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## **ADVERBS IN COMMUNICATIVE-PRAGMATIC AND TRANSLATION ASPECTS**

An adverb is one of the relatively "young" and understudied independent parts of speech. Meanwhile, in the theory of the adverb, there are many "dark" places and unresolved problems: the vagueness of the categorical definition, the problems of semantic basis (range and orientation of the adverbial feature), the controversial status of the comparative form, and the question of the semantic heterogeneity of such a large class of words as adverbs is not the least in general linguistics.

The adverb as an independent part of speech due to its invariance and origin from other parts of speech (noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, and verb) has long attracted the attention of researchers who differentiated the status of this class of words from other lexical and grammatical categories

The second half of the twentieth century in Ukrainian linguistics is marked by in-depth attention to the partial linguistic status of the adverb, a fundamental study of the problems of its functioning from the following important positions: morphological, word-forming, and syntactic, tracing the historical aspect of the formation of adverbs as a class of derived words, development of the adverbial system of the national language in general, and particular lexical and grammatical categories from the most ancient periods to the modern stage of Ukrainian language development. (1)

Linguists hierarchize the opposition of the speech parts on the grammatical axis as two poles: the central definitive - the peripheral definitive. In Ukrainian linguistics, the division of the speech parts into central (noun, verb) and peripheral (adjective,

adverb, numeral) is accepted. The verb, occupying a central position in the sentence and expressing the state, thus indicates the primary function of definitives, and the adjective and adverb, extending to the peripheral positions of the sentence and expressing the definition of the subject and definition of the definition, respectively, related to secondary functions of definitives. Linguists note the difficulty of allocating adverbs in a separate part of speech, which is due to the heterogeneity of words that are commonly referred to as adverbs and the lack of common features in words of this category. Both normative and scientific grammars include words with different meanings and functions in a sentence.

An adverb is a significant part of speech that determines the quality of an action, its properties, its state, or indicates the circumstances under which it acts. An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech that expresses a qualitative or quantitative definition of an action or state, a definition of the definition (i.e. the degree or extent of another definition); it acts in the sentence as a circumstance. Linguists do not have a consensus on the semantic and syntactic study of the adverb.

Adverbs are used to express the definition of another definition - a dynamic verb and a static adjective. An adverbial is a reflection of the relationship of two definitives. Among them, there are attribute, spatial, temporal, causal, and other relations. The adverbial class appears as an attribute of the predicate or attribute of the subject. The adverb is intended for indirect explication of the object feature. The syncretism of the syntactic meaning of adverbs is explained by the closeness of the onomasiological characteristics of the adjective and the adverb. The peculiarity of the adverb as an attribute is that it formally refers to the verb attribute, semantically characterizes, and calls the attribute of a person.

Adverbs can be classified by structure, meaning, position in a sentence, and by the function they perform in a sentence.

The field structure of adverbs differs in the number of nuclei. Among the words related to adverbs, some are characterized by all the features of adverbs, i.e. are in the

center of the field structure of adverbs (now, often, seldom). The rest of the adverbs, showing similar features with other parts of speech, are at different distances from the center of the field of adverbs (abroad, backwards, upstairs, often, soon, always, never, beforehand, yesterday, tonight; much, enough, very).

There are many different classifications of adverbs in both Ukrainian and English. The semantic classification of adverbs includes six groups: 1) adverbs of time: today, yesterday, now, then, after, before; 2) adverbs of place: here, there, behind, upstairs, outside; 3) adverbs of direction: forward, downward, north, out, thence; 4) adverbs of manner: quickly, strongly, high, well, thus, together; 5) adverbs of frequency: often, always, frequently, daily, once, twice, already, never, still; 6) adverbs of degree: much, little, enough. (2)

Adverbs of manner are a lexical class of words that modify the meaning of a verb (in most cases) concerning the manner, state, and display of subject and/or object features involved in the action, and characterize all situations, the whole situation in the evaluation or normatively oriented aspect. Adverbs of manner are quite active units in sentences with analyzed predicates, because physical actions differ, including the way they are performed. (3)

The main task of the translator in achieving adequacy is to skillfully make various translation transformations, so that the translated text as accurately as possible conveys all the information contained in the original text, in compliance with the relevant norms of the target language.

## REFERENCES

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