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PECULIARITIES OF THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH MODAL CONSTRUCTIONS AND VERBS INTO THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR USAGE

The use of modal verbs expressing the speaker's attitude to a possible action differs significantly in other languages in both qualitative (semantic) and quantitative aspects. According to researchers, modal verbs can be found in English at least twice as often as in Ukrainian or Russian. The structure of the Ukrainian language "forces the speaker to introduce into each grammatical sentence a minimum of subjective meanings that reveal the speaker's attitude to what is communicated in the sentence", that is, for the Ukrainian language modal expressions are not inherent or they are expressed implicitly (also with the help of an indicative mood). It is obvious that this fact needs appropriate correction – at least half of English expressions using modal verbs should be translated using other means of the Ukrainian language (and vice versa).

Modal verbs (*can, could, must, should, may, might, will, would, shall*) are modal auxiliary verbs that express not an action or state, but a person's attitude to the action or state expressed by the main infinitive. They help us emphasize that an action is possible or impossible, permitted or prohibited, necessary, desirable or optional. Modal verbs can show ability, necessity, duty, obligation, request, permission, advice, desire, probability, possibility and so on [L. S. Barkhudarov, D. A. Steling. Grammar of English // High school. – 1973. – P. 240].

There are also quasi-modal verbs (*ought to, need to, has to*). They got that name because only after them should we always put the particle *to*.

Some examples of sentences with modal verbs and their translation:

- She **can** swim. (*ability*) – Вона **вміє (може)** плавати. (*здатність*)
- I **must** leave. (*strong necessity*) – Я **повинен** йти. (*велика необхідність*)
- You **should** answer her. (*advice*) – Ти **повинен** їй відповісти. (*порада*)
- **Could** you help me open this door, please? (*request*) – **Не могли б** Ви допомогти мені відчинити ці двері, будь ласка? (*прохання*)
- You **may** sit here. (*permission*) – Ви **можете** сісти тут. (*дозвіл*)

- I **would** like to talk to him. (*desire*) – Я **хотіла б** з ним поговорити. (*бажання*)
- They **might** arrive soon. (*possibility*) – Вони **можуть** приїхати незабаром. (*можливість*)
- She **must** be at the shopping mall now. (*strong probability*) – Вона **має** бути зараз у торговому центрі. (*велика ймовірність*)
- **Shall** we go to this concert? (*polite question/offer*) – **Підемо** на цей концерт? (*ввічливе питання/пропозиція*)
- He **needs to** be more careful (*something important*) – Він **повинен** бути більш уважним. (*щось важливе*)
- You **ought to** be ashamed of yourself (*morally right obligation/advice*) – Тобі **повинно** бути соромно за себе. (*морально правильний обов'язок/порада*)
- We **have to** wear a uniform at school (*obligation from outside*) – Ми **повинні** носити форму в школі (*обов'язок, даний ззовні*)

Modality in English can also be expressed using expressions with *be*:

be to – збиратися щось зробити; *be certain to* – бути певним; *be meant to* – бути призначеним; *be able to* – бути в змозі; *be due to* – щось відбудеться в певний час; *be obliged to* – бути зобов'язаним; *be about to* – збиратися щось зробити; *be forced to* – бути змушеним; *be set to* – бути готовим; *be allowed to* – мати дозвіл; *be going to* – збиратися, мати плани; *be supposed to* – бути повинним; *be bound to* – бути зобов'язаним; *be likely to/that* – бути ймовірним до/що; *be sure to* – бути впевненим.

The category of modality belongs to the main linguistic categories that function in different forms in languages of all systems. This is a complex multifaceted functional-semantic category that expresses the speaker's attitude to the statement, his assessment of the attitude to objective reality. The content of the statement can be considered as real or unreal, possible or impossible, necessary or probable, desirable or undesirable.

Most modal verbs in English have direct counterparts in Ukrainian, so if you know the rules of translating modal verbs and understand the text well, you will not have any difficulties with such words.

In each language, the grammatical forms of parts of the sentence are specific but the laws and forms of thinking are universal.

Sentences and statements constitute a dialectical unity arising from the unity of language and thinking, grammar and logic, but they are not identical, they have their own specificity.

We were also able to notice that the expression of modality can occur not only with the help of verbs, but also modal constructions with *be*, modal words and phrases.

Every statement that expresses the speaker's attitude to reality, i.e., his assessment, has a certain modal status, therefore modality is considered an essential feature of the statement.

Thus, modality reflects the speaker's attitude toward the sentence, which expresses epistemic (truth, belief, certainty, evidentiary, etc.) and evaluative (desirability, intention, possibility, manipulation, etc.) attitudes.