщо ваш лист має цінність, Ви зобов'язані його зареєструвати.

Such books are not to be bought anywhere. Такі книги неможливо десь купити

I hoped to get a letter from her, but it wasn't to be. Я сподівався отримати від неї листа, але не судилося.

The verb **to be to** may express an intention in the subordinate clauses introduced with the conjunction *with*. It is rather translated as *щоб (для того, щоб)* than *якщо ми хочемо, щоб*.

Was/were + **to** + **Perfect Infinitive** means that an action has not been performed.

The modal verb **to be to** should not be confused with **to be to** + **Infinitive** as a part of a compound nominal predicate.

Their task was to prepare a project. Їхнім завданням було підготувати проект.

The modal verb **shall** means asking for instructions, compulsion or strict order, threat or warning and promise, so it is translated accordingly.

Shall he start speaking on the topic?

He shan't prevent us from working at the problem.

Tell him he shall be punished for his behaviour.

Don't worry you shall have a minute's rest before the meeting.

The modal verbs **will/would** express volition (willingness, readiness, consent, intention, determination), persistence or refusal to perform an action, refusal to perform an action with lifeless things, requests (polite requests, polite invitation and suggestion), habitual or recurrent actions. They are rendered into Ukrainian as *бажаю, не бажаю, не дозволю, вперто відмовляється, ніяк не, продовжує робити по-своєму, чи не, звичайно, бувало.*

I will tell him about your coming, so he can meet you. Я хочу повідомити йому про твій прихід, щоб він зустрів тебе.

The teacher scolds her for whispering at the lesson, but she will whisper. Вчитель сварить її за те, що вона шепче на уроці, а вона продовжує шептати.

The knife won't cut. Ніж не ріже.

Will you have another cup of tea? Чи не хочеш іще чашку чаю?

He would fish for hours without catching anything. Він бувало ловив рибу годинами, нічого не спіймавши.

The modal verb **need** expresses the necessity of its absence. Its equivalents in Ukrainian are *необхідно, треба, немає необхідності, не треба, даремно, марно, дарма.*

Need I answer this question? Необхідно відповідати на це питання?

We needn't have brought our grammar books today. Ми даремно принесли зошити з граматики сьогодні.

Infinitival Constructions

1. **The Subjective Infinitive Construction** is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Nominative Case. The sentence with such a construction is usually translated by the complex sentence whose main clause is an indefinite personal sentence like *кажуть, повідомляють, відомо* і т. д., the subordinate one is introduced by the conjunctions *що* and *як.*

The conference *is reported* **to start** *in April. Повідомляють, що конференція почнеться в квітні.*

If such a construction is used in a subordinate clause (usually in an attributive clause) or in the participial construction, the indefinite personal sentence is an introductory one in translation.

The evidence **that he is sure to arrive** *is evident.* **Неодмінно**, *доказ того, що він приїде, очевидний.*

The Subjective Infinitive Construction can be rendered with a simple sentence.

He was thought to be honest and kindly. Його вважали чесним і добрим.

If the predicate of the main clause is in the negative form, the negation is replaced into the subordinate clause in Ukrainian.

They did not seem to have quite forgotten him already. Здавалося, вони ще зовсім його не забули.

Some words in the Subjective Infinitive Construction have the following Ukrainian equivalents:

(she) is reported to…	Кажуть/повідомляють, що (вона) …
is believed to…	Вважають/вірять, що
is considered to…	Вважають, що …
is thought to…	Думають, що …
is understood to…	За наявною інформацією…; згідно з домовленістю…
is expected to…	Очікують/передбачають/припускають, що …
is alleged to…	Кажуть, що (вона) нібито …
is heard to…	Є інформація, що ..
is seen to…	Розглядають, що…
is felt to…	Вважають, що …
seems to…	Здається, що …
appears to…	Очевидно/ймовірно, що …
is likely to…	Схоже/ймовірно/очевидно, що …
is unlikely to…	Малоймовірно/навряд, щоб …
happens (happened) to…	Випадково (вона) …; сталося так, що …
is sure (certain)	(вона) бов'язково/неодмінно/рішуче…

Likely (unlikely), sure and *certain* refer to the future action.
John is sure to marry her. Джон неодмінно одружиться з нею.

If the linking verb *to be* is absent after the verbs *to seem* and *to appear*, the latter are translated as *виглядати, справляти враження*.

They seemed irritated. Вони виглядали роздратованими.

The verb *to suppose* may be rendered as *годитися*.

He is supposed to have a car. Йому годиться мати машину.

2. **The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction** is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in Objective Case.

The sentences with such a construction are translated with a complex sentence with an object clause introduced by the conjunctions *що, щоб, як*.

*I saw **her enter** the room. Я побачила, **що (як) вона увійшла** до кімнати*.

The verbs *to hear, to see* in the construction under consideration mean sense perception and are translated as *побачив, як; почув, як* but not *дізнався; зрозумів, помітив*.

After such verbs of sense perception as *to watch, to notice, to see, etc.* the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is rendered with the subordinate clause introduced by the conjunction *як* if it does not violate the norms of combinability in Ukrainian.

*I **watched the cat look** at the sparrow. Я **спостерігала, як кіт дивився** на горобця*.

The verbs with prepositional objects after them are translated into Ukrainian with the subordinate clause introduced by the conjunctions *щоб; те, щоб ... .*

*I **rely on you to come** in time. Я сподіваюся **на те, що** ти прийдеш вчасно*.

The verb *to get* with the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction expresses compulsion that influences the corresponding unit in the target language.

*She **got me to follow her** upstairs. Вона **змусила, щоб я йшов** за нею сходами.*

3. **The For-to-Infinitive Construction** (**For + Noun/Proun obj + to Infinitive**) is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition "for". It can perform different syntactic functions in the sentence and is translated accordingly with a subordinate clause with the conjunctions *що, щоб*.

*__For him to say__ such a thing is nonsense. Це безглуздя, **щоб він говорив** такі речі.*

*It took three weeks **for John to reach** the coast. Джон втратив три тижні, **щоб дістатися узбережжя**.*

*The wall was too high **for anything to be visible**. Стіна була занадто високою, і **навряд, можна було щось побачити**.*

*He stepped aside **for me to pass**. Він відступив убік, **щоб пройшла я**.*

Sometimes an infinitive or a noun in Dative Case with an infinitive corresponds with this construction in Ukrainian.

That was for him to find out the reason. Йому з'ясовувати причину.

Participial Constructions

1. **The Subjective Participial Construction (N + Vpas/act +Partic.)** is analogous with the Subjective Infinitive Construction and translated in the same way.

He was heard mentioning the matter. Чули, що він згадував цю справу.

The door was left locked. Двері залишили замкнутими.

The matter wasn't heard mentioned. Не чули, щоб хтось згадував цю справу.

His attention seemed absorbed by the book. Здавалося, його увагу привернула книга.

2.   The Objective Participial Construction (V + N/Prn + Participle) consisting of a noun in the Common Case or a pronoun in the Objective Case and a participle performs the function of the complex object. It is usually translated into Ukrainian with a subordinate clause introduced by the conjunctions *як, що* and *щоб*.

I smell the pie burning. Я чую, що горить пиріг.

She heard herself called. Вона почула, як хтось її покликав.

The boy wanted the house painted. Хлопець хотів, щоб пофарбували його будинок.

3. Causative, or Imperative, Construction. The Objective Participial Construction **(have/get + Noun + Participle)** derives the so-called causative, or imperative, construction. It shows that the action is not performed by the person denoted by the subject of the sentence. Somebody else has done it for him or instead of him. There is no analogous construction or means to express causativity in Ukrainian, so its translation presents a certain difficulty. Besides a concrete meaning of this construction depends on the context and can be very different.

She will have her hair done. Він підстрижеться.

She got her car repaired. Вона перемонтувала свій автомобіль.

The translator should not confuse this construction with the Objective participial Construction with the verb *to have* without a causative meaning.

John had us all laughing. Джон змусив нас усіх розсміятися.

Absolute Constructions

1. The Nominative Absolute Construction (Noun + Infinitive) which is at the end of the sentence before a coma. It conveys attendant circumstances with the modal meaning of obligation. It is translated into Ukrainian with the sentence starting with the conjunction *причому*.

*They started text analysis, **translation to be made** the first.* Вони почали аналіз тексту, **причому спочатку слід було зробити переклад**.

Sometimes an adverbial participial construction is its correlate in Ukrainian.

*He sat on the steps, **his hands in his pockets**.* Він сидів на сходах, **тримаючи руки в кишенях**.

When the Nominative Absolute Construction performs the syntactic function of time it is rendered by means of a subordinate clause of time or a word group with a temporal meaning.

***The concert over**, the lottery came next.* Після того, як закінчився концерт, розігрували лотерею. Після закінчення концерту ....

2. The Absolute Participial Construction (Independent Participial Construction) is a combination of participle and noun in the Common case that is not a subject of the main clause but a doer of the action expressed by Participle. The construction can perform the function of the adverbial modifier of time, cause, condition or attendant circumstances.

1) The prepositive Independent Participial Construction before the main body of the sentence can have both a temporal and causal meaning dependent on the context.

The construction functions as an adverbial modifier when the sentence refers to the future; it is translated into Ukrainian with a corresponding subordinate clause.

Weather permitting, we shall start tomorrow. Якщо дозволить погода, вирушимо завтра.

The door of the room being open, we looked in. Оскільки двері до кімнати були відчинені, ми заглянули в неї.

2) The meaning of attendant circumstances is acquired by the construction in postposition, i. e. when it follows the main body of the sentence; it is separated from the sentence by coma and

translated with an independent simple sentence or a clause in a compound sentence introduced by the conjunctions *a, i, причому.*

Little Anne stopped playing the piano, her back turning upon us. Маленька Енні припиняла гру на піаніно. Причому вона повернулася до нас спиною.

The building was badly damaged by the storm, the owners suffering great losses. Будівля була сильно пошкоджена буревієм, і власники зазнали значних збитків.

The Independent Participial Construction is often introduced by the preposition **with** that is not usually translated into Ukrainian.

With his chin cupped in the fur-collar, he could not be recognized by the passers-by. Оскільки він загорнувся у хутряний комір, перехожі не могли його впізнати.

3. The Nominative Absolute Participial Construction that can express a cause or condition apart from the meaning of time and attendant circumstances and that is why it is translated with the help of the corresponding subordinate clauses.

The game having ended, the streets were crowded. Коли гра закінчилася, вулиці заповнилися людьми.

He stood motionless, his heart bent. Він стояв не рухаючись, його серце калатало.

I found the house empty, my mother being at the shops. Я побачив, що будинок пустий, адже (тому що, оскільки, бо) мати була в магазині.

Conciliation failing, force remains. Якщо примирення не вдалося, залишається використання сили.

4. The Prepositional Absolute Construction that performs the function of attendant circumstances is rendered with a separate sentence or a word group.

He was going along the street, with a cigarette in his mouth. Він ішов уздовж вулиці з сигаретою в зубах.

So is **the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction**.

*He lay in bed, **with the light burning**. Він лежав у ліжку, **світло було ввімкнене**.*

The participle ***being*** as a link verb can be usually omitted; such a "participleless" absolute construction is also rendered into Ukrainian with a subordinate clause.

He came into the room, with the suitcase in his hand. Він увійшов до кімнати, тримаючи в руках валізу.

Gerundial and Half-Gerundial Constructions

The combination of gerund with nouns in Common and Genitive Cases, possessive pronouns, personal pronouns in Objective Case or a group of words that are a doer of the action expressed by gerund is a complex unity that can perform the same functions as gerund does.

Gerundial constructions consist of *(prep.+) N gen./Pron. poss. + V ing*, half-gerundial constructions include *(prep.+) N com./Pron. obj. + V ing*. They are translated into Ukrainian with subordinate clauses introduced by the words *те, що …; той факт, що …; (з тим) щоб …; після того, як …; що …,* etc.

*She denies **his knowing** anything about our plans. Він заперечує той факт, що щось знає про наші плани.*

*I remember **Mary's telling** me that. Пам'ятаю, що Мері розповідала це мені.*

*She objected **to children and women smoking**. Вона заперечує те, щоб жінки курили.*

*You will forgive **me disturbing** уои. Пробачиш мені, що я тебе турбую.*

The difficulty consists in the fact that a doer of the action may be taken for a combination of noun with Participle I if it is expressed by a noun. It is a thorough syntactic analysis that helps to define whether a given word is gerund or participle.

The translation difficulty is also a **four-member causative construction**: *verb + noun (pronoun) + into (out of) + gerund/noun*.

The first member is expressed by a verb denoting an action that helps to achieve the purpose (*force, frighten, pressure, coerce, bully, talk, draw, etc.*) which is mentioned in *the fourth member* of the construction (gerund/noun). *The second member* (a noun/pronoun, substantivized adjective) shows the object at which the action is directed. The preposition as *the third member* indicates the direction of the action.

The causativity is translated into Ukrainian by concrete lexical means in each case.

He persuaded me into joining a sports club. Він умовив мене записатися до спортивного клубу.

Elliptical constructions and Noun clusters

Noun clusters and elliptical constructions are the example of difficulties of translation.

Elliptical constructions such as *if any, if anything* have an expressive and emphatic meaning, they are translated into Ukrainian with the help of conditional clauses and the words *майже, мабуть, зовсім, узагалі, etc.*

It may be long time, if ever, before they recover from the shock. Узагалі, можливо, пройде багато часу, перш, ніж вони оговтаються від шоку.

If anything can be translated as word groups *у будь-якому випадку, ніщо інше, як.*

If anything, she is not guilty. У будь-якому випадку вона не винувата.

Elliptical constructions *if + Participle II (or adjective)* are rendered into Ukrainian with subordinate clauses of concession.

This step, if relevant, requires a lot of persistence. Цей крок, хоча він і доречний, потребує багато наполегливості.

English subordinate clauses of concession introduced by the conjunctions *whatever, however* are regarded elliptical and are translated as subordinate clauses with the conjunctions *який би не, яким би не*.

Whatever the reasons, this act should not be justified. Якими б не були причини, цей вчинок не варто виправдовувати.

Noun clusters, or so-called "stone-wall" phrases, consisting of some adjacent nouns are typical of English. They are difficult to translate because of various semantic connections between the components of a word group or its being polysemantic.

University books – університетські книги, книги про університет.

The first component of a two-member attributive word group is usually translated into Ukrainian with:

- an adjective, e. g. *emergency meeting – термінове засідання*;
- a noun in the Genitive Case, e. g. *budget deficit – дефіцит бюджету*;
- a noun with a preposition, e. g. *disarmament negotiations – переговори з роззброєння*;
- a subordinate clause or a participial construction, e. g. *landslide victory – перемога, здобута переважною більшістю голосів.*

If you are to translate **a polycomponental noun cluster** you should follow the next rule: 1) translate the head word (the last noun of a word group); 2) analyse semantic connections among the members of a word group and split it into semantic groups (the analysis is conducted from left to right); 3) translate the word group beginning with the head noun, then translate each semantic group from right to left, e. g. *raw material production countries – країни, що виробляють сировину, London peace negotiations – мирні переговори у Лондоні.*

Questions for Self-Check

1. Enumerate the grammatical categories of the English verb.
2. Comment on the categories of correlation and voice in Modern English and the peculiarities of their translation.
3. Analyze the English infinitival (participial, absolute, gerundial) constructions and ways of their translation into Ukrainian.
4. How are the English elliptical constructions translated into Ukrainian?
5. What are English modal verbs mean/how are they conveyed in Ukrainian.
6. Comment on the peculiarities of the Indicative (Imperative, Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II, Conditional, Suppositional) Mood in English and its Ukrainian equivalents.

ADVERB AND FUNCTIONAL PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH

1. Adverb in English
2. Functional parts of speech

Adverb in English

The **adverb** in English and Ukrainian is an undeclinable notional part of speech which expresses the quality or state of an action, the circumstances in which the action proceeds or a degree of some other quality.

English adverbs are mostly formed with the help of suffixes – **ly** (*slowly, greatly*), **-ward** (*westwards*), **-fold** (*three-fold*) and sometimes with the help of prefixes **a-** (*aback*), **be-** (*besides*). They may be formed by means of reduplication, e. g. *so-so, fifty-fifty.*

There is a group of adverbs represented by pronominal adverbs which are of the same root as their corresponding pronouns. These adverbs indicate time (*now, then, when*), place (*here, there, nowhere*), direction (*hence, whence*), manner in which the action/state proceeds (*now, how, so*).

The adverbs in the English language fall under the 3 main divisions according to their lexico-syntactic meaning:

1) qualifiying adverbs denoting the quality or state of an action. They may denote quality or manner of action (*fast, slowly, well, unawares, by chance*). They may be used in the Comparative and the Superlative Degree which are formed with the help of synthetic and analytical means (**-er, -est,** *e. g. more, most; less, least, still less*). There is a group of suppletive adverbs (*well, better, best*);

2) expressing the manner in which the action is performed. They denote circumstances. These are adverbs of time (*then, today*); frequency/repetition of an action *(always, twice*); place/direction of an action (*there, to and fro*); cause and purpose (*very few*), e. g. *why*;

3) giving quantitative characteristics of an action/quality (*aloud, distinctly, rather, enough, almos*).

In the English language adverbs usually perform the functions of ***the adverbial modifier*** of manner or quality, time, place, cause and purpose, etc.; the attribute and the predicative.

Functional parts of speech

In the majority of functional words (prepositions, articles, modal words, conjunctions, interjections) the grammatical meaning dominates over the lexical one. Function words are devoid of denotative ability. They are designed to form up linguistic units. They are characterized by some peculiarities:

1) in some English constructions the usage of functional words is obligatory;

2) the number of function words is limited. There are only 150 functional words in Modern English.

Functional parts of speech are synsemantic. They have no full lexical meaning and provide only functional information which is necessary for making up utterances out of notional words. They are the words of incomplete nominative meaning. Functional words express grammatical meanings of relation and connection (prepositions and conjunctions), determination (articles), specification (particles). They do not perform the function of parts of the sentence; their role in the syntactic structure is to express syntactic connection between the constituents of a phrase and a sentence. They are devoid of grammatical categories and that is why they are not inflectional.

Some grammarians refer modal words, interjections, response words to **independent** parts of speech. They are fully lexical words expressing the speaker's attitude to the information in the sentence, feelings and emotions, affirmation and negation. They are not inflectional. They do not perform any syntactic function. Independent parts of speech are not the constituents of the sentence

structure, they have no syntactic connection with the sentence elements and they usually refer to the whole sentence.

According to the morphological structure of the prepositions in English, they can be as follows: simple (*at, in of*); compound (*inside, without*); derivative (*along, below*); composite (phrasal) (*by means of, owing to*).

As to the lexico-grammatical meaning of prepositions as semi-notional words, they may be temporal (*after that, during, since*), local (*along the road, in front of, behind, over*), casual (*because of, in view of*), etc. Prepositions are characterized by an almost exclusive bilateral combinability with any left-hand notional and a right-hand nominal part of speech/its equivalent. A peculiar feature of English is a postposed use of prepositions in interrogative sentences (*What paper have you subscribed **to**?*), in exclamations (*What an accident he's got **in**!*), in infinitive clauses (*She's impossible to work **with***).

As far as the syntactic role of prepositions is concerned, they are linking in English where they generally require a case form from the right-hand nominal component, i. e. govern pronouns (not nouns), e. g. *toys **for** him. Cf. a book **of** my brother.*

The prepositional phrases may be complements to verbs, adjectives (*sorry for smth*), attributive or adverbial adjuncts (*books for reading, singing in the room*), disjuncts (*to my surprise, on the other hand*).

Conjunctions in English realize the connection of homogeneous parts in word groups, sentences or linking clauses in a composite sentence. They fall into coordinate and subordinate.

The function of **particles** in English is to emphasize, restrict or evaluate.

Interjections in English are emotive, incentive, etc., e. g. *Great! Hey! Nuts!*

Questions for Self-Check

1. What are semantic and morphological properties of the English adverb?

2. How are English adverbs classified?
3. What are the peculiarities of English functional parts of speech?
4. What is referred to independent parts of speech?

Theoretical Grammar Reference

GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES IN MODERN ENGLISH

Part of speech	*Grammatical categories*
Noun	**The category of number:** Singular/Plural number **The category of case:** Common/Genitive case
Verb	**The category of tense:** Past, Present, Future tense **The category of aspect:** Continuous/Non-Continuous aspect **The category of voice:** Active/Passive voice **The category of mood:** Indicative/Oblique (Conditional/Suppositional/Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II)/Imperative mood **The category of correlation (phase):** Perfect/Non-perfect correlation (phase) **The category of person:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd person **The category of number:** Singular/Plural number
Adjective	**The category of degree of quality:** Positive/Comparative/Superlative degree
Adverb	**The category of degree of quality:** Positive/Comparative/Superlative degree
Pronoun	**The category of number** (personal, demonstrative, possessive, reflexive): Singular/Plural number **The category of case** (personal and *who*: Nominative/Objective case; indefinite, negative, reciprocal: Common/Genitive case) **The category of person** (personal, possessive, reflexive): 1st, 2nd, 3rd person **The category of gender** (personal, possessive, reflexive): Masculine/Feminine/Neuter gender

| *Numeral* | There are **no grammatical (morphological) categories** |

Basic Morphological Notions

External approach, internal approach, theoretical grammar, language, speech, sign, cognitive function, communicative unit, nominative unit, lingual unit, systemic organization, morphological level, syntactical level, syntagmatic relations of dependence, syntagmatic relations of independence, syntagmatic relations of interdependence, paradigm, paradigmatic relations, semantic similarity, common derivational properties, functional similarity, functional and semantic similarity, hierarchical structure, grammatical category, the category of number, the category of case, the category of gender, the category of person, the category of degree of quality, the category of tense, the category of aspect, the category of mood, the category of voice, the category of correlation (phase), general implicit grammatical meaning, dependent implicit grammatical meaning, explicit grammatical meaning, synthetically expressed, analytically expressed, extralingual grammatical meaning, intralingual grammatical meaning, analytic(al) grammatical form, synthetic(al) grammatical form, binary grammatical opposition, opposeme, strong (marked, positive) member of the opposition, weak (unmarked, negative) member of the opposition, private opposition, gradual opposition, equipollent opposition, free morph, bound morph, zero morpheme, semi-bound morpheme, derivational morpheme, inflectional morpheme, prefix, suffix, affix, stem, root, allomorph, notional words, function(al) words, declinable parts of speech, indeclinable parts of speech, complementary distribution, semantic criterion, combinability, functional criterion, discourse cognitive classes, lexico-grammatical classes, field theory, nucleus, periphery, independent parts of speech, noun, adjective, verb, adverb, numeral, stative, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, article, particle, interjection, modal words, response words, Singular/Plural number,

Common/Genitive case, Nominative/Objective case, Masculine/Feminine/Neuter gender, 1st, 2nd, 3rd person, Past, Present, Future tense, Continuous/Non-Continuous aspect, Active/Passive voice, Indicative/Oblique (Conditional/Suppositional/Subjunctive I, Subjunctive II)/Imperative mood, Perfect/Non-perfect correlation (phase), Positive/Comparative/Superlative degree.

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Конспект лекцій
для студентів спеціальності 035 «Філологія»
денної форми навчання

(Англійською мовою)