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THE MAIN TYPES OF TRANSPOSITION OF THE IMPERATIVE IN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Introduction. At the present stage of the development of grammatical science, studies where grammatical units and categories are qualified on new conceptual bases, syntagmatic, paradigmatic, oppositional and other relations between them have been established, accentuated by transformations based on text in different parts of speech, variations, modification etc. have acquired special relevance [4;3].

Results of research. The main theoretical basis for the transposition was made by the Swiss linguist Sh. Bally, who was the first to stress on its potential in the field of syntactic research. Now, studies related to transposition on level of parts of speech in accordance with the principles of functional-category grammar are arousing particular interest.

The term 'transposition' is interpreted in a broad and narrow sense, in the broadest sense – this is any figurative usage of the language form, particular the transposition of grammons of the verb tense (f.e. the use of the present time instead of the past or the future), the method (f.e. functioning of the imperative mood in the meaning of the conditional), communicative types of the sentence (f.e. the use of the narrative sentence in the role of the imperative one) etc. This term is also used to indicate the metaphorical and other transformations of word meaning. In transposition it is prevailing to mark out three elements: the original forms (transposed), the transposition tool (transposer) and the result (transposite). In the restricted sense, transposition or functional transposition, indicates transition of the word from one part of speech to another or its function of another part of speech.

Traditionally, there are two degrees of this transposition: 1) incomplete or syntactic, where only the syntactic position of the original unit changes without changing its morphological affiliation to the appropriate part of speech; 2) complete or morphological, where the word of another part of speech is formed. Depending on the part of speech, in which the word transforms, it is allocated substantivation, verbalization, adjectivation, adverbialization etc. It is well-known, that verbal forms of method, besides their primary category function, can acquire secondary functions in their respective speech context-method and temporal ones. The most active in transpositional transitions are forms of imperative mood (imperative) [3;95].

According to O.I. Prymachok, the most controversial moment of individual concepts is the constant mixing of the forms and functions of the imperative and other verbal ways, failure to distinguish the temporal paradigm and functional-semantic categories of the imperative[4;210].

The functional-semantic periphery of the present method is its transposition into the scope of the imperative. The saturation value of the future with various modal-expressive shades creates the prerequisites for an active transposition of the future forms into the area of imperative mood, due to the fact, that subjectivity is an important component of the modal plan of the imperative. With the meaning of an inducement to action three forms are used: 1) the future of the perfect first personal plural:

“Tsia zvistka z vorozhoho tylu varta bilshoho, nizh usi badiori mantry na kshtalt <povernemo Krym za rik!> (p. 48, «Ukrainskyi tyzhden», № 43 (415), 30.10-05.11.15);

2) the future accomplished second person singular and plural: «Krasa nezminno z nastroyem. A ot iz znachushchym smyslom, zdavalosya b, ne zavzhdy. Ta ni zh bo: tak postiyno i nezminno. Lysh til'ky prydyvit'sya i pomirkuyte». («Zhurnalyst Ukrainy», №1, 2015, p. 20);

3) the future of the incomplete first of the plural: «Problema v tomu, shcho donedavna v nas uzahali kordon iz RF neoformlenyy buv. Navit' stovpchyky ne stoyaly, yaki mezhi derzhavy pokazyvaly b. Tak shcho oblashtuvannya kordonu – tryvala robota, ne na rik i ne na dva. Budemo pratsyuvaty.» – z optymizmom na proshchannya dodayut' viys'kovi.» («Ukrayins'kyy tyzhden'», № 11 (383) 20-26.03.2015, p. 34) [1;4].

The forms of the present simple tense acquire imperative meaning: a) the first person plural: «Nash perekhidnyi period» – tse koly vlada ne vstyhaie za vymohamy molodoi chastyny suspilstva, a suspilstvo, obtiazhene «sovietskym spadkom», ne hotove do bezkompromisnoi selektsii svoikh delehativ nahoru, adzhe bidnist yak vidomo, ne spryiaie svobodi vyboru. Otzhe, perekhodymo! Kudy?» («Ukrainskyi tyzhden'», №40 (412) 9.-15.10.2015, p.17);

b) the second person of the singular and plural: «Diialnist i ye zhyttia. Iz vikom, zrozumilo, vona pryhasaie. Trahediiia starosti same v tsomu. Ale vstavai i ydy.» («Zhurnalyst Ukrainy», № 1, 2015, s. 20); («Bilshe toho, moskal rozdaie nakazy: te roby, tudy idy. I sohodni Rosiia dytkuie nam, nezalezhnii, suverennii derzhavi, yaku vesty polityku.» (p.41, «Zhurnalyst Ukrainy», №2, 2015);

c) the third person of the singular and plural:

(Karpal:) – A teper vse, shcho zhyie, stelyt lizhka i liahaie. («Zhurnalist Ukrainy», №2, 2015, p. 21). The meaning of the present time of the imperative form convey with a tinge of the speaker's negative attitude towards the expressed actions or states [3:263].

For example: – «Azh zhyzhky, trusiatsia skakaty, A tut sydy, ochytsiamy morhai.» («Ekspres», 1-8 hrudnia, 2015, p. 21).

Imperative form, projecting into the sphere of the conditional mood and neutralizing the meanings of the imperativeness and the vocative gain meanings:

1. a) hypothetical, possible action, that has a tinge of suddenness under the appropriate accompanying circumstance: «My zh yoho bachyly u sudi. A tut , na tobi, nekhai by kryknuv khtos z natovpu v zali sudovykh zasidan.» («Hazeta po-ukrainsky», № 97, (1953) 02.12.2016, p. 4);

2. b) to soften the tone of the order or the expression of a request, wish, advice etc: «Chy ne pity b nam do ES?!» («Ekspres», № 92, (8979) 1-8.12.2016, p. 5).

3. c) to denotation of the action, that appears to be the only 'exit' from an unfavorable circumstance ('remains only') in this case: «Vykhodyt, shcho meni treba try misiatsi nichoho ne yisty, shchob kupyty drova. Bo subsydii tak i nema. A mozhe vzhe y ne dadut?! Khoch u kredyt drova kupui.» («Ekspres», №92 (8979) 1-8.12.2016, p. 11) [1:p.23].

There's also the so called 'optative noun' that part in transpositional transition. It is important to keep in mind that the imperative and optative are two different manifestations, of will expression. If the imperative means an expression of will directed towards someone about certain actions, then optative means an emotionally volitional manifestation of the speaker's need for realization of something. The optative use of the imperative is considered within the 'Syntactic incentive mood' which expresses the will. In these utterances the form *z/bez* used in combination with *b□(by)*: («Viktor Kosiachenko , literaturoznavec, satyryk i humoryst, peredaie z Chernivtsiv serdechne pobazhannia: «Budte , budte y znovu budte, bo ne mozhna Vam ne bud!» (p. 48, «Журналіст України», №2, 2015).

In this case, the imperative precedes its subject. This order is typical of all constructions expressing a desire that does not include the use of a conditional conjunction: «Zokrema, khotilosia b initsiiuvaty rozroblennia rehionalnykh proqram «Mala presa» (P. 6, «Журналіст України», №4 (395), 2015) [3;4].

So, the transpositional manifestation of the imperative forms causing the appearance of expressive shades and semantic connotations. It is established that the transpositional functioning of the imperative is closely connected with the situation of communication. Utterances with transposed verbal forms are characterized by a greater or lesser manifestation of the subjective modality, the appraisal of the speaker speaking to a particular event, the situation, the words of the interlocutor.

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LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN TRANSLATING LITERARY TEXTS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN

A significant contribution to the development of the typology of translation transformations was made by L.S. Barkhudarov. He defined them as "numerous and qualitatively diverse interlingual transformations that are carried out to achieve equivalence in translation contrary to the differences in the formal and semantic systems of the two languages"[1:81].

Depending on the nature of conversions, translation transformations are divided into: 1) lexical, 2) grammatical and 3) lexical and grammatical.