

PECULIARITIES OF RENDERING GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES INTO UKRAINIAN (BASED ON THE LYRICS OF THE SONG)

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Introduction.

Ukrainian and English belong to different structural types: Ukrainian is representative of inflected languages (which means it has a tendency to use a single inflectional morpheme to denote multiple grammatical, syntactic, or semantic features), when in contrast, English is an analytical language (a language that primarily conveys relationships between words in sentences by way of helper words (particles, prepositions, etc.) and word order, as opposed to utilizing inflections), which results in substantial discrepancies in the language grammar and constructions.

Different languages have unique grammar and syntax rules. While translating, translators must remember differences in spelling, subject-object-verb agreement, and sentence construction. Sometimes, regional differences can change the way that syntax and grammar operate.

Aim.

Translating grammatical structures from English to Ukrainian often involves several key shifts. Ukrainian, unlike English, is a highly inflected language, requiring adjustments in word order and the use of grammatical endings to convey meaning. Direct translation of English sentences into Ukrainian can result in awkward or grammatically incorrect phrasing, highlighting the need for translators to understand and apply various grammatical transformations.

Materials and methods.

In our research we use general scientific methods of observation, analysis, synthesis and comparison (for grammar specifics of Anglo-Ukrainian translation of lyrics); linguistic methods including the descriptive method – to theoretically generalize the results and interpret lyrics; the continuous sampling method – to identify the fragments of the song and establish their differential features; classification method – to systematize grammatical transformations at the syntactic and morphological levels. Results. We define grammatical transformations as the transfiguration of the sentence structure in the translation process in accordance with the peculiarities of the target language and analyze them at the morphological and syntactic levels. When translating the lyrics, the following lexical and grammatical transformations were used: 1) antonymic translation; 2) explication (descriptive translation); 3) compensation.

The British rock band Arctic Monkeys, founded in 2002 in Sheffield, has added its charm to the record of world music hits of the 21st century. A unique style that combines rock ‘n’ roll, hip-hop and psychedelic music, lyrics with unpretentious and sometimes too harsh lyrics and energetic sound have made the band popular. The main difference between the songs, usually penned by Alex Turner, the band’s front man, is the use of British slang and metaphorical wordplay, often with intertextual references to world-famous icons.

The single Stop the World I Wanna Get Off with You, released in 2013, was no exception. This is a romantic song about a man who wants to stop the drudgery of everyday life in favour of a life with his lover somewhere far away from everyone else. It was the hidden metaphors of this, dare I say it, lyrical ballad that attracted the attention of the audience.

The first reference that would immediately come to mind for the average foreign listener of the 20th century generation is the title of the song, which is the tune with the title of the musical *Stop the World – I Wanna Get Off* (1961) by Leslie Brickas and Anthony Newley, in which the main character wants to change his life, which resonates with the theme of the lyricist’s escape in the song.

In addition, the first line of the song contains an interesting reference to the magic phrase ‘Open Sesame’, which comes from the Arabian tale of Ali Baba and the

Forty Thieves. In the tale, this phrase opened the door to a cave with countless treasures. There are several interpretations of the use of this phrase in the song. The most likely is just a playful allusion, which is quite typical for the band's songs. This phrase may simply be a stylish way of expressing the idea of 'open up to me'. Also, these words can be a symbol of access to what you want, because the lyricist may hint that he wants to 'open' the way to a relationship or a special moment with a loved one away from his routine life. As for the translation of this phrase, it is worth keeping in mind that the verb "to open" has more than 10 Ukrainian translations that can be used only in certain situations. Since this expression implies opening a door, we used the variant "відчинити" by modulation.

Stop the World I Wanna Get Off With You – Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою		
SL	TL	Grammatical structures
Open Sesame (We've places to go) We've people to see (Let's put 'em on hold) There's all sorts of shapes that I bet you can make	Відчини Сезам (Нам вже варто йти) Час для зустрічей (Та хай нас чекають) Стільки різних форм, їх лиш ти творець Як захочеш ти втекти — то лиш скажи	Imperative sentence Simple sentence; attribute expressed by simple infinitive Simple sentence; attribute expressed by simple infinitive Imperative sentence Complex sentence (attrib. clause); compound verbal modal predicate Complex sentence (adv. clause of time)

<p>When you want to escape, say the word</p>		
<p>Well, I know that getting you alone isn't easy to do</p> <p>With the exception of you, I dislike everyone in the room</p> <p>And I don't wanna lie, but I don't wanna tell you the truth</p>	<p>І я знаю, ти так часто не сама по собі</p> <p>Але, окрім тебе, я не стерплю нікого більш тут</p> <p>Не хочу брехні, але правди теж не скажу</p> <p>Відчуваю, ти вже скоро рушаєш</p> <p>Скоро підеш — я це чую, тому я й скажу</p>	<p>Complex sentence (object clause); subject group expressed by gerundial phrase</p> <p>Prepos. absolute construction</p> <p>Simple predicate</p> <p>Attr. Clause; Simple phrasal predicate</p> <p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of result)</p>
<p>Stop the world 'cause I wanna get off with you</p> <p>Stop the world 'cause I wanna get off with you</p>	<p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p> <p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p>	<p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p> <p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p>
<p>Eyes the colour of</p> <p>(Water left in mud)</p>	<p>Очі кольору калюжі з дощу</p> <p>Примарна ніжність</p> <p>Спалах зелені кличе</p>	<p>Attr. expressed by participial phrase</p>

<p>Icing sugar dust</p> <p>(Crazy green flashes)</p>	<p>Яка ж дивна річ, пояснення не маю, Чи ж не знаєш ти - часу не впіймати</p>	<p>Complex s. (attrib. cl.) /Comp verbal modal. pred.</p>
<p>Stop the world 'cause I wanna get off with you</p> <p>Stop the world 'cause I wanna get off with you</p>	<p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p> <p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p>	<p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p> <p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p>
<p>Well, I know that getting you alone isn't easy to do</p> <p>And I don't wanna lie, and I don't wanna tell you the truth</p>	<p>І я знаю, ти так часто не сама по собі</p> <p>Не хочу брехні, але правди теж не скажу</p> <p>Пам'ятаю, нам варто вже йти, на ті зустрічі</p> <p>Та ми відкладемо все це, і я знаю, ти за</p>	<p>Complex sentence (object clause); subject group expressed by gerundial phrase</p> <p>Compound sentence (copulative coord.)</p> <p>Compound sentence (copulative coord.)</p> <p>Compound verbal modal predicate</p>
<p>Stop the world 'cause I wanna get off with you</p> <p>Stop the world 'cause I</p>	<p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p> <p>Зупинімо ж цей світ, втечу з тобою</p>	<p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p> <p>Complex sentence (adv. clause of cause)</p>

wanna get off with you		
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Results and discussion.

Grammatical structures in this song are mainly represented by the use of simple, complex, and compound sentences and different types of predicates. From the point of view of sentence structure, English and Ukrainian are fundamentally different. The difference in the systems of these languages is that Ukrainian is an inflectional language, which entails a complex system of case endings and word agreement, while English is an analytical language where word order plays a major role in conveying meaning and words are immutable in terms of endings. Thus, translation may cause specific difficulties.

One of the main challenges in translating English grammar into Ukrainian is the difference in word order. English follows a fixed subject-verb-object structure, while Ukrainian allows more flexibility, adjusting word order based on emphasis. This often requires significant restructuring to maintain both meaning and grammatical correctness. What is acceptable in Ukrainian might be incorrect in English, making direct translation difficult. This difference in language flexibility may be seen in following examples, where word order in Ukrainian translation was “lost”:

SL: There's all sorts of shapes that I bet you can make

TL: Стільки різних форм, їх лише ти творець

SL: When you want to escape, say the word

TL: Як захочеш ти втекти — то лише скажи

In order to make the translation sound better, we often had to remove the conjunctions between the main and subordinate clauses, but we still managed to preserve the meaning. This shows that the Ukrainian language does not always need conjunctions in complex sentences, because the main emphasis is on the words and the meaning of the sentence, not its conditions and structure. For example:

*SL: There's all sorts of shapes **that** I bet you can make (Complex sentence (attrib. clause))*

TL: Стільки різних форм, їх лише ти творець

*SL: Well, I know **that** getting you alone isn't easy to do (Complex sentence (object clause))*

TL: І я знаю, ти так часто не сама по собі

*SL: Get the sense **that** you're on the move (Complex sentence (attrib. clause))*

TL: Відчуваю, ти вже скоро рушаєш

Moreover, while translating the compound verbal predicate “don’t wanna lie” and a compound verbal modal predicate “cannot explain”, the translation technique of transposition was applied, where the verb became a noun, which gave it a natural sound in Ukrainian and allowed it to get into melody:

*SL: And I **don't wanna lie**, and I don't wanna tell you the truth*

*TL: **Не хочу брехні**, але правди теж не скажу*

Additionally, it’s worth paying attention to the translation of imperative sentence from English into Ukrainian in means of modulation, because it is important to know the person to whom the lyricist is addressing the words. Thus, the verb changes its ending depending on this in Ukrainian:

In general, the analysis of the translation of grammatical structures in the Arctic Monkeys’ single highlights the complexity of adapting English syntax to another language. Due to the significant differences between the source and target languages, it is often necessary to “*restore*” sentences after adjusting them, while maintaining the meaning, tone and rhythm of the song.

Conclusions.

To sum up, it should be noted that in the process of working on the lyrics, the translator could use various translation techniques to achieve greater similarity to the lyrics of the song. Therefore, the skills and abilities of translation transformations are simply needed to adequately and accurately convey the meaning of the original.

Thus, translators working on the text of the lyrics must consider all the differences of languages and use the appropriate translation transformations when translating the missing grammatical phenomena into one or another language