

# REALIZATION OF CONTEXTUAL MEANINGS OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLES

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The definite article when endowed with the lexical meaning in a sentence or passage can have various realizations in Ukrainian. The most common of them are the following:

1) as the demonstrative pronoun **цей (ця, це, ці)**:

*What his sister has seen in **the** man was beyond him. – Що його сестра знайшла у **цьому** чоловікові, він не міг збагнути.*

2) as the demonstrative pronouns **такий (той, та, те, ті), той самий, (саме той, та сама), такий самий**:

*The fellow behind us in the crowd was talking again. – **Той самий** хлопець із натовпу позад нас тепер озвався знову.*

3) as the possessive pronoun **її, їхні, свій (своя, своє, свої)**:

*The room was situated over the laundry... – **Його** кімната була/знаходилась над пральнею...*

4) as the identifying pronoun **весь, вся, все/цілий**:

*He looked up, and it seemed that **the** room was lifting... – Він підвів голову і йому здалося, що **вся** кімната ходить ходором...*

5) as the relative pronoun **який (яка, яке, які)**:

*She did not know **the** actual fire of love. – Вона не знала, **яке то** справжнє полум'я кохання.*

6) as the indefinite pronoun **якийсь (якась, якесь), певний**:

*For **the** moment the great gulf that separated them then was bridged. He was played by **the** low comedian, who had introduced gags of his own... – На **якусь** мить через велику безодню, що розділяла їх, був наведений міст. Його роль виконував **такий** собі комік з фарсовими вибриками власного стибу.*

7) as the identifying attributive pronoun **сам, сам собою, інший/інша**:

*The toil meant nothing to him. – **Сама собою** праця нічого не важила для нього.*

8) as an adjective or adjectivized participle (according to the contextual meaning):

*Martin Eden did not go out to hunt for a job in **the** morning. – Марвін Іден не пішов **наступного** ранку шукати роботи.*

9) as a particle emphasizing the attributive pronoun, numeral or some other part of speech:

*But **the** story was grand just the same, perfectly grand. – А так це оповідання – чудове, ну просто чудове.*

10) very often when the noun in the sentence has another attribute the clearly explicit lexical meaning of the definite article remains superfluous:

*He lay where he had fallen, and from there he watched **the** man in the red sweater. – Він лежав, де впав, і звідти спостерігав за чоловіком у червоному светрі.*

11) in many a case the definite article may point to thematic functioning of the noun, which is usually signaled by its initial position in the sentence and pointing to the core of the utterance presenting the basic, known already elements in the sentence:

***The old man** stared at the open door. – Старий з острахом дивився на прочинені двері.*

The rheme, the new notional element in the utterance, is more frequently indicated in English by the indefinite article determining the noun in the initial position. When translated into Ukrainian, however, the rhematic noun, as has long been noticed, occupies a terminating position in the sentence/ clause:

***A dog** growled in one of the yards as the men went by. – Коли чоловіки проходили повз один з будинків, у його дворі загарчав собака.*