

THE WAYS OF THE TRANSLATION OF GERMAN VERBAL ADJECTIVES INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Through the complexity of its semantic structure of the derivatives perform special functions in the sentence. Introduced in the proposal syntactic and semantic approval studied derivatives primarily realize the function of a structural-semantic component of the proposal. They express attribute of the object, action or other status in three syntactic functions such as predicative, definitions and adverbial.

Semantic structure of derivatives is characterized by the presence of latent predicative relationship. Thus, the complex of values that are required for the deployment of latent predication, accumulates in the derived word. So, we can say there another function of derivatives - the nominative and, thereby, the functional-communicative interaction of the multi-level units of the language system. During the analysis of the translation of the verbal adjectives appropriate to consider each group separately. First of all should be considered derivatives of adjectives with suffix-*bar*.

As already known suffix-*bar* in the German language is extremely productive. Usually adjectives with this suffix are formed from the basics of transitive verbs, i.e. verbs that are able to Express its action on the object. Hence adjectives receive passivity, the same with some assessment of this action – the action takes place easily and without obstacles: *essbare Früchte* – edible fruit, *ausführbarer Auftrag* – a task that you can perform, *ein (leicht) beeinflussbarer Mensch* – a person who (easily) exposed (other people). Most often, these adjectives translated into English language as participle (adjective) with passive value or by contract, meaning proposal: *Er machtete eine unentschulbar Mistake* . – He made a mistake that cannot be forgiven; and *Dienes Benehmen ist unübertragbar* – Your behavior just harmful; *In diesen Momenten war Lotte sehr eingreifbar* – In these moments.

One common way of translation of the German derivatives verbal adjectives with suffix-*bar* is the use of verbal constructions: *Robert, in Verfassung der in der er sich jetzt befand, war zunächst unentlassbar* – Robert, in the same condition in which he now stood, was not let go of.

Very often translated sentences with verbal adjectives into the English language used impersonal proposals active state in which the value

of the possibility or impossibility: *Lotte hat eine saubere Handschrift und alle ihre Briefe sind entzifferbar.* – *Lotta has beautiful handwriting and all her letters can be easily read.*

When translating the adjectives of the same group sometimes use a descriptive translation (explication). Quite often – offer in the active state: *Ihr Vorschlag ist unanfechtbar* – *Your proposal not stand up to criticism.*

As for the verbal adjectives formed with the help of the suffix *-lich*, they can also bring an action aimed at an object (a sign of liabilities), if they are formed from transitive verbs. In English language such adjectives can be transferred by contract meaning proposal: *Ich brauche ein unzerbrechliche Triebwerk* – *I need such a mechanism, which would be difficult to break.*

Sometimes sentences with such adjectives can pass more than one way: *Marta, das war eine unvergessliche Nacht* – *Marta,, it was an unforgettable night./ This night I never forget.* In the first case, the German adjective *unvergesslich* transferred throu adjective *unforgettable*. In the second case, the translation has been used to add and semantic development *I never forget*. Both of these options translation fully transmit the value of the German verbal adjectives into the English language.

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