

*Маматова А.М.*

АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ЭТИШТИН ӨЗГӨЧӨ ФОРМАЛАРЫН КЫРГЫЗ  
ТИЛИНЕ КТОРУУНУН ЖОЛДОРУ

*Маматова А.М.*

ПУТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ОСОБЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛОВ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫК НА  
КЫРГЫЗСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

*А.М. Mamatova*

THE WAYS OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH NON-FINITES INTO KYRGYZ

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*Макалада англис тилиндеги этиштин өзгөчө формаларын үйрөнүүнүн зарылчылыгы, кыйынчылыктары, ошондой эле аларды кыргыз тилине которуунун оптималдуу жолдору жөнүндө баяндалат.*

**Негизги сөздөр:** өзгөчө форма, сүйлөө реч, этиш, грамматика, инфинитив, герундий (атоочтуктар, кыймыл атоочтор, чакчылда), тил.

*В статье говорится об особых формах глагола английского языка и сложностях при их изучении, а также об оптимальных путях перевода этих форм на кыргызский язык.*

**Ключевые слова:** особая форма, речь, глагол, грамматика, инфинитив, причастие, герундий, язык.

*It is important to find the way to give children a proper way of learning non-finites as being difficult in teaching English. This article deals with this problem that conveying non-finite verbs from English into Kyrgyz.*

**Key words:** non-finite form, speech, verb, grammar, infinitive, participle, gerund, language.

Analyzing the verb in Modern Russian, V.V. Vinogradov characterizes it as “the most complex and capacious part of speech”.

Likewise, A.I. Smirnitsky stresses the intricate nature of the verb, the system of which includes, as if in miniature, some other part of speech in the shape of the so-called non-finite verbs or **verbids**.

We must pay more attention to the role of non-finite forms of the verb and their ways of translation into Kyrgyz as students have difficulties in this matter.

The system of the non-finite forms of the verb is considered a very **actual** theme and one of the most striking features of modern English. Their dual grammatical nature, both **verbal** and **nominal** and their wide use in some predicative constructions have been described in great detail by the other authors of scientific grammars.

In the use of the forms, however, there are some peculiarities which present certain theoretical difficulties and which are still a matter of dispute among grammarians.

One of these difficulties is the analyses of the subject of the Gerund expressed by a pronoun in the objective and a noun in the common case.

Another treatment of the Gerund and the present participle is to unite them under the common term “**the-ing form**”.

If we compare English Non-Finite Verbs with Kyrgyz. Because, they are not related languages and Kyrgyz is from agglutinative group of languages, English is from inflected languages. But Non-Finite Verbs exist in both these languages. There are three non-finite verbs in English: the participle, the Gerund and the infinitive.

In Kyrgyz, we also have three non-finite forms of the verb, but they do not fully coincide with those in the English language (атоочтуктар, чакчылдар, кыймыл атоочтор).

It is impossible to investigate the problem with only one method. As our research is linguistic and contains theoretical and practical parts, for theoretical part we use the **method of comparison**, as for practical part we suppose the **typological** method is effective.

One can't leave the Theory of translation here. So in the practical part we intend to pay attention to the translation of non-finite verbs from English into Kyrgyz in some literary books.

Equivalent and nonequivalent ways of conveying non-finite from English into Kyrgyz.

As we have already mentioned we deal with the theory of translation. The units of meaning do not fully coincide in the different languages. The meaningful community of the origin and the translation include not only keeping the objects of communication, instructions of the situation or ways of their description but the maximal possibility of close meaning correlately syntactical and lexical meaning.

Now let us compare some sentences containing non-finites in the novel “Martin Eden” written by Jack London and translated by Jorobek Sultanaliyev.

1. He stepped back to the table, tore open the envelope, and began to read, giving the stranger an opportunity to recover himself.

*Артур конокту оюн жыйып алууга эркин коюп, эз столдун жанына келип катты ачып окуй баштады.*

The Gerund giving an opportunity is translated as verbal adverb эркин коюп, the infinitive to read is translated as verbal adverb окуй. In spite of some differences, it is possible to notice an important

community in grammatical organization of the origin and the translation. Because, English non-finites are translated into Kyrgyz non-finites.

2. He had seen oil paintings, it was true, in the show windows of the shops, but the glass of the windows had prevented his eager eyes from approaching to near.

The author got rid of the tendency of translating from word to word, he pointed out that the original contents would be destroyed.

The style and the manner of translation was as obvious as in the origin. To find equivalents is not possible in this sentence. The grammar structures do not coincide.

3. Twice he closed the book on his forefinger to look at the name of the author.

*Китепти окуп жаткан бетине сѣмѣйн коюн, эки жолу жаап, анын авторуна кѣз чуркатып чыкты.*

The infinitive “to look” functions as an adverbial modifier of purpose is conveyed as finite verb serves as a predicate.

4. He was extraordinary receptive and responsive, while his imagination, pitched high was ever at work establishing relations of likeness and difference.

*Ал өтө сезгич жана боорукер жигит болгондуктан, анын кызуу кыялданым кетүүчү адаты жакшы менен жаманды дана ажырата билүүчү.*

The participle II pitched high is translated as Kyrgyz participle and in both languages the non-finites serve as attribute.

5. He saw her hand coming out to his and she looked him straight in the eyes as she shook hands, frankly, like a man.

*Руфь ага колун сунуп, экѣ кадимки эркектерче бекем кол алышкан учурда анын жылдыздай жанган көздөрү көзүнө кадалып турганын байкады.*

The participle I is conveyed as verbal adverb.

6. She noticed that the hand he waved was covered with the fresh abrasions, in the process of healing, and a glance at the other loose – hanging hand showed it to be in this condition.

*Руфь анын сунган колунан жаёу эле айыгып келе жаткан бир жаратты байкады, экинчи колуну кѣз жиберди эле андан дагы ошондой эле жаратты учураатты.*

Participle II waved is translated into Kyrgyz participle сунган. The complex participle I is conveyed as complex participle in Kyrgyz.

7. Mr. Morse was not there. It was difficult enough getting acquainted with her, and her mother, and her brother, Norman.

*Мистер Морзе менен деле таанышса таанышып коюуга болот болучу, бирок Руфь, анын апасы жана бир тууганы – Норман менен таанышып чыкты, ушул жетишет.*

The hypothesis was the possibility of finding equivalent and nonequivalent ways of conveying non-finite verbs from English into Kyrgyz In the

practical part we define this hypothesis and found equivalents and nonequivalents. But they do not fully coincide.

One can find and notice some grammatical community of the origin and the translation in the sentences. Because, English non-finites are translated into Kyrgyz non-finites.

e.g.: In the sixth sentence the participle II waved is translated as Kyrgyz participle сунган.

The infinitives are conveyed as verbal adverbs in the eight sentences.

It is easy to notice that the size of the sentences increased in Kyrgyz language. Because, they are non-related languages.

In translation the main thing is the separate meaningful elements of statement (высказывание) then the choice of this or that word or syntactical structure acquires an important role in the contents of all information.

In all compared pieces we noticed that the general number of the sentences coincided. The order of the consequence of subordinate and principal clauses are similar.

The word order was not saved. The translation gives the meaning of origin and in some sentences; there are some additions and omissions (пропущение).

e.g.: Mr. Morse was not there. It was difficult enough getting acquainted with her, and her mother, and her brother, Norman.

*Мистер Морзе менен деле таанышса таанышып коюуга болот болучу, бирок Руфь, анын апасы жана бир тууганы – Норман менен таанышып чыкты, ушул жетишет.*

The non-finite verb is translated as finite verb. The author added some additions. In spite of some difficulties the translator made the masterpiece of translation.

Comparison of the languages in one genetic group and languages in different groups still attracts the attention of the scientists. This kind of scientific research works compare different languages and define the differences and similarities in all aspects of the languages.

The system of the non-finite forms of the verb is considered very actual theme and their dual grammatical nature requires thorough attention.

The difficulties appear in translation and interpretation. It is a problem to choose the closest meaning among nominal and verbal nature of non-finites.

While working on this research work, we noticed that every non-finite plays main role in grammar and its meaning and it has described in great detail by the authors of scientific grammar.

There is no exact definition of the non-finite verbs in their use there are some peculiarities which present certain theoretical difficulties and which are still a matter of dispute among grammarians.

The number or non-finites are not agreed upon. There are three of them in some books. In some others there are four. B. Ilyish touches the problem of –ing-forms. It is one of the questions, which do not admit of a definite solution. The solution largely depends on what view we take of the unity of a grammatical form and on the extent to which we are prepared to allow for shades of meaning in one form.

The difference between the Gerund and the participle is basically this. The Gerund, along with its verbal qualities, has substantive qualities as well; the participle, along with its verbal qualities, has adjectival qualities. Some other authors do not agree with Ilyish's opinion.

There are some similarities in the lexicogrammatical meaning of the non-finites in both languages. The verbal meaning of “action, process” is presented as some kind of “substances” or quality.

In Kyrgyz, the participle (атоочтуктар) denotes the action or state as the sign of substance.

One of the differences is that there are many words become nouns losing their meaning of action.

e.g.: жазуу, окуу, к'р'ши, согуш, оймок, илмек, чертмей (verbal nouns).

Капкан, тууган, чагылган, жууркан, жазуучу, сатуучу, балта жутар, кабаган, с'з'г'н, тебенээк (Kyrgyz participles).

The morphological structure of the non-finites does not coincide.

In English they have peculiar morphemes: -ing (Gerund and participle I), -(e)d, -(e)n (participle II) to (infinitive).

In Kyrgyz every non-finite has its peculiar morphemes: - ганы, -ын, -а, -о, -ганча, -гыча, -майынча, -каны (verbal adverb (чакчылдар).

-ган, -кан, -ар, -бас, -нес, -оочу, -уучу, а+эле, -гыдай (Kyrgyz participles (атоочтуктар).

The verbids do not possess many of the categories of the finite verb, such as number, person, tense and mood.

In Kyrgyz also the non-finites don't possess categories of tense and mood but they have negative morpheme as –ба+й (verbal verbs) –бы the morpheme of the question and the category of voice in verbal adverbs the other categories are not absolute but relative.

The combinability of the non-finites is of mixed nature. Partly, as we have seen, it resembles that of a finite verb. But some models of combinability are skin to those of other parts of speech.

The Gerund may be preceded by a preposition and a possessive pronoun, like a noun.

Kyrgyz non-finites have dual nature and the combinability resembles that of the verb, and partly that of the noun.

We agree with the opinion of M.G. Blokh that is every verb stem by means of morphemic change takes both finite and non-finite forms, the functions of the two sets being strictly differentiated: while the finite forms serve in the sentence only one syntactic function, namely, that of the finite predicate, the non-finite forms serve various syntactic function other than that of the finite predicate.

In Kyrgyz verbal adverbs and participles serve in the sentence as finite predicate and as other functions.

Verbal nouns serve as subject and object in the sentence.

Our scientific hypothesis found its improvement in this research work. It is possible to find equivalent and nonequivalent ways of conveying non-finite verbs from English into Kyrgyz. To solve some problems of conveying is the work for future. This work must be continued. We notice that it is a burning problem of grammar in both languages.

As we know that the verb is the most complex part of speech and we want to add that the category of non-finite verbs is also as important and complex as the category of finite verbs. In teaching, we must find the way to give children a proper way of learning non-finites. And this in its turn helps the learners to master the foreign language.

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Рецензент: филол.ил.канд., доцент Мараш оглы Ш.В.