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## **ON THE PROBLEM OF EXPRESSING MODALITY IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES**

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Ukraine, its people with their cultural heritage, traditions and customs have become known recently in all corners of the world because of the invasion of Russian troops into the country.

All military events and the tragedy of the Ukrainian nation have become a hot topic all over the world. Thereafter, they sparked the interest in Ukrainian language. Internet resources report that some people in Europe even start learning Ukrainian for better understanding of this brave and unconquerable nation.

The urgency of investigating Ukrainian and its comparative analysis with other languages has increased.

Comparative typology of languages as the basis for translation has been the subject of different research works for many decades. One should mention such researchers as Arakin V.[1], Gak V.[2], Nelyubin L.[3], Yartseva V.[4] and others.

Writing about the process of translation L. Barhudarov highlighted the importance of studying similarities and differences in the ways of expressing identical meanings in the original language and the language of translation for solving the tasks of equivalence in translation [5].

The works of such researchers as Levitsky A. [6] and Korunets I. [7] are devoted to comparative typology of Ukrainian and English languages at different levels.

The purpose of the paper is to study the ways of expressing modality in English and Ukrainian.

Defined as verbs (such as can, could, shall, should, will, would, must) that are used with other verbs to express ideas such as possibility, necessity and permission [8], English modal verbs are distinguished at the grammatical level. But they are considered to be auxiliary ones able to express different connotations of the actions, expressed with the main verbs.

It should be pointed out, that when translating, modality can be expressed in the language of translation with the same means as in the original one. Or it can be expressed with some other means or even can find no explicit expression.

Special modal “markers” are not necessary if the grammatical structure of the language of translation differs from that of the original one. Modality can be expressed implicitly [9].

Speaking about modal meanings in Ukrainian one can hardly mention modal verbs, distinguished at the grammatical level.

They exist in Ukrainian, but they are considered as modal auxiliary verbs (denoting necessity – маю, obligation – повинен, ability – можу) alongside with phase verbs, expressing the start, continuation and the end of the action, expressed with the main verb [10].

Though the list of English modal verbs includes more forms with different meanings and connotations able to transform the content of the statement, it doesn't speak for the fact that it is impossible or difficult to translate them into Ukrainian. Let's consider some examples:

*You **must** listen to your teacher.*

*Ви **повинні** слухати свого вчителя.*

So, a direct equivalent to the English modal verb with the meaning of obligation can be found in Ukrainian.

*I **have to** finish my report for tomorrow.*

*Я **маю** закінчити свій звіт на завтра.*

*Citizens over the age of 18 **can** vote.*

*Голосувати **можуть** громадяни віком від 18 років.*

The translation demonstrates equivalence due to Ukrainian modal verbs *маю* and *можуть*.

When considering the statements with a modal verb *should*, it has been noticed, that in Ukrainian the meaning of *advice* is translated using the adverbs *слід* and *варто*.

*You **should** take a taxi.*

*Вам **слід** взяти таксі.*

*You **shouldn't** be in a hurry.*

*Не **варто** поспішати.*

In these examples the English modal verb *should* is translated into Ukrainian as *слід* and *варто*, which are not considered to be modal verbs in Ukrainian but reflect the same meaning.

*That **may** be interesting.*

*Це **може** бути цікаво.*

*That **must** be difficult for her.*

*Це **має** бути важко для неї.*

*Ukrainian verbs **може** and **має** are used as the equivalents to the English modal verbs *may* and *must* in the meaning of assumption.*

To sum up, we would like to emphasize that there are more modal verbs with different meanings distinguished in English at the grammatical level, than in Ukrainian. Nevertheless, the equivalence in translation can be achieved through

other means in the language of translation. This conclusion is quite natural for the case when the languages belonging to different language families are considered.

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## **METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR TEACHING PHONETICS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDENTS**

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The formation and development of phonetic skills occupies one of the important places in teaching English, because phonetic skills are an important condition for students to master oral foreign language speech. For each category of students, starting from preschool age, various methods are used. In the methodological literature devoted to the issues of teaching phonetics, two methods of teaching a foreign language can be distinguished:

1. Imitation method "simple" thoughtless repetition of various sounds after the teacher or speaker.

2. The analytical and imitative method implies a meaningful repetition of sounds based on background knowledge in the field of phonetics (position of the lips, knowledge of the sounds of the native language, basic rules of English phonetics).

Nowadays it is the analytical and imitative method that is used to teach various foreign languages, as it combines the integrated approach described above.