

УДК 811.111+161.2'25

**WAYS OF MODALITY RENDERING OF ATYPICAL
INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN
DISCOURSES**

The article deals with the ways of modality rendering of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses. As a result of transposition the interrogative sentences can be used in the secondary function and are atypical interrogative sentences. In this type of sentences by means of special language means the aspiration of the speaker is expressed, the aspiration to know something, make sure of something, or induce an interlocutor to express opinion, that interests him. The author of the article makes an attempt to determine the basic features of translation of atypical interrogative sentences into the Ukrainian language. The analysis of means of rendering modality of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses is also being made. While translating the sentences of such a kind the translator should use in the target text the sentences that express a similar emotional estimation of the situation and have the same communicative goal as the original sentence, although the lexico-grammatical structure of translated questions can differ from the original sentence. The translators may use the results of the research in the process of translating the texts of works of literature.

Key words: *atypical interrogative sentences, secondary function, modality, question.*

Problem Statement. The semantic structure of question is expressed by its form. Every component of the semantic structure has facilities of expression. Not only the level of knowledge of a speaker appears in the interrogative sentence but also the listener is given a choice of reaction to a question and the possibilities of addition of information – filling the gap in the speaker's knowledge. Illocutionary act that represents the intention of a speaker expresses his desire to know something that

is why the modality of desire is basic in illocution of interrogative expression, if an interrogative structure is used in a primary function – in the function of question. If it is used in a secondary function (not interrogative), then illocutionary modality that expresses desire also will be basic, although its orientation will be pointed to the report, but not to the question. As a result of transposition (transference of the meaning of one structure to the other) interrogative sentences can be used in the secondary function and are atypical interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentence is a sentence, in that by means of special language means the aspiration of the speaker is expressed, the aspiration to know something, make sure of something, or induce an interlocutor to express opinion, that interests him [3, c. 221]. By means of interrogative sentence the information comes about what the one who talks wants to know. The character of the necessary information can be most various: this can be information about a person, about a place of action, about a situation on the whole. In its primary basic function an interrogative sentence serves as the means of realization of the speech act of a question. This is its standard purpose, i. e. an interrogative sentence is used in accordance with the function, if it is used in the situation of a question [5, c. 349]. But while translating it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the expression of an idea can be not only the report of information but also the realization of many other actions, namely, a statement, order, warning, promise, etc.

Analysis of the last investigations and publications. The representatives of different scientific directions conduct active researches of the problem of interrogation for they realize the meaning of this problem for the process of cognition. The works of S. F. Gedz, C. Brown, A. V. Sitko, M. G. Dmitriyeva, V. V. Mykhaylenko, Y. V. Vokhrysheva, O. M. Zhuravlyova, M. C. Saidova, T. S. Turatskaya, L. V. Chayka consider the interrogative sentences as an instrument of emotional expression in the discourse. They investigated different types of questions and the influence of the communicative goal of the expression on the change of their functions. The use of interrogative sentences in the meaning of request, requirement, threat, i. e. in their secondary functions, is the phenomenon known to the linguists long ago. O. Jespersen distinguished questions by the

communicative purpose: those that express a question, and interrogatives, i. e. sentences that have interrogative elements in the structure, but not always express a request about information [4, c. 364]. V. G. Alexandrova analyzes the cognitive and communicative potential of an elliptic sentence in the modern English language in her recent publications. R. Konrad and J. R. Searle consider interrogatives as indirect speech acts.

The purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to determine the main ways of rendering of modality of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses and to analyze the basic features of translation of atypical interrogative sentences into Ukrainian language .

Exposition of the basic material of the research. The sentences with the so-called non-standard semantics are the rhetorical questions that are not questions in the direct sense of this word, but interrogatives, that have functions both of interrogative and narrative sentences, and their purpose is to hint the «answer» to the listener which already known to him:

Like the Yeti: If no one ever actually sees him properly, why should anyone believe that he actually exists? (David Nicholls) – Те саме з Йеті: якщо жоден насправді його не бачив, чому хтось має вірити в його існування?

She may «cultivate his mind» – may «elevate his thoughts», – these I believe are the established phrases – but will he be the happier? (Melville H.) – Вона може культивувати його розум – може підносити його думки, – гадаю це і є стандартні фрази – та чи стане він щасливішим?

Rhetorical questions perform the stylistic function of intensification of expression. The degree of its intensity grows with the increase of amount of intensifiers in its composition. A rhetorical question in a monologue unity is the element of reasoning. In a dialogic unity a rhetorical question is used as an initiator remark or a remark in reply. As a remark in reply a rhetorical question expresses both a consent and disagreement with an initiator remark. The form of expression of consent is affirmation that does not coincide with an initiator remark, and by the form of expression of disagreement - affirmation, that coincides with an initiator remark. A

rhetorical question is introduced in text by the verbs of manner of speaking (to say, to tell, etc.).

A rhetorical question is considered to be a rhetorical figure, one of expressive facilities, that is used for notional organization of a speech in order to increase the force of its influence on an addressee. Its function is to attract attention, strengthen the impression, promote emotional tone, and create sublimity. The answer in it has been already hinted, and a rhetorical question only brings the reader / speaker to reasoning or excitement, making him more active, compelling him to make conclusion independently. All interrogative sentences that do not require an answer and that promote emotional tone belong to the rhetorical questions, i. e. the emotional saturation of expression and absence of informative answer belong to the basic signs of rhetorical quality. Rhetorical questions from the functional point of view are pseudo questions, as the speaker knows what he «asks» about. A rhetorical question is set not in order to get some information, and, vice versa, in order to pass some information to the interlocutor, to report the opinion to him, to convince of something. Also in the form of rhetorical questions the ideas and reasoning of personages in works of literature are expressed:

If they found the money, did she expect to get any of it? (Grisham J.) – Якби вони і знайшли гроші, хіба очікувала вона отримати щось від них?

Interrogatives-requests belong to the same class. The purpose of this group is not to induce a listener to report information, but to induce him to action. Obviously, that this form of interrogation is sufficiently etiquette and determines possibility of non-fulfillment of what the speech goes about. They can be translated as imperative sentences:

Will you try and convert me? (Murdoch I.) – Давай спробуєш мене змінити.

It is important to mark that the intonation of these sentences in case of their use as indirect requests often differs from intonation at their pronunciation only with literal illocutionary force, and often in the real speech an intonation contour will be such, what characteristic for literal inducement [10, с. 207].

A question is some kind of a request, namely a request to report something, give necessary information. Questions again can be various: from an actual order to a polite request. The frequent cases of joining the question to the imperative mood testify about closeness between ordinary requests and questions: *Hand me that box, will you?* The question *Well? «Ну?»* means the same as *Go on! «Продовжуйте!»* or *Speak! «Говоріть»*. There are many different methods for expression of order and request during translation of questions in a secondary function, from the simple form of imperative mood to the various formulas of politeness. By means of an interrogative sentence the request and invitation in English is expressed with the words *could, would, can*. In translation questions with negative particle *не*, phrases *чи не могли б ви, чи не бажаєте*, and words *можна, може* are used:

Can'tcha stick a little rum in it or something? (Salinger J.D.) – Ви б не могли хлюпнути туди хоч трошки рому або чогось такого? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Would any of you girls care to dance? (Salinger J.D.) – Чи не бажаєте потанцювати, дівчатка? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Would you mind coming with me, Piglet? (Milne) – Може, підеш зі мною, П'ятачку? (Мілн А.А.)

A question-request and invitation can be translated by the form of imperative mood:

I don't...I don't know – what just happened. Can we forget about it? (David Nicholls) – Я не...Я не розумію, що тільки-но сталося. Забудьмо про це.

Some authors impute interrogatives-proposals, suppositions, confirmations to this group [2, с. 24]. The aim of interrogatives, that express suggestion, consists not in a simple demand of information, but in suggestion of something to the addressee and in his motivation to use it:

Would you care to stop on the way and join me for a cocktail? (Salinger J.D.) – Може зупинишся та вип'єси зі мною коктейля? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

“Would you like me to come in? Make sure everything's in order? (Arthur Hailey) – Мені зайти? Подивитись, чи все гаразд?

A sentence-supposition is used with the purpose to express opinion, and also check or confirm the idea:

By the way, Bri, I don't suppose you've got that tenner...? says Josh, frowning ...for the home-brew? (David Nicholls) – До речі, Брі, ти ж не отримав цю десятку за...? – каже Джош, насупившись, – за домашнє пиво?

I guess you get tired of all this shop – about your country, I mean? (Graham Green) Гадаю, ти втомився від усього цього – я маю на увазі, твою країну?

You'd tell me if it did? (R. Kipling) – Ти ж сказав би мені, якби так було?

Questions-confirmations present the least numerous group of expressions that beside the expression of their primary purpose, a desire of that, who talks, to make sure of something, also contain the estimation of what is happening, express some emotional relation:

Oh, I've upset you, haven't I? (David Nicholls) – Ой, я ж тебе засмутив, так?

Not married are you, Henry? (Murdoch I.) – Ти ж не одружений, Генрі, правда?

Questions in the function of reinterrogation express embarrassment, misunderstanding of the previous question by an addressee, or aspiration of an addressee to specify information:

In fact, quite good, on the whole. Rather cold, you know.

Really, you found it cold? (Priestley J.B.)

Насправді, досить непогано, в цілому. Тільки холодно, знаєш.

Ти справді вважаєш, що холодно?

How old are you, chief? – the elevator guy said.

Why? – I said. – Twenty-two (Salinger J.D.)

Скільки вам років, шефе? – провадить ліфтер.

А що? – кажу. – Двадцять два. (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Questions-reinterrogations often do not contain main parts of a sentence, i.e. they are elliptic sentences:

How much is a quarter litre? the young gentleman asked the girl.

Of the bianco? One lira. (Hemingway E.)

Скільки коштує чверть літра? – ститав дівчину молоденький джентльмен.

Чверть літра б'янка? Одну ліру. (Хемінгуей Е.)

The pragmatic specific of these elliptic expressions consists in that they are a form of embodiment of complex speech acts, that, being expressions "of two acts", or "of two illocutionaries", are presented as the united and complex speech acts:

Constative+Question: *We'll live in the country. Will we really? (K.Roberts) – Ми житимемо у цій країні. Чи справді житимемо?*

Constative→Question: *I'll tell her then. Or not possible? – Я тоді їй скажу. Чи це неможливо? [1, с. 12]*

Interrogative sentences-ellipses are most used in colloquially-domestic discourse (48%). It is promoted by unpreparedness, spontaneity, arbitrariness, expressivity:

What did Nana say? Not a word? Not even to Dickie? –No. –Do you and Dickie talk about it? –Never. –Don't you think you should? Що казала Нана? Ані слова? Навіть Дікі? – Ні.- Ти говорив про це з Дікі? – Ніколи. –А може було слід поговорити? [1, с. 15]

Advices also can be interpreted as interrogatives, as after their semantics they are a certain indirect motive to the action. At the same time the interrogative form of advices is moderate as compared to orders, requirements and precepts, and gives an interlocutor a choice to follow an advice or not:

Why don't you go home, Mac? (Salinger J.D.) – Може підеш додому, Мак?

Don't you want to put your feet up? she said. That's the way. (Doctorow E.L.) – Чому б тобі не покласти ноги вище? – казала вона. – Так краще.

Men as interlocutors are more inclined to induce someone to do something and at the same time resist the external motives that concern them directly. Consequently, advice for them is the equivalent of order. It is possible to consider an advantage that men unlike women express advice directly: «*I advise you to do something*» (*Я раджу вам щось зробити*). Expression of advice by women is

accompanied by greater expressivity and politeness. Mostly they form advice as questions and suggestions, and not as an order, with the aim of avoidance of confrontation: «*Why don't you do something*» (*Чому б вам щось не зробити?*) [8, с. 176].

Emotionally-estimating interrogatives can be considered the questions that express surprise, indignation and doubt. Similar sentences render the emotions of a person, his subjective attitude toward some situation that is why such questions can take character of interjection, or even are interjections. But even if at the end of a sentence an exclamation mark is not used that expresses this semantic category grammatically, an expressivity is contained in the semantics of similar sentences and can be translated by means of exclamatory sentences:

What have I done now!(David Nicholls) – *Я ж нічого такого не зробив!*

Boy was I drunk! (Salinger J.D.) – *Ну і п'яний же я був!*

Why can't a painter paint something nice and cheerful to look at? Why go out of your way to look for ugliness?(Agatha Christie)– *Чом би художнику не намалювати щось миле та веселе? І треба ж таку мерзоту вигадати!*

Emotional interrogatives, that express irritation, surprise, gladness contain interjections, that is why during translation it is needed to use analogical facilities of expression of emotions, for example, the words *хіба*, *чи*, phrases *ти що*, *чого б це* та words-interjections:

What the hell's the matter with you? (Salinger J.D.) – *Ти що, сказився? Сказився?* (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Do I look like I'm under twenty-one? (Salinger J.D.) – *Хіба я схожий на такого, якому немає двадцяти одного?* (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Oh, do you go to Pencey? (Salinger J.D.) – *О, то ви вчитесь в Пенсі?* (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Where the hell is everybody? (Salinger J.D.) – *Куди це в біса всі порозбігалися?* (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

The question -doubt can also be translated by means of words *хіба*, *часом*:

Dear, are you allowed to order drinks? (Salinger J.D.) – Хіба вам уже дозволяють замовляти спиртне, любий? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

It is necessary to mark some interrogative stereotype phrases, such as forms of greeting:

How are you Mrs.Spencer? I said. How's Mr.Spencer? (Salinger J.D.) – Здрастуйте, місіс Спенсер?—казав я. –Як справи у містера Спенсер? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

The similar forms of farewells are also used:

See you tomorrow, then? she says, and walks away (David Nicholls). – Ну, побачимся завтра. —каже вона, та іде геть.

Greetings of such a kind are used on considerations of politeness in some measure mechanically, at the level of subconsciousness, indeed do not claim a complete answer for a question, as are only polite recognition of each other. I.P. Tarasova considers that while meeting people welcome each other, here the aspiration to support a social contact serves as a stimulus [11, с. 15].

By the structure some interrogatives are dividing questions. Such questions are translated by means of words *правда, правда ж, хіба, може*, and general question. About regularity of translation of these suggestions it is possible to talk in case of the use of model with a negative interrogative particle [6, с. 124-128].

You don't feel like a criminal do you? (Salinger J.D.) – Ти вже не почуваш себе злочинцем, любий? (Селінджер Дж.Д.)

Research conclusions and .prospects of further scientific investigations.

Atypical interrogative sentences that are presented in secondary functions remain questions in some sort, namely: they have the surface structure of question, assume the same answer, as a question in a standard situation, however, the type of reaction of a listener changes, and also, as a rule, intonation mutates.

Thus, the feature of translation of atypical interrogative sentences is the use of analogical interrogative suggestions in the language of translation, i.e. sentences that express a similar emotional estimation of the situation and have the same

communication goal as the original sentence, although the lexico-grammatical structure of translated questions can differ from the original sentence.

REFERENCES

1. Александрова В.Г. Когнітивно-комунікативний потенціал еліптичного речення в сучасній англійській мові: Автореф. дис... канд. філол. наук. – Одеса, 2008. – 20с.
2. Гордон Е.М., Крылова И.П. Грамматика современного английского языка (на англ. языке). – М.: ВШ, 1986. – 430 с.
3. Дмитриева М.Г. Проблематическая и ассерторическая составляющие в разработке теории вопросов // Тезисы конференций, 5-я научная конференция: сборник статей. – СПб.: Изд-во СПб. университета, 2000. – 225с.
4. Есперсен О. Философия грамматики. – М.: Изд-во иностр. лит-ры, 1958. – 404 с.
5. Конрад Р. Вопросительные предложения как косвенные речевые акты // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. 16. – М.: 1985. – с. 349-370.
6. Михайленко В.В. Переклад – дискурс оператора // Вісник СумДУ. Серія філологічні науки, №1'2007, том 2. – с. 124-128.
7. Мілн А.А. Вінні-Пух і Всі-Всі-Всі./Пер. з англ. В.Панченка-К.: Махаон-Україна, 2005. – 224 с.
8. Наумук О.В. Соціокультурні особливості перекладу лінгвістичного вираження концепту «порада» (на матер. англ. мови) // Вісник СумДУ. Серія філологічні науки, №11(95)'2006, том 1. – с. 176
9. Селінджер Дж.Д. Над прірвою у житті: Повісті, оповідання./Пер. з англ. О.Логвиненко К.: Молодь, 1984. – 272 с.
10. Серль Дж.Р. Косвенные речевые акты // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. 17 – М.: Прогресс, 1986. – с. 195-223.
11. Тарасова И.П. Речевое общение, толкуемое с юмором, но всерьез. Пособие по самообразованию. – М.: ВШ., 1992 – 175 с.

12. Хемінгуей Е. Прощай, зброе // Твори в чотирьох томах. Том 1. – Київ: Дніпро, 1979. – 704 с.
13. Agatha Christie. Five Little Pigs. – Fontana, 1978. – 189pp
14. Arthur Hailey. The Final Diagnosis. – A Dell Book, New York, 1986. – 310pp
15. David Nicholls. Starter for Ten. – London, Flame, 2004. – 473pp.
16. Doctorow E.L. Ragtime. – Харків, Ранок-НТ, 2001. – 320с.
17. Graham Green. The Quiet American. – Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1959. – 228 pp.
18. Grisham J. The Partner. – Island Books, 1998. – 468pp.
19. Hemingway E. A Farewell to Arms. – М.: Progress Publishers, 1969. – 320 pp
20. Iris Murdoch. Henry and Cato. – Penguin Books, 1977. – 343pp
21. Melville H. Typee. – Penguin Books, 1972. – 368pp.
22. Milne. Winnie-the-Pooh. – Moscow: Jupiter, 2005. – 150pp.
23. Priestley J.B. Angel Pavement. – Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1974. – 504pp.
24. Rudyard Kipling. The Light that Failed. – Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1975. – 285pp.
25. Salinger J.D. The Catcher in the Rye. – Little, Brown and Company, 1951. – 277 pp.

Руденко Н.В. Способы передачи модальности нетипичных вопросительных предложений в английском и украинском дискурсах.

В статье рассмотрены способы передачи модальности нетипичных вопросительных предложений в английском и украинском дискурсах. В результате транспозиции вопросительные предложения могут быть использованы во вторичной функции и являются нетипичными вопросительными предложениями. В этом виде предложений посредством специальных языковых средств выражается стремление говорящего узнать что-нибудь, убедиться в чем-нибудь, или побуждают собеседника высказать мнение по поводу того, что его интересует. Автор статьи делает попытку определить основные особенности перевода нетипичных вопросительных

предложений на украинский язык. Также проводится анализ средств передачи модальности нетипичных вопросительных предложений в английском и украинском дискурсах. При переводе предложений данного вида переводчик должен использовать в целевом тексте предложения, которые выражают идентичную с текстом оригинала эмоциональную оценку ситуации и коммуникативную цель, хотя лексико-грамматическая структура переведенных вопросов может отличаться от исходного предложения. Переводчики, возможно, воспользуются результатами исследования в процессе перевода текстов художественных произведений.

Ключевые слова: *нетипичные вопросительные предложения, вторичная функция, модальность, вопрос.*

Rudenko N.V. Ways of modality rendering of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses.

The article deals with the ways of modality rendering of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses. As a result of transposition the interrogative sentences can be used in the secondary function and are atypical interrogative sentences. In this type of sentences by means of special language means the aspiration of the speaker is expressed, the aspiration to know something, make sure of something, or induce an interlocutor to express opinion, that interests him. The author of the article makes an attempt to determine the basic features of translation of atypical interrogative sentences into Ukrainian language. The analysis of means of rendering of modality of atypical interrogative sentences in English and Ukrainian discourses is also being made. While translating the sentences of such kind the translator should use in the target text the sentences that express a similar emotional estimation of the situation and have the same communicative goal as the original sentence, although the lexico-grammatical structure of translated questions can differ from the original sentence. The translators may use the results of the research in the process of translation of the texts of works of literature.

Key words: *atypical interrogative sentences, secondary function, modality, question.*