In this paper there is an overview of ordering in English multi-noun phrases (MNP) or poly-adjectival nominal phrases (PNP) and the model of semantic ordering is revealed: [Det] + MODIFIERS (+ size [Adj] + shape [Adj] + age[Adj] + colour [Adj] + nationality [Adj] + HEADWORD [Noun]. The transformation patterns of rendering English MNPs into Ukrainian ones are recognized and we developed a relevant analysis of MNPs. This project concerns the ordering among modifiers in poly-adjectival nominal phrases (PNP) coined by Bache (1978) to refer to any noun phrase which contains more than one modifier (see also Georgi, 2010). We considered the concept of ordering the constituents in the multi-NP (MNP) in the process of translating from English into Ukrainian. Sproat and Shih (1988) provide one of the most comprehensive cross-linguistic analyses of adjective ordering restrictions, and suggest that the semantic-based ordering theories proposed for English are largely universal across languages. This rearrangement of ordering is triggered by the Ukrainian synthetic grammar structure which permits free word order in the phrase and a sentence, and a change of the communicative focus by the translator. A modifier is defined as words or phrases which premodify the head word of the phrase and can postmodify it as well, and is the main argument for the rearrangement motivation of noun headwords and modifiers is the opposition of the author’s and translator’s intentional meaning. In addition we put forward a hypothesis – the both transformations are motivated by the semantic model of modifiers. The Semantic Model of ordering adjectives in the English multi-noun phrase must be verified in various discourse registers to define common and distinctive features of this phenomenon.

Key words: multi-noun phrase, modifier, ordering, translation, semantic model.

Defining the problem and argumentation of the topicality. In this paper we consider the concept of ordering the constituents in the multi-NP (MNP) in the process of translating from English into Ukrainian. Sproat and Shih provide one of the most comprehensive cross-linguistic analyses of adjective ordering restrictions, and put forward the thesis that the semantic-based order theories proposed for English are largely universal across languages [17, p. 591]. This rearrangement of ordering is triggered by the Ukrainian synthetic grammar structure which permits free word order in the phrase and a sentence, and a change of the communicative focus by the translator. There is another term for the MNP – a poly-adjectival nominal phrase (PNP) coined by Bache (1978) to refer to a noun phrase with two or more adjectival modifiers [see also 8, p. 1–2]. He defines a modifier as ‘words or phrases which premodify the head word of the phrase and can postmodify it as well [1, p. 11–12; 12, p. 371–372].

Analysis of recent research and publications. There have been countless attempts to reveal the ordering restrictions in English PNP s with many theorists focussing on the semantic content of adjectives [3, 16]. From a semantic viewpoint noun phrases discribe objects and the work. Bache is a particularly important scholar for this project, as he examined PNP s focussing not only on semantic-based ordering, but also on the function of each adjective [1, p. 26; see also 6, p.14]. He suggests that all modification in English noun phrases could be grouped into three modificational zones featuring adjectives which specify (Mod-I), characterize (Mod-II), and classify (Mod-III), and they are identified by Bache based on their semantic properties and syntactic behaviour. The most common property of adjectives which has been studied on a cross-linguistic level is that of the ordering of adjectives and noun. Greenberg notes that ‘certain languages tend consistently to put modifying or limiting elements before those modified or limited, while others just as consistently to do the opposite [9, p.75], i.e different languages may have different syntactic structure in accordance with their typological feature. Dryer adds that ‘in some languages, both orders of adjectives and noun occur. The conclusion is that one of the two orders is dominant. The author also stresses that in some languages, either order is possible, with no dominant order [5, p. 798]. Many languages are said to possess one clear order of adjectives and noun though they also have a limited subclass of adjectives which appear in the postposition of the headword (e.g.: governor general, secretary general, etc.). But this is true of
From 150 pages only English 35 multi-noun phrases have been retrieved as an object of our study which we have classified into 4 groups among which Group B is the most frequent:

A. No changes in the Ukrainian ordering (=6)

1. Det + Modifier (second degree)+ Modifier + N → Modifier + Modifier + N: an arresting deep voice → заворожливий низький голос. Here the translator retains the NP structure and finds proper TL equivalents for the SL modifiers.

2. N + Prep (of) + N + Adj + Prep (in) + Ipos + Modifier + Modifier + N → Modifier + Modifier + N: wisps of gray in his thick brown hair—срібні пасма в густому темному волоссі. The SL syntactic structure of a two-component NP with a modifier expressed by a prepositional three-component NP is retained in the TL. Though there are some lexical shifts: the noun пасма has a negative component ‘пучок волосся, зокрема паличкого’, but the adjective срібні added by the translator tinctured the noun пасма with a positive shade, in the same phrase brown hair loses there is a specific colour and it is generalized as темне. Warren suggests that adjectives appearing closer to the head carry a stronger ‘classificatory strength’ (Warren, 1984:283), while others refer to the word class or morphological derivation of an adjective as determining its position within a string.

3. Modifier + Modifier + N → Modifier + Modifier + N: Uncontrollable, relentless guilt—Страшна, жахлива провина. To underline the feeling of horror it was substituted by neutral uncontrollable by an emotionally marked смчаивааand relentless ‘showing or promising no abatement of severity, intensity, strength, or pace’ by жахлива. The translator tries to introduce into the Ukrainian text colloquialisms.

B. Change in the Ukrainian ordering (=21)

1. Prep(on) + ɪpos + Modifier (Genetive) → Prep + Modifier + N + Modifier + N: on his brass Maharishi’s chest → на мідну скриньку східного гуру.

English adjectives appear almost exclusively before the noun (with the exception of a few French calques and marked with stylistic usages). The structure of the English phrase is translated into the PrepNP ‘на мідну скриньку’ and a postpositional modifier східного гуру the adjective східного обліковувати the meaning Maharishi from ‘Indian’ to ‘oriental.’ Besides, the chest is made of wood decorated and strengthened with brass, but not made of brass мідь. The modifier Maharishi’s ‘a Hindu teacher of mystical knowledge substituted by the noun guru’a Hindu teacher of mystical knowledge,’ they may be synonymous but the component of ‘a great Hindu sage or spiritual leader(Webster)’ is lost.The loss of the possessive pronoun his and the possessive case of Maharishi’s’ ‘рупы’ the ownership of the chest is not clear. To my mind, the postpositional modifier could be translated а’який належав колись.’

2. ɪpos + Modifier + Modifier (N) + N → does not correspond to the Ukrainian structure, which changes the focus from attire to the character: this usual classroom attire → як завичай одягався університет. The Ukrainian structure does not correspond to the English one, which changesthe focus from attire to the character, see attire ‘clothes, esp. of a particular type,’ i.e. the translator changed the pathos speech Noun: → Verb.
3. Det + Modifier + Modifier + N + Prep (of) + Modifier — Modifier + N + Prep (y) + N + Modifier (N): the strong, carefree smile of a collegiate athlete → циру бегутрібну посмішку у спортсмена аматора. The structure is retained though the relationship in the prepositional phrase differs; the rendering of strong (smile) is not an equivalent for Ukrainian циру, which is apparently closer to вида, широка; спортсмен аматор is generalisation of the specific университетский спортсмен.

4. Prep (by) + Det + Modifier + Npos) + Modifier + N + N → Modifier + N + N: by the building’s striking transparent design → незвичайний дизайн. Due to the change of the informational focus of the sentence: Actor (Langdon) to Object (Building design) there is also a transformation of the English Active voice into the Ukrainian Passive voice. There is also a generalisation of building’a usually roofed and walled structure built for permanent use (as for a dwelling); cf Ukrainian спорудa “руков’я створення (об’єкту), споруджене будівельними засобами, призначене для виконання господарських або інших функцій”:

5. Det + Modifier + N + Modifier (Of Phrase ← Det + Npos + Modifier superlative + Conj + Modifier (superlative) + Modifier + N → (Prepositional phrase + modifier + N + N) + (Postpositional phrase): The long-lost symbol of the world’s oldest and most powerful satanic symbol → давно взявшись символ майярного й найнаймогучного в світі культу Сатани. There is a rearrangement in the postpositional phrase: Modifier + N (satanic symbol) + N + Modifier (кульп Сатани) and the noun symbol “object having cultural significance and the capacity to excite or objectify a response” (Webster) is substituted in Ukrainian by an object having cultural significance and the capacity to excite or objective response, cf Ukrainian «потенцій кому», чому-небудь, шанування когось, чогось” which is more negative in meaning.

6. Det + Modifier + Modifier + N + Prep + Modifier + Modifier + N: A smooth cement tunnel, — широченний тунель з голими бетонними стінами. Brown and Yule note that authors can choose to foreground or ‘thematize’ the most important element of an utterance by placing it furthest left in the phrase [2, 135]. The translator permuted one constituent in the prepositional modifier to the postposition and expanded the phrasing: (1) широчений and (2) голими, the adjective smooth ‘a continuous even surface’ is substituted for the adjective голими.

7. Modifier (N’s) + Modifier + N → Modifier + N + Modifier + N + Modifier: CERN’s standard key pad security — стандартний кодовий замок ЦЕРНу. There is a regular differentiation of the English Noun Phrase with the headword in the postpositional into the Ukrainian prepositional and postpositional modifiers and the translator as usually moves the focus from the front into the final position.

8. Prep (to) + Det + Modifier (N’s) + Modifier + N + N: to an intricate electronic device → на складний електронний пристрій. The first modifier is moved to the postposition of the headword as for semantics the translator found proper Ukrainian correspondences.

9. Prep (to) + Det + Modifier (N) + N → S: extreme energy densities → щільність енергії надзвичайно висока. The translator transformed the English NP into a Ukrainian simple sentence.

10. Modifier + N + Modifier — Modifier + N + Prep (s) + Modifier: Antimatter reverse polarity vacuum → вакуумний контейнер з протилежною полярністю. There is a regular permutation of the foci causing a syntactic transformation, besides, the translator added the noun container to stress that antimatter is secured in it.

11. Modifier + Modifier (N) + N → Modifier + N + Prep (для) + Modifier (N): ultimate terrorist weapon. → ідеальна зброя для терористів.

There is moving of a modifier terrorist to the postposition of the head word. The adjective ultimate ‘being the best or most extreme example of its kind (Webster)’ is substituted by – ідеальна (досконала, відмінна, чудова), in this case the positive component of ідеально does not fit the context.

C. Omission of the constituents (=4)

1. Det + Modifier + N → omitted: a fledgling government → X. The English phrase is ommited by the translator and the modifier many of whose leaders were Masons the translator did not point out that those statesmen were masons, so the historical information is lost.

2. Det + Modifier + Modifier + Modifier + N → Modifier + N + Noun: A Harris tweed suit jacket — твідовий піджак. The transformation of SL structure resulted in the simplification of the phras meaning. Harris tweed s а thick woollen cloth for making coats, jackets worn by hand on the islands of Harris and Lewis in the Outer Hebrides (Webster). Besides, suit jacket in classic menswear it is part of a suit. The translator narrowed the meaning of a Harris tweed suit jacket by simplifying it into more usual for the Ukrainian reader. We must admit that the cultural component of the phrase is also lost.

D. Addition of modifiers (=3)

1. Det + Modifier + Modifier + N → Modifier (superl.) + N + Prep (s) + Modifier + N: a wide cannonlike barrel → широченна труба з оттягнічним прапорцем. The translator used the superlative adjective to intensify the huge dimension of the barrel. And there is a prepositional noun phrase added to specify the type of the barrel.

2. Det + N + Prep (Of) + N + Modifier + Modifier + Modifier + N: a tangle of electronics dangling below. → бєдня електронних причандалів. The tangle ‘a mass of confusedly interlaced or intertwined twisted threads, strands’ is substituted by бєдня and a colloquial причандалі is added which does not fit the professional discourse.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. The principles governing the order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun are based on semantic categories, not syntactic ones. The Semantic Model of ordering adjectives in the English multi- noun phrase is Det — size — shape — age — colour — nationality — headword that must be verified in various discourse registers to define common and distinctive features of the phenomenon

References:
1. Bache C. The order of pre-modifying adjectives in present-day English. Odense: Odense UP, 1978. 99 p.
2. Brown G., Yule G. Discourse analysis. New York: CUP, 1989. 362 p.
3. Dixon R. M. W. Where have all the adjectives gone? Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2010. 270 p.
4. Downing P. On the creation and use of English compound. *Language*. 1977. Vol. 53. P. 810–42.
5. Dryer M. S. On the order of demonstrative, numeral, adjective, and noun. *Language*. 2018. Vol. 94(4). P.798–833.
6. Ferris D. Connor. The Meaning of syntax: A study in the adjectives of English. London: Longman, 1993. 235 p.
7. Flanagan P. J. A Cross-linguistic investigation of the order of attributive adjectives. Ph.D. Thesis. Edge Hill University, 2014. 352 p.
8. Georgi D., Muller G. Noun-phrase structure by reprojection. *Syntax*. 2010. Vol. 13(1). P. 1–36.
9. Greenberg J. H. Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements / Ed. J. Greenberg. *Universals of human language*. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1963. P. 73–113.
10. Litosseliti L. (ed). Research methods in linguistics. London: Continuum, 2010. 376 p.
11. Moldovan D. et al. Models for the semantic classification of noun phrases. Proceedings of the HLT-NAACL Workshop on computational lexical semantics. CLS ’04, 2004. P. 1–9.
12. Mykhaylenko V. V. A glossary of linguistics and translation studies. Ivano-Frankivsk: UPKDG, 2015. 554 p.
13. Mykhaylenko V. V. Conceptual analysis : componential analysis. *Science Annals. ChNU Germanic Philology*. No120. 2014. P. 77–86.
14. Quirk R. et al. A comprehensive of the English language. London: Longman. 1985. 1792 p.
15. Scott G.J. Stacked adjectival modification and the structure of nominal phrases / Ed. G. Cinque. Functional structure in DP and IP. N.Y.: OUP, 2002. P. 91–120.
16. Semmelmeyer M., Bolander D.O. The New Webster’s grammar guide. Berkley Publishing Group, 1992. 286 p.
17. Sproat R., Shih C. Prenominal adjective ordering in English and Mandarin. Proceedings of NELS. 1988. 18 (2). P. 465–489.
18. Warren B. Classifying adjectives. Göteborg, Sweden: Humanities Pr, 1985. 318 p.