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Ways of translating infinitive sentences

Способи перекладу інфінітивних речень

Summary. *Modern translation studies are characterized by increased attention to research on grammatical aspects of translation activity. Due to the general interest of modern linguistics to the study of semantic and functional aspects of grammatical phenomena, the problem of non-finite verb forms, including the infinitive, attracts growing attention of researchers in the sphere of linguistics. This article aims at identifying the problem of translating the infinitive sentences into English on the example of the the original novels “Recreations” («Рекреації») and “The Moscoviad” («Московіада») by Yuri Andrukhovych and their translation into English by Mark Pavlyshyn and Vitaly Chernetsky, respectively. The object of the study is infinitive sentences. The subject of the*

research is the ways of translating infinitive sentences. The goal of this work is to study the methods and means of translating the infinitive sentences from Ukrainian into English. The ways of translating the infinitive sentences are mostly determined by its form and its syntactical function. In the process of rendering Ukrainian infinitive sentences in English, translators use translation transformations, the most common of which is grammatical transformation of sentence type replacement, as the original one-member sentence is replaced by the target two-member sentence. Other transformations include part-of-speech substitution, transposition, omission, addition, and paraphrasing. Thus, our study has demonstrated that the most frequent translation of Ukrainian infinitive sentences of all types is by means of an English two-member sentence with the use of modal words in the structure.

Key words: the infinitive, infinitive construction, translation, grammatical competence, translation exercises.

Анотація. Сучасне перекладознавство характеризується посиленою увагою до досліджень граматичних аспектів перекладацької діяльності. У зв'язку із загальним інтересом сучасної лінгвістики до вивчення семантичних та функціональних аспектів граматичних явищ, проблема неособових дієслівних форм, у тому числі інфінітиву, привертає дедалі більшу увагу дослідників у галузі мовознавства. Метою цієї розвідки є дослідження проблеми перекладу інфінітивних речень у сучасній літературі на прикладі перекладу романів Юрія Андруховича "Recreations" («Рекреації») та "The Moscoviad" («Московіада») та їх перекладу англійською мовою Марком Павлишиним та Віталієм Чернецьким відповідно. Об'єктом дослідження є інфінітивні речення. Предметом дослідження є способи перекладу інфінітивних речень. Метою статті є вивчення способів та засобів перекладу інфінітивних речень українською та англійською мовами. Способи перекладу інфінітивних речень здебільшого визначаються формою інфінітива та його синтаксичною функцією. У процесі перекладу українських інфінітивних речень англійською мовою перекладачі використовують перекладацькі трансформації, найпоширенішою з яких є граматична трансформація заміни типу речення, оскільки вихідне одночленне речення замінюється цільовим двочленным. Інші трансформації включають заміну частин мови, транспозицію, пропуск, додавання та перефразування. Отже, наше дослідження показало, що найчастіше переклад українських інфінітивних речень усіх типів відбувається за допомогою англійського двочленного речення з використанням модальних слів у структурі.

Ключові слова: інфінітив, інфінітивна конструкція, переклад, граматична компетенція, перекладацькі вправи.

Introduction. The infinitive belongs to non-finite forms of the verb in the English language. It is the non-finite form of the verb which combining the characteristics of the verb with those of the noun, serving as the verbal name of a process. The infinitive is considered as the head-form of the whole paradigm of the verb. It is used in a range of infinitive constructions.

Understanding of the text in English is connected with the knowledge of peculiarities of its construction in comparison with the grammatical structure of Ukrainian. These features of English are its analytical nature, extensive use of function words, established word order in English in comparison with relatively free word order in Ukrainian, extensive use of clauses with non-personal forms of the verb, etc. Consequently, in order to adequately translate English infinitives and infinitive constructions into English, it is necessary to know the peculiarities of translation transformations, since there are differences between the structure of Ukrainian and English syntactic structures, the knowledge of which allows the most accurate and concise translation of their content and originality.

Infinitive constructions are a unique type of complexes with their structural, semantic and functional specificity in English and Ukrainian. They are a peculiar semantically and grammatically complex phenomenon. Their structural conciseness is accompanied by semantic capacity and syncretism, strong modal saturation and special expressiveness. The general issues of the infinitive and infinitive complexes have been researched in the works of I. Korunets, V. Karaban, L.S. Shevtsova [3] and I. Shkitska [8]. The issue of translation of Ukrainian infinitive complexes and sentences into English has been addressed by S.V. Yeriomenko [6]. Nevertheless, the problem of infinitive complexes of Ukrainian and English in the translation aspect is still one of the little-studied areas of linguistics. The necessity of developing a comparative grammar of Ukrainian and English as well as a thorough study of methods for translating infinitive sentences allows stating that our research is extremely relevant.

The object of the study is infinitive sentences. The subject of the research is the ways of translating infinitive sentences from Ukrainian into English.

The aim of this article is to study the methods and means of translating the infinitive sentences into English.

The material for the study includes infinitive sentences sampled from the original novels “Recreations” («Рекреації») and “The Moscoviad” («Московіада») by Yuri Andrukhovych and their translation into English by Mark Pavlyshyn and Vitaly Chernetsky, respectively.

Methodology/Methods. The present research has been performed within the anthropocentric linguistic paradigm. Anthropological linguistics is the provisional name of a branch of linguistic research that puts forward the ‘anthropological principle’ (language as part of a person) as its methodological basis and studies linguistic phenomena in the dyad ‘language – person’.

Linguistics, which studies human beings in language, is an integral approach to the analysis of text, which leads to the use in linguistic

research of data from various sciences involved in the study of the person, his/her external and internal world. The anthropocentric paradigm is a switch of interests of the researcher from objects of cognition to the subject, in other words, the person in the language and the language in the person are analyzed.

The correctly chosen method of research provides a reasonable result of the study. The following methods are used in the study: a) methods of paradigmatic analysis of syntactic phenomena; b) comparative analysis of structures in languages with different structure systems; c) methods of syntactic modeling; d) elements of transformational analysis; e) descriptive method.

In our research, we have also used the translational method. P. Newmark believes that there are two types of translation: communicative translation tries to give its readers an impression as close as possible to the one they could have felt from the original. Semantic translation tries to give the exact contextual meaning of the original as close as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow [3].

In addition to the singled-out translation methods, the transformational method is also used. The transformational method, which is the basis of the transformational translation model, aims to determine the adequacy and equivalence of the translation text based on the transformations used by the translator at different linguistic levels to realize the goal of translation, i.e., creating an adequate translation of a certain text or message of the original.

Infinitive sentences in our work are subdivided according to their communicative purpose into imperative, interrogative, declarative, and optative infinitive sentences.

Results and Discussion. Knowledge of grammatical synonyms, shades of meaning of different grammatical forms, register, stylistic coloring, frequency of use in different communicative situations, and the ability to choose a variant or a way to arrange the natural sounding utterance in the language that in a particular situation of communication are mandatory requirements for a professional translator.

The translation process involves the translator's ability to understand, interpret, penetrate into the content of the original message. The prerequisites of this process are knowledge about the participants in the translation process, extralinguistic knowledge, and the initial basis, the primary base on which the process of understanding is grounded and with which it begins, is the linguistic knowledge, in particular, the grammatical system of language. It should be noted that English syntactic analogues convey mainly two main components of the semantics of Ukrainian infinitive sentences: their modal meaning and their content

equivalents by means of special syntactic constructions characteristic of the English language. It should be mentioned that only a small number of Ukrainian infinitive sentences are rendered using English infinitive sentences proper, for example: «**Потрапити до Москви на цілих два роки! Потрапити до Москви, де, безсумнівно, нарешті помітять і вознесуть! Потрапити до Москви, аби лишитися в ній навіки! Бути в ній похованою (кремованою!). Потрапити до Москви, де генералів, секретарів, іноземців, патріотів, екстрасенсів – як гівна!**» [4, p. 3] – “**To get to Moscow for an entire two years! To get to Moscow where, doubtlessly, one will at last be noticed and elevated! To get to Moscow and to stay there forever! To be buried (cremated) there! To get to Moscow where there are shitloads of generals, secretaries, foreigners, patriots, ESP’s!**” [1, p. 5]

This situation occurs mainly if the infinitive sentence has no secondary members (it is unextended), for example: «**Заради цього варто було йти всіма пекельними колами засраних провінцій. Інтригувати. Дзвонити. Частувати. Спати з імпотентами**» [4, p. 3]. – “**For this sake alone it was worth it to go through all the circles of shitty-provincial hell. To intrigue. To make phone calls. To throw dinner parties. To sleep with impotents**” [1, p. 5].

Possibility, necessity, duty, demand, expediency, desirability, request are expressed by lexical and grammatical means in English. Modal verbs *must, shall, should not, ought, may, might, need, can, could, will, would, have to, to be, and dare* have an important role in the semantic evaluations of the expression of modality in English when translating Ukrainian infinitive sentences, which were used in the translation of 42% of all selected sentences, for example: “– **І рости, і діяти нам треба**” [5, p. 33]. – “**We must grow and we must act**” [2, p. 72].

The ways of translating Ukrainian infinitive sentences into English depend on the models, on the presence or absence of the pronoun component, on the meanings expressed by the infinitive constructions.

Declarative infinitive sentences with the modal meaning of possibility and impossibility of performing an action in the communicative function of evaluating possibility, frustration, annoyance are rendered into English using a two-member sentence, and the means of expressing modality include *can (cannot), could, shall, shall not*, for example: «...а вона благально дивиться на тебе, мовляв, кажи щось чи роби щось, **як мені витримати ці її благальні погляди, ну знайди якийсь вихід ...**» [5, p. 25] – “... and she’s giving you that imploring look that says say or do something, **how can I stand this pleading look of hers, well work something out ...**” [2, p. 58]

Infinitive sentences with structurally obligatory components – the verb «бути» (“to be”) and the dative case of the pronoun with the modal meaning of obligation, necessity and inevitability in the communicative function of advice, suggestions, wishes are usually translated into English with the help of two-member sentences with constructions of the future tense, for example: «... нехай навіть звучать промови їхні впереміш із віршами Єсеніна, нехай! – але ж тобі вже не бути ось тут, завтра, на цій землі!» [5, p. 24] – “... even if their speeches alternate with Esenin’s verses, even if all this!–you still won’t be here tomorrow on this earth!” [2, p. 58]

Infinitive sentences with negative pronouns *ніде, ніколи, ні з ким, нема чого, нема що, нема про що, нема де*, etc. with the modal meaning of impossibility and unnecessary action in English correspond to two-member sentences with the formal introductory subject there is (there are) + negative pronoun + infinitive structure, for example: «Кажуть, у Чортополі нема що їсти» [5, p. 9]. – “My family in Lviv packed this for they say **there’s nothing to eat in Chortopil**” [2, p. 32]

One of the characteristic features of the Ukrainian infinitive sentence is the use of the infinitive in combination with adverbs (*варто, приємно, тяжко, легко* etc.). Such infinitive sentences are translated in English translation by means of a two-member sentence with a formal subject it + adjective. This method of translating infinitive sentences is quite common in our factual material, e.g.: «– Нема сенсу, – знизав плечима Хомський. – Легше пересидіти ці пару годин. А потім підемо на ярмарок. Чи ще кудись» [5, p. 61]. – “There’s no point”, said Khomsky, shrugging his shoulders. “**It’s easier to sit out the couple of hours that remain**” [2, p. 118].

In the above examples we see the absence of the pronoun component in the sentence and its extension only by the object, which allowed the translator to resort to calquing the structure of the original sentence in translation.

The main way of rendering interrogative infinitive sentences with and without the interrogative word with the pronoun component in the form of the dative case with the modal connotation of the necessary action is the two-member sentence with the modal verbs *can, shall, should*, for example: «Покуримо вдвох. Тобі лишити?» [5, p. 59] – “We can both smoke this. **Shall I leave you some?**” [2, p. 116]

Interrogative sentences with the structure «навіщо» + infinitive with a modal connotation of necessity, requirement, expediency are translated into English using a one-member sentence with the construction *why + notional verb*, for example: «...я й не шукав такої нагоди, бо навіщо переконуватися в тому, в чому ти і так упевнений, отже,

тепер ми йдемо середньовіччям, поверхом нижче – дохристиянські часи, потім – мамонти ...» [5, p. 17] – “... I didn't try, **why check up on what you're certain about anyway**, so now we're walking through the Middle Ages, a floor below is the pre-Christian era, then the mammoths ...” [2, p. 2].

Interrogative infinitive sentences with particles *чи не, чи, хіба, невже*, which impart a connotation of doubt, hesitation, indecision, dislike, indignation, etc., are translated into English using the following constructions:

two-member personal sentences: «**Але невже йому так залежить на тому, щоб я їхала?**» [5, p. 4] – “**But does he really care so much whether I go?**” [2, p. 24].

two-member personal sentences with the predicate-verb in the subjunctive mood: «**Невже йому нецікаво їхати без мене?**» [5, p. 4] – “**It's not as though he'd be bored without me**” [2, p. 24].

The infinitive interrogative sentence, which makes up the Ukrainian colloquial formula, is translated by the English correspondence, a two-member sentence: «– **Вибач, як тебе звати?** – доброзичливо спитав Мартофляк» [5, p. 22]. – “Excuse me, **what's your name?**” Martofliak asked genially” [2, p. 55].

We observe the combination of the infinitive with modal lexemes «доводилось» and «можна». Such sentences are translated using English two-member sentences with or without a modal verb, e.g.: «– **А що, японські тасьми у вас теж можна придбати?** – склав зброю Немурич» [5, p. 44] – “What, **can you get Japanese tapes where you come from?**” capitulated Nemyrych” [2, p. 91].

In the above example, we observe the use of an indefinite-personal sentence with a generalized subject “you”.

Imperative infinitive sentences with the modal sense of obligation in the communicative function of an order, command, suggestion, advice, request are mostly conveyed into English by sentences with a predicate verb in the form of the imperative, e.g.: «– **Кинути в он ту бочку з голими дівчатами – хай витверезується, – пропонує Гриць**» [5, p. 30]. – “**Throw him into that barrel full of naked girls–let him sober up**”, suggests Hryts” [2, p. 68].

Infinitive sentences expressing an order are translated using imperative English sentences: «**Стоять і не двігаться!** – крикнув наркоман їм у спину, доводячи цілковиту Мартину неправоту» [5, p. 54] – “**Stop and don't move!**” shouted the junkie, proving Marta wrong” [2, p. 106].

Infinitive imperative sentences can express permission, for example: «**На цьому можете розходитись і продовжувати забави**» [5, p. 65]. – “**You may now fall out and continue amusing yourselves**” [2, p. 126].

The analysis of the translation proves that the translator uses grammatical transformations of sentence type replacement, part-of-speech replacement, lexical-grammatical transformation of paraphrasing.

Optative infinitive sentences with the meaning of desirability, expediency, and usefulness are conveyed in English by two-member sentences with lexemes that have the modal meaning “need”, “hope”, for example: «**А мені тільки б на другий берег перейти, от і все, чого прагну від цього світу**» [5, p. 39]. – “**All I need is to get to the opposite bank, that’s all I want in this world**” [2, p. 83]

There have also been recorded instances of the translation of optative sentences with the help of imperative sentences in English, e.g.: «**Якби мені відняти отих сім років, то я, може, й підтримала б цю гру з тобою – гру поглядів, очей, натяків, ти ж бо красунчик, певно, студентик...**» [5, p. 6] – “**Take these seven years away and maybe I’d play this game of looks and eyes and hints with you, because you’re a very pretty boy, likely a student ...**” [2, p. 26]

An infinitive sentence with the meaning of desirability in a compound sentence is rendered by transforming it into an object of a simple sentence, for example: «**Тим часом Білінкевич, котрий зажурено думав, як би йому реабілітувати себе в очах товариства, нарешті знайшов вихід: – Можна, я запрошу Петю до нашого столу?**» [5, p. 23] – “**Meanwhile Bilynkevych, who had anxiously been trying to think of ways to rehabilitate himself in front of everyone, finally had an idea**” [2, p. 55].

Consequently, in the translation of the above sentence, the translator resorts to paraphrasing (*в очах товариства – in front of everyone*) and type of sentence substitution.

Conclusions. The analysis of the translation of declarative sentences allows to assert that the ways of rendering Ukrainian infinitive sentences into English depend on the structural patterns, on the presence or absence of a pronoun component, on the meanings embodied by the infinitive constructions. A limited number of Ukrainian infinitive sentences are translated into English using proper infinitive sentences. Modal verbs play an important role in translating Ukrainian infinitive sentences including *must, shall, should not, ought, may, might, need, can, could, will, would, have to, to be, dare*. Infinitive sentences with structurally obligatory components – the verb «бути» and the dative case of the pronoun with the modal meaning of obligation, necessity and inevitability in the communicative function of advice, proposal, wish are mostly translated into English using two-member sentences with constructions of the future tense.

Infinitive sentences with negative pronouns *ніде, ніколи, ні з ким, нема чого, нема що, нема про що, нема де*, etc. with the modal meaning of impossibility and unnecessary action in English correspond to two-member sentences with the formal introductory subject *there is (there are)* + negative pronoun + infinitive structure. Infinitive sentences with adverbs (*варто, приємно, тяжко, легко* etc.) are translated into English by means of a two-member sentence with a formal subject *it* + adjective.

The main way of translating interrogative infinitive sentences with and without the interrogative word with the pronoun component in the form of the dative case with the modal connotation of the necessary action is the two-member sentence with the modal verbs *can, shall, should*. Interrogative sentences with the structure «*навіщо*» + infinitive with a modal connotation of necessity, requirement, expediency are translated into English using a one-member sentence with the construction *why* + notional verb.

Imperative infinitive sentences with the modal meaning of obligation in the communicative function of order, command, suggestion, advice, request are usually translated into English by sentences with a predicate verb in the form of the imperative. Optative infinitive sentences with the meaning of desirability, expediency and usefulness are translated into English by two-member sentences with the lexemes having the modal meaning “need”, “hope”.

In the process of rendering Ukrainian infinitive sentences in English, translators use translation transformations, the most common of which is grammatical transformation of sentence type replacement, as the original one-member sentence is replaced by the target two-member sentence. Other transformations include part-of-speech substitution, transposition, omission, addition, and paraphrasing. Thus, our study has demonstrated that the most frequent translation of Ukrainian infinitive sentences of all types is by means of an English two-member sentence with the use of modal words in the structure.

The investigation of the infinitive compared with other verbals in the English language as well as in translation into Ukrainian can be carried out as a further elaboration of our work.

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Метафоричні дієслівні композити в сучасній англійській мові

Metaphorical verb composites in modern English

Анотація. Запропоноване дослідження висвітлює особливості функціонування метафорично мотивованих дієслівних композитів в сучасній англійській мові. Актуальність вивчення проблем словоскладання обумовлена необхідністю розширити і посилити теоретичну і практичну базу для подальшого дослідження особливостей функціонування складних та складнопохідних лексичних одиниць, опису стилістичної диференціації метафоричних дієслівних композитних компонентів. Метою дослідження є визначення семантики метафоричних дієслівних композитів, виявлення їхнього стилістичного потенціалу та комунікативної релевантності. У цьому контексті особливої значущості набуває розгляд становлення особливостей дієслівних композитів; визначення семантики метафоричних дієслівних композитів; виявлення стилістичного потенціалу дієслівних структурно-складних номінантів та їх комунікативної релевантності. У межах розвідки композитні лексеми розглянуто з позицій функціонально-орієнтованої