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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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КУРСОВА РОБОТА

З ПЕРЕКЛАДУ

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПЕРЕКЛАДУ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ МОДАЛЬНИХ ДІЄСЛІВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ТЕКСТІВ МАС-МЕДІЙНОГО ДИСКУРСУ)

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The theme of the paper is specific features of translation of English modal verbs into Ukrainian (on the basis of mass media discourse texts).

The purpose of the research is to investigate different ways of modal verbs translation from English into Ukrainian.

The object of the research is modern mass media discourse.

The subject of the paper is methods of translation of different types of modal verbs.

The choice of the given subject matter has been predetermined by the fact that translation of modal verbs is very important nowadays in many discourses and attracts many national and foreign linguists.

The topicality of the problem under investigation results from necessity to update the basic knowledge about modal verbs and peculiarities of their functioning and rendering from English into Ukrainian.

Scientific novelty is concluded in the comparison of two languages – English and Ukrainian which belong to different language families.

The theoretical value of the research is clear analysis of translation of modal verbs in mass media discourse. Such analysis is necessary for intensification of understanding the main points and the character of the process of translation of English modal verbs into Ukrainian.

The practical value of the research is that material and the results of the given course paper can serve the material for theoretical course of the theory of translation, for practical lessons in translation and current events.

The aim of the course paper presupposes solutions of the following tasks:

- to define the concept of "modality" in linguistic studies;
- to consider the function of modal verbs and specifics of translation;
- to review main properties of modern mass-media discourse texts translation;
- to consider specific features of rendering modal verbs;

- to analyze different types of transformations in translating modal verbs.

The theoretical base of the research is textbooks, manuals, scientific works and Internet sources which are devoted to investigation of modality and modal verbs.

The practical base is 50 sentences taken from mass media discourse texts.

Among the main **research methods** are: descriptive and structural methods, comparative and opposition methods, the method of complex analysis.

The paper consists of introduction, two chapters, conclusions, references and annex.

In the introduction we provide the ground to the theme choice, define the aim of the work, the task, the material, theoretical and practical value, the object and the subject of the research and show the topicality of the work.

The first chapter is dedicated to the theoretical investigation of modality, different classifications of modal verbs, their characteristic features, usage, peculiarities of their translation, as well as the main properties of modern mass-media discourse texts translation.

The second chapter is dedicated to practical investigation of modal verbs translation on the basis of 50 sentences with different types of modal verbs taken from mass media discourse.

In conclusions we discuss and generalize the main results achieved.

References include native and foreign scholars.

Annex contains 50 sentences with modal verbs taken from mass media discourse texts.

CHAPTER 1
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INVESTIGATING MODAL VERBS IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

1.1. Concept of "modality" in linguistic studies

Modality, which is one of the main categories that form a direct link between an utterance and extra-linguistic reality, is the object of constant and long-term interest of domestic and foreign linguists, whose works have developed key concepts that allow determining the semantic scope, functional grammatical status of this category and identify the main means of its expression in language. At the same time, the complexity and multifacetedness of the substantive nature of modality has given rise to many different classifications that often contradict each other.

Nowadays many linguists paid great attention to the category of modality. However, this question is among the most difficult and knotty problems in linguistics.

The problem of modality, modal verbs, modal words and conditionals has been studied by a number of native and foreign scholars such as Y. Chen [27], K. Fintel [33], R. Norquist, J. [37], Collins, M. Ehrman [31], F. Palmer [39], A. Sion [42], T. Stowell [43], P. Simon [41], I. Korunets [9], V. Karaban [4], T. Khonutova [34], H. Kuzenko [12], V. Tkachuk [23], O. Yanishin and M. Freynak [26], O. Pomazan [16], Yu. Pravdivtseva [17], V. Surzhikova [21] and others.

M. Endley suggests that "the simplest way to explain modality is to say that it has to do with the stance the speaker adopts toward some situation expressed in an utterance... Modality reflects the speaker's attitude toward the situation being described" [32: 15].

R. Norquist defines modality as a linguistic device that indicate the degree to which an observation is possible, probable, likely, certain, permitted, or prohibited. In English, these notions are most commonly expressed by modal auxiliaries, sometimes combined with not [37].

Y. Chen says that modality is a category that is closely associated with tense and aspect. Tense, rather obviously, is concerned with the time of the event, while

aspect is concerned with the nature of the event. Modality is concerned with the status of the proposition that describes the event. Modality differs from tense and aspect in that it does not refer directly to any characteristic of the event, but simply to the status of the proposition [27: 35-36].

In his research K. Fintel distinguishes different kinds of modal meaning:

1. Alethic modality, sometimes logical or metaphysical modality, concerns what is possible or necessary in the widest sense.

2. Epistemic modality concerns what is possible or necessary given what is known and what the available evidence is.

3. Deontic modality concerns what is possible, necessary, permissible, or obligatory, given a body of law or a set of moral principles or the like.

4. Bouletic modality, sometimes boulomaic modality, concerns what is possible or necessary, given a person's desires.

5. Circumstantial modality, sometimes dynamic modality, concerns what is possible or necessary, given a particular set of circumstances.

6. Teleological modality concerns what means are possible or necessary for achieving a particular goal.

In the descriptive literature on modality, there is taxonomic exuberance far beyond these basic distinctions [33].

According to T. Khonutova linguistic modality is expressed by a highly developed system of different means, such as:

1. Morphological categories of mood, e.g. *It is spring. I wish I were you. Stop it!,* of tense and phase, e.g. *If I lived in London I would speak English every day.*

2. Lexical-syntactic means – combinations of modal verbs (*may/might, can/could, must, should, will/would, ought to, have to*) with the infinitive, e.g. *Don't wait up for me because I might be late. If anything should happen I can take care of myself. The doorman must have been bribed*.

3. Lexical means – modal words (*maybe, perhaps, possibly, probably*), e.g. *Perhaps he has something on his conscience, and wants advice. I don't talk through my hat like maybe you think*; and other words (nouns, adjectives, verbs) of modal

semantics, which introduce subordinate clauses and act as predicators (*wish, it's time, possible, probable, chance, possibility*, etc.), e.g. *It's time we were moving. It's possible there might be large changes around here.*

4. Syntactic types of sentences and subordinate clauses (imperative sentences, clauses introduced by conjunctions *as if/as though,* conditional clauses, etc), e.g. *Take it easy! She really looks sometimes as if she isn't all there. If we all looked our real selves the world would be uninhabitable*.

5. Different combinations of the above-mentioned means.

6. Intonation, prosody [34: 395].

Since the phenomenon of modality is universal, I. Korunets proposes similar appropriate means of implementation both in English and in Ukrainian, namely:

1. phonological devices such as stress and intonation;

2. lexical-grammatical means, that is, purely modal verbs that have direct counterparts in both languages;

3. lexical means, which include modal words and expressions;

4. grammatical devices that find expression in the appropriate forms of the verb mood [9: 308].

We have seen then, that many of the features associated with modality are not marked morphologically, but lexically or syntactically, or both. In this case we have to deal with the mixed system of means expressing modality. Modality is a functional-semantic category, while mood is but one of the means, namely morphological, of expressing modality.

A. Sion defines categories of modality as the concepts of possibility or necessity, impossibility or unnecessity, contingency or incontingency, probability or improbability and their degrees – as well as presence or absence. He identified six main types of modality, five senses in which the various categories of modality may be understood. Within each type, all the categories occur, but with other meanings than in the other types. The categories have similar interrelationships and properties within each type. They are the next: extensional modality; temporal modality; tense and duration; natural modality: logical modality: ethical modality.

Besides A. Sion mentions that in the deepest sense, modality is concerned with the differing and varying levels of being; hence its central place in both ontology and epistemology. The study of modality could be called 'Tropology': it is a broad field [42: 395].

F. Palmer treats modality as a valid cross-language grammatical category that, along with tense and aspect, is notionally concerned with the event or situation that is reported by an utterance. However, he says that unlike tense and aspect which are categories associated with the nature of the event itself, modality is concerned with the status of the proposition that describes the event. He distinguishes two sorts of modality: propositional modality and event modality [39: 36].

The difficulty with the domain of modality is that there is broad agreement about some central members of the class, but disagreement about some of the candidates for inclusion.

To conclude it must be said that he category of modality is one of the most complicated linguistic categories which have various forms of its expression in the language. It has also a lot of various definitions and interpretations. This category is enough complicated and requires a further investigation.

1.2 The function of modal verbs and specifics of translation

The study of modality in linguistics is impossible without highlighting the problem of modal verbs. They are one of the most difficult sections of practical English grammar, due to the large number of exceptions. F. Palmer notes that modal verbs are also called modal auxiliaries, or modals. Modal verbs are sometimes called defective verbs, because they do not have all the functions of main verbs or auxiliary verbs. It should be also noted that modal verbs do not have the future tense form. The idea of the future is expressed by the present tense forms of modal verbs with the help of the context and adverbs of time referring to the future (with the exception of the modal verbs *"will, would"* which express the future) [39: 115-118].

Having analyzed formal features of modal verbs proposed by The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar [46] and P. Simon [41] we can generalize the following features of modal verbs:

1. Modal verbs can't be used without a main verb.

2. Modal verbs ever change their form.

3. Do not need do-support in negative and interrogative sentences: *Can he swim? He can't swim.* (Not *Does he can swim? He doesn't can swim);*

4. No non-finite forms: *to can/could, musting;*

5. Cannot be preceded by other auxiliaries: *He had could do it;*

6. No proper past tense, as the "past tense" forms do not normally refer to past time; however, *could, would, might* and *should* may be used to refer to past time:

7. Modal verbs have no infinitive, *-ing* or past participle forms and cannot be followed by other modal verbs.

According to the researches there are 9 modal verbs in English language: can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.

F. Palmer pays attention that only two modal verbs can form the past by changing their forms directly, underlines F. Palmer. They are *can – could* and *will – would* (only in some of their meanings). The pair *may – might* in the meaning "possibility" used to work in such way, but nowadays they are mostly used as two separate modal verbs. The pair *shall – should* with the future meaning can still work like that in British English, but in American English *will* is used for all persons in the future *(would* for the Future in the Past), and *shall, should* are mostly used as two separate modal verbs [39: 115-118].

According to P. Simon modality can also be represented by semi-modal verbs. The semi-modal verbs (or marginal modals) are: *dare, need, used to* and *ought to.* They behave similarly to modal verbs but also share some characteristics with main verbs:

1. *Dare: How dare he interrupt me?* (as a modal verb, the interrogative formed without do). *May didn't dare to look back* (as a main verb, followed by a to-infinitive and the negative formed with do).

2.   *Need: Need she makes so much noise?* (as a modal verb, the interrogative formed without do). *You needn't have been so awful* (as a modal verb, the perfect infinitive used to refer to past time).

3.   *Used to: They used to live in the small house* (unlike a modal verb, followed by a to-infinitive).

4.   *Ought to: Anny ought to know that by now* (unlike a modal verb, followed by a to-infinitive) [41].

P. Simon pays attention that besides modal verbs and semi-modal verbs, there are other expressions which can express modal meanings. Some of these are formed with the verb *to be*. For example: *be bound to, be about to, be likely to, be going to, be obliged to, be supposed to*. Other expressions that carry modal meanings are: *had better, have (got) to, would rather* [41].

Some modal verbs are synonyms and can be used instead of each other:

1.   The modals *can* and *could*, in their meanings expressing ability, can be replaced by *am/is/are able to* and *was/were able to*. Additional forms can thus be supplied: the infinitive *(to) be able to*, the subjunctive and (rarely) imperative *be able to*, and the participles *being able to* and *been able to.*

2.   The modals *may* and *might,* in their meanings expressing permission, can be replaced by *am/is/are allowed to* and *was/were allowed to*.

3.   The modal *must* in most meanings can be replaced by *have/has to*. This supplies the past and past participle form *had to*, and other forms *(to) have to, having to*.

4.   *Will* can be replaced by *am/is/are going to*. This can supply the past and other forms: *was/were going to, (to) be going to, being/been going to.*

5.   The modals *should* and *ought to* might be replaced by *am/is/are supposed to*, thus supplying the forms *was/were supposed to, (to) be supposed to, being/been supposed to* [44].

The meanings of modal verbs are extremely important for understanding how modal verbs work, says T. Stowell. This or that modal verb in one meaning can't form the past tense, in another meaning is used only with a negative, in still another

meaning can't form a question or, on the contrary, is used only in the form of a question, etc.

The meanings of modal verbs are created by the context and by the grammatical structures in which they are used. If the context is not clear enough, it may be difficult to understand in which meaning a modal verb is used [43: 622].

Having analyzed the works by A. Palacas [38], H. Kuzenko [12], V. Tkachuk [23], I. Korunets [9], O. Yanishin and M. Freynak [26], V. Karaban [4], O. Pomazan [16], Yu. Pravdivtseva [17] who highlight some of the more common definitions of the modal verbs in English as well as ways of its possible variants of translation, we can generalize the main peculiarities of modal verbs in such a way:

Modal verb and its equivalent	Ukrainian translation	Present	Past	Future	Meanings
Purely modal verbs (4) and their equivalents (2)					
can	*могти, вміти, бути в змозі, мати можливість / змогу, мати силу; не може бути, неймовірно, хіба*	can	could	---	ability, permission, possibility, request, suggestion; doubt, surprise, mistrust
to be able (to)		am/is/ are able (to)	was/ were able (to)	shall/ will be able (to)	
may	*могти, мати може бути, можливо, може / могла / міг / можуть*	may	might	---	possibility, probability, suggestion
to be allowed	*дозволити*	am/is/ are	was/ were	shall/ will be	permission

(to)		allowed (to)	allowed (to)	allowed (to)	
must	*мати, мусити, бути повинним, повинен, треба; потрібно, ймовірно, швидше за все*	must	---	---	deduction, necessity, obligation, prohibition
ought (to)	*слід, слід було б*	ought (to)	---	---	ideal behavior or occurrence or suggested obligation, moral duty
Equivalents of the verbs of obligation (must, ought, shall, should) - 2					
to have (to)	*змушений, доводиться, належить, бути вимушеним*	have/ has (to)	had (to)	shall/ will have (to)	obligation
to be (to)	*мусити, бути повинним (за планом)*	am/is/ are (to)	was/ were (to)	---	
Multifunctional verbs as modals (6)					
shall	*зобов'язаний, повинен (обо'вязково)*	---	---	shall	decision, future, offer, question, suggestion
should	*слід, слід було б, варто, треба було б*	should	---	---	advice, necessity, prediction, recommendation
will	*хотіти, бажати,*	---	---	will	decision, future,

	мати намір				intention, offer, prediction, promise, suggestion
would	хотілося б, бажати; ймовірно; бувало	---	would	---	conditional, habit, invitation, permission, preference, request, question, suggestion
need	потребувати, потрібно	need	---	---	necessity
dare	мати сміливість / нахабство, сміти, насмілюватися, насмілюватися, наважуватися, відважуватися	dare	dared	---	have the courage to do something; defy or challenge (someone) to do something

Besides, as English modality has wide means of expression, and therefore requires special approaches to its consideration from the point of view of semantics and the use of translation transformations. Knowing the semantic features of English modal verbs is of great importance for the translator, as their range is much wider than in Ukrainian. Ignoring, not knowing, or simplifying certain meanings of English modal verbs undoubtedly leads to inaccuracy, distortion of meanings, and inadequacy of the translation into Ukrainian. The determination of ways and means of translating English modal verbs into Ukrainian depends on their lexical and grammatical features, therefore, taking into account the complex nature of translation from the native language into a foreign language, one should focus not only on grammatical phenomena, without which one cannot talk about its adequacy, but also on lexical

meanings. When translating English modal verbs into Ukrainian, the translator must take into account the polyfunctionality of some modal verbs, which requires a much wider range of translation tools and implementation of translation transformations. According to V. Surzhikova the phenomenon of polyfunctionality of some modal verbs is explained by their complex origin and variety of use, which is expressed in their use as both modal and auxiliary verbs of various types [21: 1-7].

To conclude it must be said that the traditional views do not cover all the completeness of modality and modal verbs as a research problem. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the formal-grammatical features, structural characteristics and semantic peculiarities, but also to take into account the frequency of their usage as well as stylistic and functional features.

1.3   The main properties of modern mass-media discourse texts translation

The development of digital technologies and the process of creating a global communication infrastructure have led to a rapid growth in the amount of information transmitted and stored, as well as to an increase in the audience to which this information is distributed. And since the quantitative growth of the audience leads to the appearance of another trend: its linguistic, ethnic and cultural diversity, then, of course, the problem of translation and interpretation of messages intended for a certain audience becomes especially relevant. Mass-media discourse has been widely studied by such researches as T. Dijk [30], D. Machin and T. Leeuwen [36], A. Bryanska [3], O. Biletska [2], L. Sinna [20], I. Shumilina [25], D. Korytnik and S. Baranova [10], N. Berehovenko [1], I. Miroshnychenko [14], O. Kucherova [13], O. Suska [22].

Modern researchers speak of different variations of mass-media discourse, like journalistic language, news media language, newspaper language, broadcasting language, press discourse (or print media discourse), radio discourse, television discourse, Internet discourse (this discourse includes all electronic forms, mass media communication etc. Taking into account the main functions of mass media in society,

O. Kucherova mentions the following functions of media discourse: informative, socializing, "agenda" setting, political functions, the function of influencing the mind, entertainment and manipulative function [13, p. 9].

According to A. Bryanska, among the additional functions of modern mass media discourse are: propaganda, popularization, education, organization, analysis and criticism, hedonism. She also suggests to add a phatic function. The phatic function, according to the scholar, is the establishment of contact between the publisher and the audience, drawing attention to oneself, "preparing" the potential interlocutor to perceive information [3: 15-19].

As O. Biletska mentions, the language of mass media is the entire body of texts produced and distributed by mass media; is a stable intralingual system characterized by a certain set of linguistic and stylistic properties and features; is a special symbolic system of a mixed type with a certain ratio of verbal and audiovisual components, specific for each type of the media: print, radio, television, Internet. An informational news text as an object of translation is a self-sufficient linguistic product expressed in written or oral form, which is characterized by a certain structural organization, content (theme), a situationally determined communicative attitude, which is correlated with one of the styles and/or genres of artistic or non-fiction literature. The equivalence of the content of two mass media texts in different languages implies the identity or fairly close similarity of all or some of the meaning elements that make up the content of these texts. Based on this, the process of translation of informative news texts is presented as the selection of meaning elements in the original text and the selection of units containing the same meaning elements in the translation language. The specific strategy of the translator and the different techniques used by him in the process of translating information and news texts largely depend on the ratio of the original language and the language of translation, as well as the nature of the translation task being solved. Therefore, when translating informational news texts that reflect intercultural communication, it is necessary to take into account not only all factors of translation modeling, but also

linguistic stylistic and linguo-cultural features of the language of translation as a reflection of the cultural picture of the world [2: 638-642].

In her research, N. Berehovenko believes that a characteristic feature of an equivalent translation of such texts is a successful combination of the main idea together with the expressive means that were used. Adequate translation of any mass media text has the goal of accurately conveying not only the factual and purely informative content of the text, but also its communicative and functional orientation by means of another language. A comprehensive study of language translation problems in mass media texts is one of the main tasks of modern linguists. Firstly, to define a specific translation method, which consists in "replacing the unknown with the known, the unfamiliar with the familiar", and secondly, to indicate the way to achieve equality of communicative effect in the original text (OT) and the translated text (TT). In this case, the term "adaptation" is understood as the adaptation of the text by means of defined procedures to the most adequate, "sufficiently corresponding, coinciding, identical" perception by the reader of another culture. It is in this second, broader meaning the term "adaptation" is used regularly, predicting the necessity of adaptation of the OT, as a fragment of the reflection of objective and social activity, to the socio-cultural conditions of the social reality of the people for whom the translator performs the translation. Such adaptation, which was called socio-cultural, determines the strategy of restructuring the utterance, aimed at achieving complex equivalence of OT and TT during translation [1: 334-337].

L. Sinna believes that when translating mass media texts, translators first of all should pay attention to the transfer of the pragmatic potential of the original, as it causes significant difficulties during translation [20: 312]. Pragmatics is an important branch of linguistics in the English language. It helps us look beyond the literal meaning of words and utterances and allows us to focus on how meaning is constructed in specific contexts. When we communicate with other people, there is a constant negotiation of meaning between the listener and the speaker. Pragmatics looks at this negotiation and aims to understand what people mean when they communicate with each other [40].

In the linguistic literature, the pragmatic aspect is considered from different points of view. According to one of them, there is a demand for pragmatic translation adaptation in order to ensure the equality of the communicative effect in the original and the translation. Therefore, when translating the original text, the translated text is transferred to a foreign reader taking into account pragmatic relations; at the same time, a pragmatic adaptation of this text takes place – introduction of certain amendments to the socio-cultural, lexicological and other differences between the recipients of the original and translated text [24: 1].

In particular, it is connected with the translation of facts and events related to the culture of a particular people, various traditions and customs, political system, national specificity. The texts of the mass media discourse are often aimed at a large audience and are made to convince this audience to do something, perform, change their opinion, etc. Achieving the preservation of this goal is the main task of the translator and requires taking into account certain features and functions in the translation process. To achieve equivalence between the original language and the translation language, one should resort to various translation transformations that fully preserve the pragmatics of the discourse in the language of translation [20: 312].

So, any statement is created with the aim of obtaining a certain communicative effect, therefore the pragmatic potential is the most important part of the content of the statement. Therefore, in the text translation plays an important role in its pragmatics, so the translator needs to take care of achieving the desired effect on the receptor depending on the purpose of the translation, either by reproducing the pragmatic potential of the original or by modifying it. That is why the study of pragmatic aspects of translation is one of the central tasks of translation theory and is a promising direction of research.

CHAPTER 2
SPECIFIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATING MODAL VERBS IN MODERN MASS-MEDIA DISCOURCE

2.1 Ways of rendering modal verbs

Translational transformations constitute a significant part of interlingual transformations of the original text into the translated text. Nowadays the modern development of translation studies requires more active lexical and grammatical studies, despite the fact that most methods and types of translation techniques have been widely researched in the works of both domestic and foreign schoolars. Translation transformations have been widely studied by I. Korunets [9], V. Karaban [4], A. Kovalenko [6], V. Koptilov [8], I. Synyagovska [19], O. Kyrychenko [5], A. Kovalenko [6], V. Kozubska [7], V. Koptilov [8], A. Krasulya [11], V. Rushchyts [18] and others.

The term "transformation" in translation studies is used to show the relationship between the source and target language expressions, the substitution in the process of translation of one form of expression by another, a substitution that we figuratively call conversion or transformation. Thus, the translation transformations are essentially inter-lingual operations of meaning "re-expression" [35: 447].

According to the definition of I. Sinyagovska, transformation is the basis of most translation methods, which consists in changing the formal (lexical or grammatical transformations) or semantic (semantic transformations) components of the source text while preserving the information intended for rendering [19].

Having analyzed the above-mentioned literature on the theory and practice of translation, we can define translation transformation as a complex translation technique, which is used in the absence of the possibility of translation according to interlingual parallels in cases where such parallels are not available, with the aim of conveying the communicative effect and (to the extent possible) the original content, and if there are cross-language parallels, it is used to adapt the created translation text to the linguistic and communicative competence of the new addressee.

As A. Kovalenko points out, there are many factors that make it necessary to use translation substitutions, and the most important of them are the following:

1. the presence of various features of the subject, phenomenon, concept in the language of the original and translation;

2. difference in the meaning of the word;

3. the nature of the semantic context and peculiarities of word conjugation [6: 198].

In modern linguistics, regardless of the difference in the understanding of the concept of "transformation" among many researchers, they all agree that only with a combination of subjective and objective factors can an equivalent and adequate translation be achieved. Today there are many classifications of translation transformations proposed by various researchers. The division of translation transformations into separate types, like any other classification, can be done on different grounds.

2.2 Grammatical transformations in translating modal verbs

Grammatical transformation is first of all a change of the structure of the sentence and different replacements – in both syntactic and morphological order. Grammatical transformations are stipulated by different reasons – both grammatical and lexical character, although a basic role is played by grammatical factors, id est differences in the structure of languages.

In the process of translation of modal verbs, we have defined the following types of grammatical transformations:

Word-for-word translation is a translation that follows closely the form of the source language. It is such translation in which the syntactic structure of original text turns into the absolutely analogical structure of the language of translation.

Examples:

*1. The inner ear is home to some of the most delicate bones in the body, and damage to the eardrum or middle ear **can cause** hearing loss and deafness in a range of ways* (**Medical News Today)** */ У внутрішньому вусі розташовані одні з*

*найделікатніших кісток тіла, і пошкодження барабанної перетинки або середнього вуха **може викликати** втрату слуху та глухоту різними способами.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *cause* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *викликати → може викликати.*

2. *Canadians **should not expect** a drop in price for single-family homes near urban centres in 2024, Haw told CTVNews.ca in a phone interview* **(CTVNews***)* / *В телефонному інтерв'ю CTVNews.ca Хоу зазначив, що у 2024 році канадцям **не варто очікувати** падіння цін на односімейні будинки поблизу міських центрів.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* in the negative form *(should not)* and the verb in the indefinite form *expect* is used. In the English sentence it expresses advice. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *не варто* and the impersonal form of the verb *очікувати → не варто очікувати.*

3. *Donald Trump **must pay** an additional US$83.3 million to E. Jean Carroll in defamation case, jury says* **(CTVnews***)* / *Присяжні зазначають, що Дональд Трамп **має виплатити** додаткові 83,3 мільйона доларів Е. Джин Керролл у справі про наклеп.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *must* and the verb in the indefinite form *pay* is used. In the English sentence it expresses obligation. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the predicate *має* and the impersonal form of the verb *виплатити → має виплатити.*

4. *The award, coupled with a US$5 million sexual assault and defamation verdict last year from another jury in a case brought by Carroll, raised to US$88.3 million what Trump **must pay** her* **(CTVnews***)* / *Винагорода у поєднанні з минулорічним вердиктом про сексуальне насильство та наклеп у розмірі 5 мільйонів доларів США від іншого журі у справі, порушеній Керроллом,*

*збільшила суму, яку Трамп **повинен** їй **заплатити**, до 88,3 мільйонів доларів США.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *must* and the verb in the indefinite form *pay* is used. In the English sentence it expresses obligation. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинен* and the impersonal form of the verb *заплатит → повинен ... заплатити.*

5. *He later expressed regret for not attending and insisted on testifying in the second trial, though the judge limited what he **could say** (CTVnews) / Пізніше він висловив жаль, що не з'явився, і наполягав на тому, щоб свідчити в другому судовому засіданні, хоча суддя обмежив те, що він **міг сказати**.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *say* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *міг* and the impersonal form of the verb *міг сказати → міг сказати.*

6. *Of course, it requires very specific conditions, he says, but "it **didn't need to be evolved** over billions of years" (NPR) / Він відзначив, що звичайно, для цього потрібні дуже специфічні умови, але «це **не потрібно було розвивати** протягом мільярдів років».*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *need* in the negative form *(didn't need)* and the verb in the passive infinitive *to be evolved* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *не потрібно* and the impersonal passive form *було розвивати → не потрібно було розвивати.*

7. *At the same time, however, if the trial **is to be** a credible test, it **cannot take place** among the most innovative people in the corporation (Harward business review) / Однак, якщо у той же час, випробування **має бути** надійним тестом, воно не **може відбуватися** серед найбільш інноваційних людей у корпорації.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *to be (*in the present simple *is)* and the verb in the indefinite form *to be* is used. In the English sentence it expresses obligation. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the predicate *має* and the impersonal form of the verb *бути* → *має бути.*

In this example we can also observe the combination of the modal verb *can* (in the negative form *cannot*) and the verb in the indefinite form *take place*. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *не може* also in the negative form and the impersonal form of the verb *відбуватися*→ *не може відбуватися.*

8.   *In this way, we come to understand what motivated Anthony to "**dare to vote**" and then use her trial as a way to promote the cause of woman suffrage to a skeptical audience across the United States* **(LPBR)** */ Таким чином ми розуміємо, що спонукало Ентоні «**наважитися проголосувати**», а потім використати судовий процес як спосіб популяризувати справу жіночого виборчого права серед скептично налаштованої аудиторії в Сполучених Штатах.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *dare* and the verb in the infinitive *to vote*. In the English sentence it expresses courage. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *наважитися* and the impersonal form of the verb *проголосувати* → *наважитися проголосувати.*

9.   *This degree of immediacy **may be** unusual, but managers can almost always get some information from potential users that will improve product design* **(Harward business review)** */ Такий ступінь безпосередності **може бути** незвичайним, але менеджери майже завжди можуть отримати деяку інформацію від потенційних користувачів, яка покращить дизайн продукту.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *may* and the verb in the indefinite form *be* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word

combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *бути → може бути*.

*10. Do you **dare to imagine** a future where the greatest football player is now Chinese?* **(WK)** */ Чи Ви **насмілитесь уявити** майбутнє, де найкращим футболістом тепер буде китаєць?*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *dare* and the the infinitive *to imagine*. In the English sentence it expresses courage. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *насмілитесь* and the impersonal form of the verb *уявити → насмілитесь уявити*.

*11. Before you implement new tech in your organization, you **need to know** what kinds of solutions are available and what they **can offer** you* **(Unboxed)** */ Перш ніж впроваджувати нову технологію у своїй організації, вам **потрібно знати**, які рішення доступні та що вони **можуть запропонувати** вам.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *need* in the negative form *(didn't need)* and the infinitive *to know* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *потрібно* and the impersonal form of the verb *потрібно знати → потрібно знати*.

In this example we can also observe the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *offer*. In the English sentence it expresses request. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *можуть* and the impersonal form of the verb *запропонувати → можуть запропонувати*.

Addition is a device intended for the compensation of structural elements implicitly present in the source text or paradigm forms missing in the target language. Sometimes semantic units available or implied in the deep structure drop out when transformed into the surface structure. These semantic units should be deduced from the deep structure and added in the process of translation.

Examples:

*12.	He envisioned machines that **could choose** from basic robot parts to produce copies of themselves, explains Sam Kriegman, a postdoctoral fellow at the Wyss Institute and the lead author of the paper* **(NPR)** / *Він уявляв собі машини, які **могли б вибирати** з базових частин роботів для створення своїх копій, пояснює Сем Крігман, докторант Інституту Вісса та провідний автор статті.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *choose.* In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *могли,* additional particle *б* and the impersonal form of the verb *вибирати → могли б вибирати.*

*13.	So the team used an artificial intelligence-driven computer simulation to see how they **might manipulate** the xenobots into shapes that would be even better at piling things up* **(NPR)** / *Тож команда використала комп'ютерну симуляцію на основі штучного інтелекту, щоб побачити, як вони **могли б маніпулювати** ксеноботами у форми, які були б ще кращими у збиранні речей.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *might (*past form of *may)* and the verb in the indefinite form *manipulate*. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *могли,* additional particle *б* and the impersonal form of the verb *маніпулювати → могли б маніпулювати.*

*14.	This move aims to make hearing aids more widely available to people who **could not** otherwise **afford** them* **(Medical News Today)** / *Цей крок має на меті зробити слухові апарати більш доступними для людей, які інакше **не змогли б** собі їх **дозволити**.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* in the negative form*)* and the verb in the indefinite form *afford*. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb in the negative form *не змогли,* additional particle *б* and the impersonal form of the verb *дозволити → не змогли б … дозволити.*

Omission is opposite to ***addition***. It means that translator omits superfluous elements. They are elements denoting the meaning which is already expressed in the text. ***Omission*** is a reduction of the elements of the source text considered redundant from the viewpoint of the target language structural patterns and stylistics. We also omit words that are not necessary for understanding or expressing a certain colouring.

Examples:

*15. It is easy for managers to forget that benefits buried in the system, which they **can see** because of their position, **may be** totally invisible to the operators ...* **(Harward business review)** / *Менеджерам легко забути, що переваги, приховані в системі, які вони **бачать** через свою посаду, **можуть бути** абсолютно непомітними для операторів ...*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *see* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the Ukrainian corresponding verb *бачать*.

In this example we can also observe the combination of the modal verb *may* and the verb in the indefinite form *be*. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *можуть* and the impersonal form of the verb *бути* → *можуть бути*.

*16. People who are profoundly deaf **can hear** nothing at all and can find themselves totally reliant on lip-reading or sign language* **(Medical News Today)** / *Люди з глибокою глухотою взагалі нічого **не чують** і можуть виявитися повністю залежними від читання з губ або мови жестів.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *hear*. In the English sentence it expresses ability. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the Ukrainian corresponding verb *не чують* in the negative form.

*17. Hearing **can** often **deteriorate** with age, but the risk can be reduced by taking the correct preventive measure early on* **(Medical News Today)** */ Слух часто **погіршується** з віком, але ризик можна зменшити, якщо вжити правильних профілактичних заходів на ранній стадії.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *deteriorate*. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the Ukrainian corresponding verb *погіршується*.

*18. It is hard to predict whether this trend **could continue** into 2024* **(CTVNews)** */ Важко передбачити, чи **збережеться** ця тенденція в 2024 році.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *continue*. In the English sentence it expresses prediction. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the Ukrainian corresponding verb *збережеться*.

*19. Send a questionnaire to employees about the tech they currently use and what **would make** their job easier* **(Spiceworks)** */ Надішліть анкету співробітникам про технології, якими вони зараз користуються, і про те, що **полегшило б** їх роботу.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *would* and the verb in the indefinite form *make*. In the English sentence it expresses suggestion. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the impersonal form of the verb with particle *полегшило б*.

*20. Another way organizations **can learn** about new innovations in their field is by hiring consultants, like Unboxed Training & Technology, who specialize in a particular area of technology* **(Unboxed)** */ Іншим способом організації **дізнатися** про нові інновації у своїй галузі є найм консультантів, як-от Unboxed Training & Technology, які спеціалізуються на певній галузі технологій.*

In this example we can observe the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *learn*. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. In the process of translation of this word combination the modal verb has been omitted and the second verb is rendered by the impersonal form of the verb *дізнатися*.

Transposition may be defined as a change in the order of linguistic elements: words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Their order in the target language text may not correspond to that in the source language text. This change of order is necessary to preserve fully the content of the utterance while observing the norms of the target language.

Examples:

*21. However, some measures **can be taken** to reduce the risk of losing some of your sense of hearing* (**Medical News Today**) */ Однак **можна вжити** певних заходів, щоб зменшити ризик часткової втрати слуху.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the passive indefinite form *be taken* is used. In the English sentence it expresses suggestion. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *можна* and the impersonal form of the verb *вжити → можна вжити*. In the Ukrainian translation the modal verb has been transposed from its initial position to the beginning of the sentence.

*22. Also known as speechreading, lip reading is a method for understanding spoken language by watching the speaker's lip, facial and tongue movements, as well as extrapolating from the data provided by the context and any residual hearing the patient **might have** (**Medical News Today**) / Також відоме як читання мовлення, читання з губ – це метод розуміння розмовної мови шляхом спостереження за рухами губ, обличчя та язика мовця, а також екстраполяції даних, отриманих контекстом, і будь-якого залишкового слуху, який **може мати** пацієнт.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *might (*past form of *may)* and the verb in the indefinite form *have* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination

of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *мати* → *може мати*. In the Ukrainian translation the modal verb has been transposed from its initial position: *the patient might have* → *може мати пацієнт*.

23. *How, then,* **can** *an implementation manager* **foster** *general acceptance of an innovation from such a range of constituencies?* **(Harward business review)** / *Як тоді менеджер із впровадження* **може сприяти** *загальному сприйняттю інновації в такому діапазоні зацікавлених сторін?*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the passive indefinite form *be faster* is used. In the English sentence it expresses doubt. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *сприяти* → *може сприяти*. In the Ukrainian translation the modal verb has been transposed from its initial position to the beginning of the sentence.

24. *Dong Hao, creative director at W+K Shanghai, asks, "Why* **can't** *China* **be** *great?"* **(WK)** / *Донг Хао, креативний директор W+K Shanghai, запитує: «Чому Китай* **не може бути** *великим?»*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can (*in the negative form *can't)* and the indefinite form *be* is used. In the English sentence it expresses request. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *не може* and the impersonal form of the verb *бути* → *не може бути*. In the Ukrainian translation the modal verb has been transposed from its initial position to the middle of the sentence.

25. *What All Business Owners* **ought to know** *About Getting a Return on Their Investment* **(Linkedin)** / *Що* **повинні знати** *всі власники бізнесу про отримання прибутку від своїх інвестицій.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *ought* and the infinitive *to know* is used. In the English sentence it expresses duty. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинні* and the impersonal form of the verb *знати* → *повинні знати*. In the Ukrainian

translation the modal verb has been transposed from the middle of the sentence to the beginning of the sentence.

Replacement is any change in the target text at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels of the language when the elements of the certain source paradigms are replaced by different elements of target paradigms. This transformation can be applied to the words of almost all parts of speech, but most often it occurs in such parts of speech as noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

Examples:

*26. But are the inflated prices here to stay, or **could** 2024 **bring** some reprieve?* **(CTVNews***) / Але чи залишаться завищені ціни, чи 2024 рік **зможе принести** відстрочку?*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *bring* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *зможе* in the future form and the impersonal form of the verb *принести → зможе принести*. In the Ukrainian translation the modal verb has been transposed from its initial position: *could 2024 bring some reprieve → 2024 рік зможе принести відстрочку* and past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

*27. Speech therapy **could prove** highly useful in these cases* **(Medical News Today)** */ Логопедія **може виявитися** дуже корисною в цих випадках.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the indefinite form *prove* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *виявитися → може виявитися*. In the Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form, so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

*28. The researchers hope that one day these xenobots — described by the same team in a paper published nearly two years ago — **could be programmed** to perform useful functions such as finding cancer cells in the human body or trapping*

harmful microplastics in the ocean **(NPR)** */ Дослідники сподіваються, що одного разу цих ксеноботів, описаних тією самою командою у статті, опублікованій майже два роки тому, **можна буде запрограмувати** на виконання корисних функцій, таких як пошук ракових клітин в організмі людини або захоплення шкідливого мікропластику в океані.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the passive indefinite form *be programmed* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *можна* and the passive form of the verb *буде запрограмувати → можна буде запрограмувати*. In Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

29. *They found it **was able to find** tiny stem cells in a petri dish, gather hundreds of them inside its mouth, and a few days later the bundle of cells became new xenobots* **(CNN)** */ Вони виявили, що він **здатний знаходити** крихітні стовбурові клітини в чашці Петрі, збирати їх сотнями у роті, а через кілька днів пучок клітин перетворювався на нових ксеноботів.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *be able (*in the form of past simple singular *was able)* and the infinitive *to find* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the adjective *здатний* and the impersonal form of the verb *знаходити → здатний знаходити*. In the Ukrainian translation modal verb has been replaced by adjective so we can observe the replacement of parts of speech.

30. *As a result, there's virtually no chance they **could escape** the lab and begin reproducing on their own* **(NPR)** */ У результаті практично немає шансів, що вони **зможуть втекти** з лабораторії та почати розмножуватися самостійно.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *escape* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *зможуть* and the impersonal form of the verb *втекти →*

зможуть втекти. In the Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

31. *Not only are employees inundated with notifications while working, but the fear that automation and artificial intelligence **could replace** them has caused some to feel threatened* **(Unboxed)** / *Співробітників не тільки завалили сповіщеннями під час роботи, але й побоюваннями, що автоматизація та штучний інтелект **зможуть замінити** їх, і все це викликало у деяких відчуття загрози.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *replace* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *зможуть* and the impersonal form of the verb *замінити → зможуть замінити.* In the Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

32. *Make sure employees have the skills they **need to use** the technology effectively* **(Unboxed)** / *Переконайтеся, що працівники мають навички, **необхідні для** ефективного **використання** технології.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *need* in the present simple form and the infinitive *to use* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of adjective *необхідні* and noun *використання → необхідні для використання.* In the Ukrainian translation modal verb has been replaced by adjective so we can observe the replacement of parts of speech.

33. *Regular Sport Activity **is able to reduce** the Level of Genomic Damage* **(NIH)** / *Регулярні заняття спортом **здатні знизити** рівень пошкодження генома.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *be able (*in the form of present simple singular *is able)* and the infinitive *to reduce* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of adjective *здатні* and the impersonal form of the verb

знизити → здатні знизити. In the Ukrainian translation modal verb has been replaced by adjective so we can observe the replacement of parts of speech.

*34. Another thing to watch for: Haw said she believes more newly built condos that were previously bought as investor properties **could come** onto the market in early 2024 because of a lack of return on investment* **(CTVNews)** */ Інша річ, на яку варто звернути увагу: Хоу сказала, що вважає, що на початку 2024 року на ринку **зможе з'явитися** більше новозбудованих квартир, які раніше були придбані як нерухомість інвесторів, через відсутність прибутку від інвестицій.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *come* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *зможе* and the impersonal form of the verb *з'явитися → зможе з'явитися.* In the Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

*35. The front lines have hardly moved in the last few months but **could** the course of the war **change** in 2024?* **(BBC)** */ Лінія фронту майже не рухалася за останні кілька місяців, але чи **зможе** хід війни **змінитися** у 2024 році?*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* and the verb in the indefinite form *change* is used. In the English sentence it expresses request. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *зможе* and the impersonal form of the verb *змінитися → зможе ... змінитися.* In the Ukrainian translation past form has been replaced by future form so we can observe the replacement of tenses.

2.3 Lexical-grammatical and lexical-semantical transformations in translating modal verbs

Grammatical transformations can occur not only in "pure" form. In the process of translation, they can be combined with other transformations. Thus, in our classification appears new category – the lexical-grammatical transformation. We can

define them as cross-linguistic transformations that deal with both lexical and grammatical units of the source text at the same time, they are interlevel, where a full-fledged transition from lexical to grammatical units of the language takes place and vice versa.

In the process of translation of modal verbs, we have defined the following types of lexical-grammatical transformations:

Descriptive way of translation or self-explanatory translation is the use of a description to translate a word or a phrase in the source by characterizing it instead of translating it directly.

Examples:

*36. By sending a questionnaire straight to employees' inboxes, you **can** quickly **collect** valuable feedback on what software **would benefit** them most* **(Spiceworks)** */ Надіславши анкету безпосередньо на скриньку вхідних повідомлень співробітників, ви **матимете можливість** швидко отримати цінні відгуки про те, яке програмне забезпечення **могло б принести** їм найбільшу користь.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* and the verb in the indefinite form *collect* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. In this word combination modal verb is rendered into Ukrainian descriptively *матимете можливість* and the second verb – by impersonal form of the verb *отримати* → *матимете можливість … отримати.*

In this example we can also observe the combination of the modal verb *would* and the verb in the indefinite form *benefit*. In the English sentence it expresses suggestion. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *могло,* additional particle *б* and the impersonal form of the verb *принести* → *могло б принести.*

*37. "We just want to **be able to negotiate** fairly, on a commercial basis, for the value of our content," Deegan said in an interview with CBC News Network* **(CBCnews)** */ «Ми просто хочемо **мати можливість вести чесні переговори** на*

комерційній основі щодо вартості нашого контенту», — сказав Діган в інтерв'ю CBC News Network.

In this example the combination of the modal verb *be able* and the verb in the infinitive form *to negotiate* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian descriptively *мати можливість вести чесні переговори.*

Antonymic translation – is observed when a source language word is translated by its target language antonym which as a rule brings about changes in the grammatical structure of a sentence, namely an affirmative sentence often becomes negative and vice versa a negative sentence may turn into an affirmative one.

Examples:

*38. Nothing **can prevent** the hearing problems that occur from birth or hearing impairments due to illnesses or accidents* **(Medical News Today)** / *Ніщо **не може запобігти** проблемам зі слухом, які виникають від народження, або порушенням слуху внаслідок хвороб чи нещасних випадків.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* in positive form and the verb in the indefinite form *prevent* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb but in the negative form *не може* and the impersonal form of the verb *запобігти* → *не може запобігти.* So here we can observe the replacement of positive form by negative form.

*39. "While Donald Trump **may not care** about the law, while he certainly doesn't care about the truth, he does care about money," the lawyer said* **(CTVnews)** / *«Хоча Дональду Трампу **може бути байдуже** на закон, хоча він точно не дбає про правду, він дбає про гроші», – сказав адвокат.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *may* in negative form and the verb in the indefinite form *care* is used. In the English sentence it expresses probability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb but in the positive form *може бути* and the

adverb *байдуже → може бути байдуже.* So here we can observe the replacement of negative form by positive form.

40. *No one in the user organization had prepared the way for the innovation, so there was no one to whom developers **could hand** it **off*** **(Harward business review)** / *Ніхто в організації користувачів не підготував шлях для інновації, тому розробники **не могли** її комусь **передати**.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *could (*past form of *can)* in positive form and the verb in the indefinite form *hand* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb but in the negative form *не могли* and the impersonal form of the verb *передати → не могли ... передати.* So here we can observe the replacement of positive form by negative form.

41. *Someone whose technical skills are so superior that followers **can have** no hope of emulation **may fall** too far outside the norms of a group to be a real opinion leader* **(Harward business review)** / *Хтось, чиї технічні навички настільки вищі, що послідовники **не можуть мати** жодної надії на наслідування, **може вийти** за межі норм групи, щоб бути справжнім лідером думок.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *can* in positive form and the verb in the indefinite form *have* is used. In the English sentence it expresses ability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb but in the negative form *не можуть* and the impersonal form of the verb *мати → не можуть мати.* So here we can observe the replacement of positive form by negative form.

In this example the combination of the modal verb *may* and the verb in the indefinite form *fall* is used. In the English sentence it expresses possibility. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *може* and the impersonal form of the verb *може вийти → може вийти.*

*42. I realize my splendid suggestion to return it to France, which it **ought** never **to have left** in the first place, opens up a can of artistic worms* (**The Washington Post**) / *Я розумію, що моя чудова пропозиція повернути його до Франції, яку він взагалі **не повинен був покидати**, відкриває банку мистецьких черв'яків.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *ought* in positive form and the present perfect infinitive *to have left* is used. In the English sentence it expresses duty. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state but in the negative form *не повинен* and the impersonal passive form of the verb *був покидати* → *не повинен був покидати*. So here we can observe the replacement of positive form by negative form.

*43. If there is no echo, the baby **might not** necessarily **have** a hearing problem, but doctors will need to carry out further tests to make sure and to find out why* (**Medical News Today**) / *Якщо ехосигналу немає, можливо, дитина **не** обов'язково **має** проблеми зі слухом, але лікарям потрібно буде провести додаткові тести, щоб переконатися та з'ясувати причину.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *might* in the negative form *(*past form of *may*) and the indefinite form *have* is used. In the English sentence it expresses probability. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the adverb *можливо* and the predicate in the negative form *не має* → *можливо ... не ... має.* So here we can observe the replacement of negative form of the modal verb by positive form.

The next we are going to consider deeper lexical-grammatical transformation that affects not only the syntactic structure of sentences, but also its semantic content, i.e., a set of semantic components, due to the translation unit or even several units, as the same subject situation can be described by using different set of semantic components.

In the process of translation of modal verbs, we have defined that one of the most applicable lexical-semantical transformation for these types of verbs is **modulation** or **sense development**. It is the replacement of a word or phrase of the

original language by a unit of the translation language, the meaning of which is logically deduced from the meaning of the original unit. Most often, the meanings of related words in the original and the translation are connected by cause-and-effect relationships: replacement of a cause by its effect, replacement of a cause by its process, replacement of a process by its effect, replacement of a process by its cause, replacement of an effect by its cause, replacement of an effect by its process.

Examples:

*44. But what if we don't know exactly what our robot **needs to be** capable of?* **(NPR)** */ Але що, якщо ми точно не знаємо, на що **має бути** здатний наш робот?*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *need (*present simple form *needs)* and the infinitive *to be* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the predicate *має* and the impersonal form of the verb *бути → має бути.* We can observe here the replacement of necessity by prediction.

*45. Companies **should** digitally **transform** themselves to thrive in today's rapidly-changing world* **(Spiceworks)** */ Компанії **повинні** цифрово **трансформуватися**, щоб процвітати в сучасному світі, що швидко змінюється.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* and the indefinite form *transform* is used. In the English sentence it expresses advice. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинні* and the impersonal form of the verb *трансформуватися → повинні … трансформуватися.* We can observe here the replacement of advice by obligation.

*46. You **should schedule** training sessions both during and after the introduction of the new tech to help everyone get familiar with it* **(Spiceworks)** */ **Ви повинні запланувати** навчальні заняття як під час, так і після впровадження нової технології, щоб допомогти всім ознайомитися з нею.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* and the indefinite form *shedule* is used. In the English sentence it expresses recommendation. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинні* and the impersonal form of the verb *запланувати* → *повинні запланувати*. We can observe here the replacement of recommendation by obligation.

47. *Rather than pushing new technologies upon employees, organizations* ***should provide*** *them with the right training and ongoing support to use and adopt those tools successfully* **(Unboxed)** / *Замість того, щоб нав'язувати співробітникам нові технології, організації* ***повинні забезпечити*** *їх відповідним навчанням і постійною підтримкою для успішного використання та впровадження цих інструментів.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* and the indefinite form *provide* is used. In the English sentence it expresses recommendation. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинні* and the impersonal form of the verb *забезпечити* → *повинні забезпечити*. We can observe here the replacement of recommendation by obligation.

48. *When planning for change, you* ***should include*** *a detailed timeline, a list of resources required, and a clear communication strategy* **(Unboxed)** / *Плануючи зміни, ви* ***повинні включити*** *детальний графік, список необхідних ресурсів і чітку комунікаційну стратегію.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* and the indefinite form *include* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the category of state *повинні* and the impersonal form of the verb *включити* → *повинні включити*. We can observe here the replacement of necessity by obligation.

49. *The plan* ***should identify*** *potential roadblocks and how they will be addressed* **(Unboxed)** / *У плані* ***мають бути визначені*** *потенційні перешкоди та способи їх усунення.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *should* and the indefinite form *identify* is used. In the English sentence it expresses necessity. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the predicate *мають* and the passive form of the verb *бути визначені* → *мають бути визначені.* We can observe here the replacement of necessity by obligation.

50. *Ads We Like: Nike* **dares** *China* **to become** *a football superpower* (**The Drum**) / *Реклама, яка нам подобається: Nike* ***змушує*** *Китай* ***стати*** *футбольною наддержавою.*

In this example the combination of the modal verb *dare* and the infinitive *to become* is used. In the English sentence it expresses courage. This word combination is rendered into Ukrainian by means of combination of the corresponding verb *змушує* and the impersonal form of the verb *стати* → *змушує стати.* We can observe here the replacement of courage by forced necessity.

Having analysed 50 sentences from the modern English mass media discourse which contains different types of modal verbs (55 in total) we can generalize the following methods of their translation:

Transformation	Quantity of sentences	Cases of use %
Word-for-word translation	15	27%
Replacement	10	18%
Sense development	7	13%
Omission	6	11%
Antonymic translation	6	11%
Transposition	5	9%
Addition	4	7%
Descriptive translation	2	4%

CONCLUSIONS

In modern linguistics modality is a functional-semantic category that expresses the relation of the content of the statement to reality, that is, the speaker's attitude to the content of the statement.

Modality is an essential feature of a sentence. It can be expressed by intonation, morphological, lexical-grammatical and other means (modal words, modal verbs, modal particles, conditionals). Modal verbs or other modal expressions are often used to express an opinion or attitude about a possible fact or to control a possible action. All modal expressions are about the speaker's or writer's vision of the world.

Modal verbs are difficult to define in any language because of the wide range of pragmatic uses of modal verbs by native speakers. But according to the researchers, modal verb is an auxiliary verb that can be used to change the grammatical mood of the sentence.

We have defined some of the more common definitions of the modal verbs in modern English and they are the next:

- *can, could, be able to* – ability, permission, possibility, request;
- *must* – deduction, necessity, obligation, prohibition;
- *may, might* – permission, probability, request;
- *need* – necessity;
- *have to* – obligation;
- *shall* – decision, future, offer, question, suggestion;
- *will* – decision, future, intention, offer, prediction, promise, suggestion;
- *should* – advice, necessity, prediction, recommendation;
- *would* – conditional, habit, invitation, permission, preference, request, question, suggestion;
- *ought to* – ideal behavior or occurrence or suggested obligation;
- *to be allowed (to*) – permission;
- *to be (to)* – obligation;

- *dare* – the courage to take a risk.

In the process of investigation of modal verbs, we have also considered and defined the main ways of their rendering after analysis of 50 sentences from mass media discourse (55 modal verbs in total):

1. Word-for-word translation (translation by means of Ukrainian corresponding modal verb (at the same time, it is necessary to take into account the fact that one English modal verb can correspond to several Ukrainian ones) has been used in 27% of cases.

2. Replacement (change in the target text at the morphological, lexical and syntactic levels of the language) has been used in 18% of cases.

3. Sense development (replacement of English modal verb by Ukrainian modal verb/word/phrase), the meaning of which is logically deduced from the meaning of the original unit) has been used in 13% of cases.

4. Antonymic translation (translation of the modal verb with the opposite in meaning Ukrainian modal verb/word/phrase) has been used in 11% of cases.

5. Omitting the modal verb (it is necessary to take into account that often in English the modal verb is used in a context while in the Ukrainian language we do not use any special means of expressing modality, in such cases we should omit the modal verb) has been used in 11 % of cases.

6. Transposition (a change in the order of linguistic elements) has been used in 9% of cases.

7. Addition of modal particles (when translating into Ukrainian, you should pay attention to the use of modal particles, which add special flexibility to the expression and express the subtlest nuances of subjective assessment) has been used in 7% of cases.

8. Descriptive translation (use of a description to translate a modal verb by characterising it) has been used in 4% of cases.

The problem of differentiation of modal verbs still remains relevant for research. It is clear that traditional views do not embrace the full range of modal verbs as a research problem. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention not only to

formal and grammatical features, structural characteristics and semantic features, but also to take into account their stylistic and functional features.

The prospect of further research may be to expand the range of issues discussed in the course work, to identify new methods of analysis of the category of modality and modal verbs in particular, to find new methods of their translation, and to create universal criteria for evaluating the quality of translation, which will lead to a perfect understanding of the nature of this phenomenon.

Summarizing the material, it must be said that the problems of functioning of different types of modal verbs still have not been studied to the end because of the variety of types and subtypes, so the question of their functioning in English is very interesting and opened for further investigations.

Making a conclusion, we assume that all the main objectives of the work have been reached, the main aspects have been examined and understanding of the functioning of different types of modal verbs in mass-media texts has been achieved. Prospects for further research may be the deeper analysis of the functions, and types of modal verbs, modal words and modal conditionals in other types of texts.

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ANNEX

Translation of English modal verbs into Ukrainian (on the basis of mass media discourse texts)

1.	*The inner ear is home to some of the most delicate bones in the body, and damage to the eardrum or middle ear* **can cause** *hearing loss and deafness in a range of ways* **(Medical News Today)** *У внутрішньому вусі розташовані одні з найделікатніших кісток тіла, і пошкодження барабанної перетинки або середнього вуха* **може викликати** *втрату слуху та глухоту різними способами.*
2.	*Canadians* **should not expect** *a drop in price for single-family homes near urban centres in 2024, Haw told CTVNews.ca in a phone interview* **(CTVNews***)* *В телефонному інтерв'ю CTVNews.ca Хоу зазначив, що у 2024 році канадцям* **не варто очікувати** *падіння цін на односімейні будинки поблизу міських центрів.*
3.	*Donald Trump* **must pay** *an additional US$83.3 million to E. Jean Carroll in defamation case, jury says* **(CTVnews)** *Присяжні зазначають, що Дональд Трамп* **має виплатити** *додаткові 83,3 мільйона доларів Е. Джин Керролл у справі про наклеп.*
4.	*The award, coupled with a US$5 million sexual assault and defamation verdict last year from another jury in a case brought by Carroll, raised to US$88.3 million what Trump* **must pay** *her* **(CTVnews***)* *Винагорода у поєднанні з минулорічним вердиктом про сексуальне насильство та наклеп у розмірі 5 мільйонів доларів США від іншого журі у справі, порушеній Керроллом, збільшила суму, яку Трамп* **повинен їй заплатити***, до 88,3 мільйонів доларів США.*
5.	*He later expressed regret for not attending and insisted on testifying in the second trial, though the judge limited what he* **could say** **(CTVnews***)*

	*Пізніше він висловив жаль, що не з'явився, і наполягав на тому, щоб свідчити в другому судовому засіданні, хоча суддя обмежив те, що він **міг сказати**.*
6.	*Of course, it requires very specific conditions, he says, but "it **didn't need to be evolved** over billions of years"* (**NPR**) *Він відзначив, що звичайно, для цього потрібні дуже специфічні умови, але «це **не потрібно було розвивати** протягом мільярдів років».*
7.	*At the same time, however, if the trial **is to be** a credible test, it **cannot take place** among the most innovative people in the corporation* (**Harward business review**) *Однак, якщо у той же час, випробування **має бути** надійним тестом, воно не **може відбуватися** серед найбільш інноваційних людей у корпорації.*
8.	*In this way, we come to understand what motivated Anthony to "**dare to vote**" and then use her trial as a way to promote the cause of woman suffrage to a skeptical audience across the United States* (**LPBR**) *Таким чином ми розуміємо, що спонукало Ентоні «**наважитися проголосувати**», а потім використати судовий процес як спосіб популяризувати справу жіночого виборчого права серед скептично налаштованої аудиторії в Сполучених Штатах.*
9.	*This degree of immediacy **may be** unusual, but managers can almost always get some information from potential users that will improve product design* (**Harward business review**) *Такий ступінь безпосередності **може бути** незвичайним, але менеджери майже завжди можуть отримати деяку інформацію від потенційних користувачів, яка покращить дизайн продукту.*
10.	*Do you **dare to imagine** a future where the greatest football player is now Chinese?* (**WK**) *Чи Ви **насмілитесь уявити** майбутнє, де найкращим футболістом тепер буде китаєць?*

11.	*Before you implement new tech in your organization, you **need to know** what kinds of solutions are available and what they **can offer** you* (**Unboxed**) *Перш ніж впроваджувати нову технологію у своїй організації, вам **потрібно знати**, які рішення доступні та що вони **можуть запропонувати** вам.*
12.	*He envisioned machines that **could choose** from basic robot parts to produce copies of themselves, explains Sam Kriegman, a postdoctoral fellow at the Wyss Institute and the lead author of the paper* (**NPR**) *Він уявляв собі машини, які **могли б вибирати** з базових частин роботів для створення своїх копій, пояснює Сем Крігман, докторант Інституту Вісса та провідний автор статті.*
13.	*So the team used an artificial intelligence-driven computer simulation to see how they **might manipulate** the xenobots into shapes that would be even better at piling things up* (**NPR**) *Тож команда використала комп'ютерну симуляцію на основі штучного інтелекту, щоб побачити, як вони **могли б маніпулювати** ксеноботами у форми, які були б ще кращими у збиранні речей.*
14.	*This move aims to make hearing aids more widely available to people who **could not** otherwise **afford** them* (**Medical News Today**) *Цей крок має на меті зробити слухові апарати більш доступними для людей, які інакше **не змогли б** собі їх **дозволити**.*
15.	*It is easy for managers to forget that benefits buried in the system, which they **can see** because of their position, **may be** totally invisible to the operators on whom the success of the innovation depends* (**Harward business review**) *Менеджерам легко забути, що переваги, приховані в системі, які вони **бачать** через свою посаду, **можуть бути** абсолютно непомітними для операторів, від яких залежить успіх інновацій.*
16.	*People who are profoundly deaf **can hear** nothing at all and can find themselves totally reliant on lip-reading or sign language* (**Medical News**

	Today)
	*Люди з глибокою глухотою взагалі нічого **не чують** і можуть виявитися повністю залежними від читання з губ або мови жестів.*
17.	*Hearing **can** often **deteriorate** with age, but the risk can be reduced by taking the correct preventive measure early on* **(Medical News Today)**
	*Слух часто **погіршується** з віком, але ризик можна зменшити, якщо вжити правильних профілактичних заходів на ранній стадії.*
18.	*It is hard to predict whether this trend **could continue** into 2024* **(CTVNews)**
	*Важко передбачити, чи **збережеться** ця тенденція в 2024 році.*
19.	*Send a questionnaire to employees about the tech they currently use and what **would make** their job easier* **(Spiceworks)**
	*Надішліть анкету співробітникам про технології, якими вони зараз користуються, і про те, що **полегшило б** їх роботу.*
20.	*Another way organizations **can learn** about new innovations in their field is by hiring consultants, like Unboxed Training & Technology, who specialize in a particular area of technology* **(Unboxed)**
	*Іншим способом організації **дізнатися** про нові інновації у своїй галузі є найм консультантів, як-от Unboxed Training & Technology, які спеціалізуються на певній галузі технологій.*
21.	*However, some measures **can be taken** to reduce the risk of losing some of your sense of hearing* **(Medical News Today)**
	*Однак **можна вжити** певних заходів, щоб зменшити ризик часткової втрати слуху.*
22.	*Also known as speechreading, lip reading is a method for understanding spoken language by watching the speaker's lip, facial and tongue movements, as well as extrapolating from the data provided by the context and any residual hearing the patient **might have*** **(Medical News Today)**
	Також відоме як читання мовлення, читання з губ – це метод розуміння розмовної мови шляхом спостереження за рухами губ, обличчя та язика мовця, а також екстраполяції даних, отриманих контекстом, і будь-

	*якого залишкового слуху, який **може мати** пацієнт.*
23.	*How, then, **can** an implementation manager **foster** general acceptance of an innovation from such a range of constituencies?* **(Harward business review)*** *Як тоді менеджер із впровадження **може сприяти** загальному сприйняттю інновації в такому діапазоні зацікавлених сторін?*
24.	*Dong Hao, creative director at W+K Shanghai, asks, "Why **can't** China **be** great?"* **(WK)** *Донг Хао, креативний директор W+K Shanghai, запитує: «Чому Китай **не може бути** великим?»*
25.	*What All Business Owners **Ought to Know** About Getting a Return on Their Investment* **(Linkedin)** *Що **повинні знати** всі власники бізнесу про отримання прибутку від своїх інвестицій.*
26.	*But are the inflated prices here to stay, or **could** 2024 **bring** some reprieve?* **(CTVNews***)* *Але чи залишаться завищені ціни, чи 2024 рік **зможе принести** відстрочку?*
27.	*Speech therapy **could prove** highly useful in these cases* **(Medical News Today)** *Логопедія **може виявитися** дуже корисною в цих випадках.*
28.	*The researchers hope that one day these xenobots — described by the same team in a paper published nearly two years ago — **could be programmed** to perform useful functions such as finding cancer cells in the human body or trapping harmful microplastics in the ocean* **(NPR)** *Дослідники сподіваються, що одного разу цих ксеноботів, описаних тією самою командою у статті, опублікованій майже два роки тому, **можна буде запрограмувати** на виконання корисних функцій, таких як пошук ракових клітин в організмі людини або захоплення шкідливого мікропластику в океані.*
29.	*They found it **was able to find** tiny stem cells in a petri dish, gather hundreds*

	of them inside its mouth, and a few days later the bundle of cells became new xenobots **(CNN)**
	*Вони виявили, що він **здатний знаходити** крихітні стовбурові клітини в чашці Петрі, збирати їх сотнями у роті, а через кілька днів пучок клітин перетворювався на нових ксеноботів.*
30.	*As a result, there's virtually no chance they **could escape** the lab and begin reproducing on their own* **(NPR)**
	*У результаті практично немає шансів, що вони **зможуть втекти** з лабораторії та почати розмножуватися самостійно.*
31.	*Not only are employees inundated with notifications while working, but the fear that automation and artificial intelligence **could replace** them has caused some to feel threatened* **(Unboxed)**
	*Співробітників не тільки завалили сповіщеннями під час роботи, але й побоюваннями, що автоматизація та штучний інтелект **зможуть замінити** їх, і все це викликало у деяких відчуття загрози.*
32.	*Make sure employees have the skills they **need to use** the technology effectively* **(Unboxed)**
	*Переконайтеся, що працівники мають навички, **необхідні для** ефективного **використання** технології.*
33.	*Regular Sport Activity **Is Able to Reduce** the Level of Genomic Damage* **(NIH)**
	*Регулярні заняття спортом **здатні знизити** рівень пошкодження генома.*
34.	*Another thing to watch for: Haw said she believes more newly built condos that were previously bought as investor properties **could come** onto the market in early 2024 because of a lack of return on investment* **(CTVNews)**
	*Інша річ, на яку варто звернути увагу: Хоу сказала, що вважає, що на початку 2024 року на ринку **зможе з'явитися** більше новозбудованих квартир, які раніше були придбані як нерухомість інвесторів, через відсутність прибутку від інвестицій.*

35.	*The front lines have hardly moved in the last few months but **could** the course of the war **change** in 2024?* **(BBC)** *Лінія фронту майже не рухалася за останні кілька місяців, але чи **зможе** хід війни **змінитися** у 2024 році?*
36.	*By sending a questionnaire straight to employees' inboxes, you **can** quickly **collect** valuable feedback on what software **would benefit** them most* **(Spiceworks)** *Надіславши анкету безпосередньо на скриньку вхідних повідомлень співробітників, ви **матимете можливість** швидко отримати цінні відгуки про те, яке програмне забезпечення **могло б принести** їм найбільшу користь.*
37.	*"We just want to **be able to negotiate** fairly, on a commercial basis, for the value of our content," Deegan said in an interview with CBC News Network* **(CBCnews)** *«Ми просто хочемо **мати можливість вести чесні переговори** на комерційній основі щодо вартості нашого контенту», — сказав Діган в інтерв'ю CBC News Network.*
38.	*Nothing **can prevent** the hearing problems that occur from birth or hearing impairments due to illnesses or accidents* **(Medical News Today)** *Ніщо **не може запобігти** проблемам зі слухом, які виникають від народження, або порушенням слуху внаслідок хвороб чи нещасних випадків.*
39.	*"While Donald Trump **may not care** about the law, while he certainly doesn't care about the truth, he does care about money," the lawyer said* **(CTVnews)** *«Хоча Дональду Трампу **може бути байдуже** на закон, хоча він точно не дбає про правду, він дбає про гроші», – сказав адвокат.*
40.	*No one in the user organization had prepared the way for the innovation, so there was no one to whom developers **could hand** it **off*** **(Harward business review)** *Ніхто в організації користувачів не підготував шлях для інновації,*

	*тому розробники **не могли** її комусь **передати**.*
41.	*Someone whose technical skills are so superior that followers **can have** no hope of emulation **may fall** too far outside the norms of a group to be a real opinion leader* **(Harward business review)** *Хтось, чиї технічні навички настільки вищі, що послідовники **не можуть мати** жодної надії на наслідування, **може вийти** за межі норм групи, щоб бути справжнім лідером думок.*
42.	*I realize my splendid suggestion to return it to France, which it **ought** never **to have left** in the first place, opens up a can of artistic worms* **(The Washington Post)** *Я розумію, що моя чудова пропозиція повернути його до Франції, яку він взагалі **не повинен був покидати**, відкриває банку мистецьких черв'яків.*
43.	*If there is no echo, the baby **might not** necessarily **have** a hearing problem, but doctors will need to carry out further tests to make sure and to find out why* **(Medical News Today)** *Якщо ехосигналу немає, можливо, дитина **не** обов'язково **має** проблеми зі слухом, але лікарям потрібно буде провести додаткові тести, щоб переконатися та з'ясувати причину.*
44.	*But what if we don't know exactly what our robot **needs to be** capable of?* **(NPR)** *Але що, якщо ми точно не знаємо, на що **має бути** здатний наш робот?*
45.	*Companies **should** digitally **transform** themselves to thrive in today's rapidly-changing world* **(Spiceworks)** *Компанії **повинні** цифрово **трансформуватися**, щоб процвітати в сучасному світі, що швидко змінюється.*
46.	*You **should schedule** training sessions both during and after the introduction of the new tech to help everyone get familiar with it* **(Spiceworks)** ***Ви повинні запланувати** навчальні заняття як під час, так і після*

	впровадження нової технології, щоб допомогти всім ознайомитися з нею.
47.	*Rather than pushing new technologies upon employees, organizations **should provide** them with the right training and ongoing support to use and adopt those tools successfully* **(Unboxed)**
	*Замість того, щоб нав'язувати співробітникам нові технології, організації **повинні забезпечити** їх відповідним навчанням і постійною підтримкою для успішного використання та впровадження цих інструментів.*
48.	*When planning for change, you **should include** a detailed timeline, a list of resources required, and a clear communication strategy* **(Unboxed)**
	*Плануючи зміни, ви **повинні включити** детальний графік, список необхідних ресурсів і чітку комунікаційну стратегію.*
49.	*The plan **should identify** potential roadblocks and how they will be addressed* **(Unboxed)**
	*У плані **мають бути визначені** потенційні перешкоди та способи їх усунення.*
50.	*Ads We Like: Nike **dares** China **to become** a football superpower* **(The Drum)**
	*Реклама, яка нам подобається: Nike **змушує** Китай **стати** футбольною наддержавою.*

РЕЗЮМЕ

Курсова робота присвячена дослідженню особливостей перекладу англійських модальних дієслів українською мовою (на матеріалі текстів мас-медійного дискурсу). Дослідження проводилися в теоретичному розділі на основі робіт вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників, присвяченим проблемам функціонування категорії модальності в сучасній англійській мові та модальним дієсловам зокрема, і практичному розділі на основі прикладів вживання модальних дієслів в текстах мас-медійного дискурсу. Загалом було розглянуто 50 речень.

Постійний інтерес вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників до проблем вживання та перекладу модальних дієслів, недостатня освітленість питання в плані співвідношення оригінального англомовного тексту і україномовного тексту перекладу визначили актуальність цього дослідження. У свою чергу мета роботи полягала у визначенні категорії модальності, властивостей і основних функцій модальних дієслів, а також дослідженням труднощів, які виникають під час передачі модальних дієслів українською мовою.

Структура роботи визначається її метою та поставленими в ній завданнями. Робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів, висновків, списку використаних джерел та додатку. Список використаної літератури нараховує 63 джерела.

Ключові слова: модальність, категорія модальності, модальні дієслова, переклад, перекладацькі трансформації.