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## Similarities and Differences of Kazakh and English Infinitives

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**Abstract.** Peculiarities of the Infinitive are investigated in this article. Peculiar features of the English Infinitive are analyzed in comparison with Kazakh Infinitive.

**Keywords:** Infinitive; Verbal Aspect; Tense; Voice; Mood; Case; Number; Person.

### Introduction.

Among various forms of the verb the Infinitive occupies a unique position. If it has a verb and noun characteristics it should have all verb: tense, voice, aspect, mood and person categories and noun forms: case, number and gender categories. We should analyze the distribution of verb and noun morphological and syntactical characteristics in Infinitive in two languages.

### Materials and Methods.

Research studies on Infinitive were analyzed. The Work of M.Y. Block, D.N. Ovsyaniko-Kulikovskii, A.A. Shakhmatov A.A. Potebnya, V.N. Zhigadlo and others. Distributive, transformational, component, semantic methods were used.

### Discussion.

There are different opinions about of Infinitive phenomenon. It consists of features of verb and noun. According to L.Valeika, J. Buitkienė the Infinitive has a double nature: it consists of the features of the verb with those of the noun [1, 104]. According to M.Y. Block "Infinitive is the non-finite form of the verb which combines the properties of the verb with those of the noun, serving as the verbal name of a process" [2, 105]. From Infinitive we derive all the forms of the verb. D.N. Ovsyaniko-Kulikovskii and A.A. Shakhmatov's opinion about status of **Infinitive** in modern language is "nominative verb", i.e. main and original form of the verb. They consider that **Infinitive** is a special part of speech [3, 67].

Authors of the theoretical course grammar of *Contemporary English language* Zhigadlo V.N. and others [4, 113] consider that **Infinitive**, Participles and Gerunds refer to the impersonal forms of the verb.

In Wikipedia Infinitive is defined as a grammatical term used to refer to certain verb forms that exist in many languages. As with many linguistic concepts, there is not a single definition applicable to all languages [5].

M.Y. Blokh also considers that Infinitive is the most abstract verb-form which simply names action. That is why it is referred to first in verb articles of dictionaries [6, 137].

In traditional descriptions of English, the Infinitive is the basic dictionary form of a verb [7], used with or without the particle *to*: *to do or do (in complex objects: for example: he made him come)*.

In Kazakh language, the Infinitive consists of a verb stem and it is expressed by the suffix *-y* as in *сұра-у (suraу), жұр-у (zhuru), бар-у (baru)*. English Infinitive and the Kazakh Infinitive (Tuiyk etistik) have the similar features and differences.

The English and Kazakh Infinitives *have some properties of the verb*. The Infinitive in both languages expresses an action (to drive a car-көлік жүргізу –kolik zhurgizu) or state (to be sick-сырқаттану-syrkattanu), but Infinitive as a non- finite verb cannot modify itself with person or mood categories.

The English Infinitive has active and passive voices:

Table 1

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	To ask	To be asked
Continuous	To be asking	To be being asked
Perfect	To have asked	To have been asked
Perfect Continuous	To have been asking	-

Such similar characteristics has Kazakh Infinitive and active and passive voices are expressed by suffixes У( U) –Л (L), e.g. *жасау – zhasau –active жасалу zhasalu*, Л (L) expresses passive voice.

Infinitive doesn't express Tense category in both languages. We can identify the Infinitive time on the basis of predicate:

He is trying **to work**.

Ол жұмыс **істеуге** тырысып жатыр (Ol zhumys isteuge tyrysyp zhatyr).

He tries to work.

English Infinitive has Aspect category. The examples below illustrate the category of aspect in Infinitive forms in sentences:

He is supposed *to write* a report

He is supposed *to be writing* a report now.

He appears *to have written* a report already.

He seems *to have been writing* a report for two hours already.

I expect his report *to have been written* by now.

But Kazakh Infinitive doesn't have such an aspect category.

- The English and Kazakh Infinitives can be modified by an adverb e.g.:

She began **to eat it coolly** (S. Maugham).

Оқушыларға сабақты **жақсылап түсіндіру** керек (S.Murtaza) (Okushylarga sabakty zhaksylap tusindiriu kerek).

The Infinitive in both languages *has syntactical properties of a noun*. It may be a subject, object, adverbial modifier, attribute and part of a predicate.

- The Infinitives of both languages may be a subject:

**To live** is the rarest thing in the world (O.Wilde), “to live” is the subject of the sentence.

I and a friend of mine, Mal Brossard, decided **to take** a bus into Agerstown (J.D. Salinger), “to take” is the object.

Оқу-инемен құдық қазғандай (Oku – inemen kudyk kazgandai). “Оқу” is the subject of the sentence.

Жақындап қалған Жұманнан олар **қашуды** да ұят көрді (I. Esenberlin) (Zhakyndap kalgan Zhumannan olar kashudy da uyat kordi).

- The Infinitive functions as part of the compound nominal predicate in both languages e.g.:

The essence of all art is **to have** pleasure in giving pleasure (D. Carnegie).

Геологтар тілімен айтқанда, белгісізден белгіліге **келу** (I. Esenberlin) (Geologtar tilimen aitkanda, belgisizden belgilige keli).

Generally, the Infinitive alone, without main verb, is not used as the predicate.

- The Infinitives of both languages can have a direct object:

A friend of mine and I, Mal Brossard, decided **to take** a bus into Agerstown (J.D. Salinger).

Жақындап қалған Жұманнан олар **қашуды** да ұят көрді (I. Esenberlin) (Zhakyndap kalgan Zhumannan olar kashudy da uyat kordi).

- The Infinitive can be an attribute in both languages:

Art is an attempt **to bring** order out of chaos (S. Sondheim).

Енді қасына Бізғұтты мен Ұлжан келіп, **жүрудің** мезгілі болғанын айтты (M. Auezov) (Endi kasyyna Yzgutty men Ulzhan kelip, zhurudin mezgili bolganyn aitty).

- The Infinitive can function as an adverbial modifier of purpose in both languages e.g.:

*We came out here **to find** the American Dream (S. Thompson)*

Адамшылықты тез жүргізу үшін көп ой керек, *ойлау үшін* оқу керек (M. Aueзов)  
(Adamshylykty tez zhurgizu ushin kop oi kerek, oilau ushin oku kerek).

Kazakh and English Infinitives can be an adverbial modifier of consequence, e.g. The boy is crazy **to serve** it (S. Maugham).

Бәрінен де үлкен **толқуда** отырған Сақып еді (I. Esenberlin) (Barinen de ulken tolkuda otyrgan Sakyp edi).

The main difference between Kazakh and English Infinitives is in case category. The Kazakh language has the developed set of case system which spread on Kazakh Infinitive also. Kazakh language has seven cases and

- Infinitive has seven cases endings.

Table 2

Атау септік <b>Nominative</b>	бару (baru)	Оған жауап беру дәл қазір Танаға да қиын (I. Esenberlin) (Ogan zhauap beru dal kazir Tanaga da kiyn)
Ілік септік <b>Possessive</b>	барудың (barudyn)	Партия бұйрығын <b>орындаудың</b> орнына жұмысшы жеткіліксіз дейсің (I. Esenberlin) (Partiya buirygyn oryndaudyn ornyna zhumysshyy zhetkiliksiz deisin)
Барыс септік <b>Dative</b>	баруға (baruga)	Жәлел үйіне <b>ұйықтауға</b> , тамақ <b>ішуге</b> ғана келетін (I. Esenberlin) (Zhalel uiine uiyktauga, tamak ishuge gana keletin)
Табыс септік <b>Accusative</b>	баруды (barudy)	Жақындап қалған Жұманнан олар <b>қашуды</b> да ұят көрді (I. Esenberlin) (Zhakyndap kalgan Zhumannan olar kashudy da uyat kordi)
Жатыс септік <b>Locative</b>	баруда (baruda)	Бәрінен де үлкен <b>толқуда</b> отырған Сақып еді (I. Esenberlin) (Barinen de ulken tolkuda otyrgan Sakyp edi)
Шығыс септік A case can be given in English with the help of preposition 'from'	барудан (barudan)	Бірақ Тана Жәлелді <b>айыптаудан</b> тіпті алыс еді (I. Esenberlin) (Birak Tana Zhaleldi aiypaudan tipti alys edi)
Көмектес септік <b>Instrumental</b>	барумен (barumen)	Ол бұны <b>айтумен</b> шектелмеді (I. Esenberlin) (Ol buny aitumen shektelmedi)

- The Kazakh Infinitive has also the category of number, while the English Infinitive doesn't have such a feature. And it is given by the suffixes of plurality –лар, –лер, –мыз, –міз (-lar, -ler, -myz, -miz).

For example:

Сендердің **айтуларың** бойынша біз орды терінірек қаздық (Senderdin aitularyn boiynsha biz ordy terenirek kazdyk).

Сіздердің тез арада **жетулеріңіз** игі болар еді (Sizderdin tez arada zhetuleriniz igi bolar edi).

Олардың жоғарғы білім алып, өздерінің туған жеріне **келулері** қандай тамаша! (Olardyn zhogargy bilim alyp, ozderinin tugan zherine keluleri kandai tamasha!).

- Kazakh Infinitive changes with persons:

Table 3

Менің Menin	күтуім kutuim	Мәскеуге барсам, іздеп тауып <b>алуым</b> керек-ақ екен. Maskeuge barsam, izdep tauyp aluym kerek-ak eken.
Сенің Senin	күтуің kutuin	Атаңмен <b>ойнауың</b> әдепсіздікке жатады. Atanmen oinauyn adepsizdikke zhatady.
Оның Onyn	күтуі kutui	Істің игілікті <b>болуы</b> – адамның сенімінде. Istin igilikti boluy – adamnyn seniminde.
Біздің Bizdin	күтуіміз kutuimiz	Біздің ойымызша, осы жоғарыда көрсетілген үш топ разрездегі мұнай, газ топтарын үш мерзімде <b>барлауымыз</b> керек. Bizdin oiymyzsha, osy zhogaryda korsetilgen ush top razrezdegi munai, gaz toptaryn ush merzimde barlauymyz kerek.
Сендердің Senderdin	күтулерің kutulerin	Сендердің <b>айтуларың</b> бойынша біз орды терінірек қаздық. Senderdin aitularyn boiynsha biz ordy terenirek kazdyk.
Сіздің Sizdin	күтуіңіз kutuiniz	Тәртіп бойынша гидрогеолог бас геологтың бөліміне жатады, ісіңіздің барысын бір хабарлап <b>қоюыңыз</b> керек еді ғой. Tartip boiynsha gydrogeolog bas geologtyn bolimine zhatady, isinizdin barysyn bir habarlap kouynyz kerek edi goi.
Сіздердің Sizderdin	күтулеріңіз kutuleriniz	Сіздердің тез арада <b>жетулеріңіз</b> игі болар еді. Sizderdin tez arada zhetuleriniz igi bolar edi,
Олардың Olardyn	күтулері kutuleri	Олардың жоғарғы білім алып, өздерінің туған жеріне <b>келулері</b> қандай тамаша! Olardyn zhogargy bilim alyp, ozderinin tugan zherine keluleri kandai tamasha!

**Results.** So comparing the Infinitive of two languages we found out some differences and similarities of it. Peculiarities of the Infinitive of both languages are seen in the following table:

Table 4

Features	The Kazakh language	The English language
<b>Verb properties:</b>	+	+
1. Tense category	-	-
2. Aspect category	-	+
3. Voice category	+	+
4. Person category	+	-
5. Mood	+	-
6. Can be modified by an adverb (as a verb)	+	+
<b>Noun properties</b>	+	+
Case category	+	-
Number category	+	-

**Conclusion.** Table 4 indicates that the Kazakh and English Infinitives have the morphological characteristics both of the noun and the verb. Verb Aspect category is inherent only to the English Infinitive which cannot be found in the Kazakh one.

The Kazakh language has the Person and Mood categories. Both of the languages have no Tense category.

If we analyze Infinitive of both languages from the point of noun morphological characteristics, one see from the diagram, that the Kazakh Infinitive has all form of noun categories but English language has only syntactical functions of it , so is Kazakh language.

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### Сходства и различия инфинитива казахского и английского языков

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**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются особенности инфинитива. Анализированы особенности инфинитива английского языка в сопоставлении с инфинитивом казахского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** инфинитив; категории аспекта; времени; залога; наклонения; падежа; числа; лица.