On the Problem of Automatic Transformation of the Sentence

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Abstract. The paper deals with the peculiarities of inversion in the English language. Inversion is regarded as a form of linguistic transformation The paper suggests an algorithm of automatic transformation of the sentence by the case of the negative type of stylistic inversion.

Keywords: inversion, linguistic transformations, automatic transformation, grammatical inversion, stylistic inversion.

The sentence is considered to be the most complex unit of the language, which can have a large number of different interpretations, depending on the communicative intention of the author to achieve the desired communicative effect. Shades of meaning of the sentence can be rendered by changing the order of words in the sentence, that is, by inversion. It is this fact that determines the relevance of the inversion study.

In modern linguistics, transformation is widely used as a research tool, and inversion as a form of linguistic transformation is one of the means that is particularly important in the English language, due to its ability to influence the reader emotionally. Transformation means any change of the sentence, phrase or word structure. The use of transformations is based on the recognition of the fact that the language has similar or equivalent, or identical in content, but structurally different constructions [1].

Transformation as a research method is designed to reveal and register the equivalence of some structures and the non-equivalence of other structures and thus to establish the similarity of their syntactic features in general or of their individual elements. Transformational analysis can also be described as a kind of translation.

Inversion is a change of direct order of words in the English sentence, when a predicate can be put before a subject [2].

Depending on the classification principle there can be distinguished complete inversion, when the whole predicate is preceded by the subject and partial inversion when only a part of the predicate, that is the auxiliary verb is before the subject. From the point of view of its functional features grammatical and stylistic, or emphatic kinds of inversion are distinguished. Grammatical inversion serves to construct

communicative sentence types. Stylistic inversion is caused by deliberate violation of the direct order of the members of the sentence for the purpose of emotional or semantic allocation of a certain element, connection of individual members of the sentence and preservation of the duration of thought [3].

With the aim of automatic transformation of the sentence we chose the negative type of stylistic inversion. We suggest the following algorithm:

1. A user enters a simple sentence in which the verb has an analytical form in English with a direct word order.

2. The program analyzes the sentence.

3. If the sentence contains certain words or groups of words, they are placed in the initial position: (Seldom, rarely, little, barely, nowhere else, never before, on no account, only by, only in this way, under no circumstances, only then).

4. The program finds a verb in the sentence and in accordance with the rules of the formation of grammar tenses in English the program places auxiliary verbs immediately after the group of the mentioned words.

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