

UDC 81'36 [811.512.122:811.111]

Translation Technique of Kazakh Infinitive into English (Based on M.Auezov's Work «The Shot at the Pass»)

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Abstract. The current article is devoted to the translation analysis of Kazakh infinitive into English. Despite the fact that both languages have such category as infinitive, Kazakh infinitive being translated into English sometimes loses its morphological and syntactical peculiarities. The technique of infinitives translation is analyzed on the basis of M. Auezov's work "The Shot at the Pass".

Keywords: Infinitive; specification; generalization; Kazakh language; English language; grammatical replacement; modulation.

Introduction. Non-finite forms of verb include Infinitive, Gerund, Participle I and Participle II. All non-finite forms have verb categories and can fulfill some functions of both noun and adjective.

Materials and Methods. The article studies infinitive and translation techniques on the basis of works by A. Aygabylov, A.I. Smirnitsky, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.N. Komissarov, V.N. Zhigadlo and others. Distributive, transformational, semantic methods were used.

Discussion. In some works Kazakh infinitive is called as «action name», according to famous Kazakh linguist A. Aygabylov, it is one of the functional forms of verb with its particular meaning and transformation system. Infinitive is not a grammatical category of verb, but its specific type. Because grammatically it doesn't imply action, but the name of action, it is semantically is closer to noun rather than to the verb [1, 502].

According to V.N. Zhigadlo, English infinitive is non-finite form of verb which expresses general notion about action; regarding this aspect, relation between an action and agent of an action is logically supposed, but not expressed by formal signs [2, 161].

As these definitions show, Kazakh linguists consider infinitive is closer to the noun due to its many noun characteristics, but English linguists consider it is closer to the verb. For instance, many linguists as L.S. Barkhudarov (1973), K.N. Kachalova, (2003) A.I. Smirnitsky (1974) consider infinitive as the verb for its semantic, morphological and syntactic features [3-6]. Our task is to analyze infinitive in syntax semantics.

Grammaticality is an important feature of speech units. Grammatical forms and structures, however, do not only provide for the correct arrangement of words in the text, they also convey some information which is the part of its total contents [7, 97].

In order to analyze the conveying of Kazakh infinitives into English we selected sentences from the work by M. Auezov "The Shot at the Pass", mentioned above. If we consider the sentences with infinitive as one hundred percent, about forty percent of these sentences were not translated into English. It means that the work lost some ideas, included in these sentences.

There were different types of translation techniques in translation of Kazakh infinitives into English. They are:

Specification is substitution of a word or word combination with broad logical meaning in source language with a word or word combination with narrow logical meaning in target language [8, 174].

Generalization is substitution of a word or word combination with narrow logical meaning in source language with a word or word combination with broad logical meaning in target language [8, 176].

Grammatical replacement is replacement of speech forms, parts of speech, parts of sentences with different ones in the process of translation [8, 180].

Modulation is meaning development; it is when a word or word combination of the source text can be replaced with a word or word combination in translation which implies cause or effect of action or condition [8, 177].

Syntactical adaptation (word for word translation) is technique of translation in which syntactical structure of source work is transformed into analogical structure of translation [8, 178].

Partitioning is technique of translation in which syntactical structure of the source text is transformed into two or more predicative structures of translation [8, 179].

Integrating is technique of translation in which syntactical structure of the source text is transformed by joining two simple sentences into one complex one [8, 180].

Sentences:

Example 1. Translation technique of Infinitive «салу-to be straightened-to make the bed»

Kazakh variant: Ұзаққа созылған сарауру бүгінгідей әбден меңдетіп келген шағында Тектіғұл төсек жақтырмай, жамбасы тесіліп қиналғаннан, аға-жеңгесінен сол төсекті күн сайын бір қақтырып, жұмсартып **салуға** тілек ететін [9, 5].

Translator's English variant: Before bare rock had seemed soft to him, now the bed was hard. He had become capricious, endlessly asking for the bed **to be straightened** [9, 147].

Translation technique: Firstly, the translator used grammatical transformation by partitioning one sentence into two. Secondly, he renders Kazakh infinitive which is in active voice into passive voice which implies grammatical replacement. Kazakh Infinitive in comparison with English one has more features of a noun as it was mentioned above and there is an ending «-ға» which indicates the accusative case. In English translation it functions as an attribute; infinitive in Kazakh language functions as an object.

Our variant of translation: Bedridden by serious illness which reaches its culmination, Tektygul doesn't like his bed because it hurts his body and asks his brother and sister-in-law **to make** his bed shake out and soften every day.

Translation technique: original Active Infinitive was translated in its active format as in the source text without changing the main idea of the sentence. And it functions here as an object.

Example 2. Translation technique of Infinitive «жүріс-raids-raids»

Kazakh variant: Жасынан өздігінен мұндай **жүрісті** кәсіп етпесе де, «жортуылшы, жорықшы» деп атандырып, Қозыбақ аулы мұны жылқыдан басқа, түнгі **жүріске** көп жұмсаған [9, 11].

Translator's English variant: Baktygul recalled the frenzied, intoxicating feeling with which, as a young man, he had taken part in night-time **raids** on orders from the Kozybaks [9, 155].

Translation technique: Kazakh Infinitive is close to a noun, in Kazakh variant infinitive is given as the noun, so is in English translation. Here the translator translates the infinitive as the noun "raid" in the function of adverbial modifier though infinitive in Kazakh sentence functions as the object. The technique used is grammatical replacement and specification.

Our variant of translation: He is never busy with such type of work from his childhood, in spite of it he was called a "bandit" and Kozybak village usually sent him to night **raids** besides wrangling.

Translation technique: we try to follow each word of the source sentence and here infinitive functions as the object as in the source text.

Example 3. Translation technique of Infinitive «іріу-to manage-to impound»

Kazakh variant: Ауылда **іріуде** қалған жылқы дауылдан үркіп – ол босып, иен далаға шашырай жоғалған-ды. Бақтығұлдың малды тастап інісін іздегенін; тағы Тектіғұлдың ұшынып өлгелі жатқан жерінен тауып алып, артына мінгестіріп әкелгенін білген Сәлмен, Бақтығұлды және де әке-бабадан боқтап, қамшының астына алған [9, 9].

Translator's English variant: Khatsha had been unable **to manage** the herd, the storm scattered the horses like the sheep, and when the brothers returned to the aul their master's fury

descended upon them both. The younger, half-conscious as he was, was fiercely beaten again, he raved in a delirium, and the elder brother could do nothing to defend him [9, 152].

Translation technique: the translator rendered Kazakh infinitive into English by using grammatical replacement and generalization techniques. Kazakh infinitive functions as the attribute of the noun “horses”, in rendering into English it was given as the object.

Our variant of translation: The herd **to impound** had been left in the aul was feared by storm, disbanded and disappeared in the steppe. Having left the herd, Bakhtygul had searched for his younger brother; he founded him in the state of dying and brought him on the horseback. Having informed about it, Salmen scolded and beat Bakhtygul with a whip.

Translation technique: We made the direct translation; Infinitive was translated as the attribute as it was given in the source sentence.

Example 4. Translation technique of Infinitive «көшу-left-leave»

Kazakh variant: Осының арты Қозыбақ аулынан бұлардың ажырап **көшуіне** әкеліп соққан-ды [9, 9].

Translator’s English variant: After that night the brothers **left** Salmen [9, 152].

Translation technique: Kazakh infinitive was translated into English as the predicate in Past Indefinite, so the translator used grammatical replacement. Kazakh Infinitive functions as the object of the sentence, in rendering into English it was given as the main predicate.

Our variant of translation: That incident made them **leave** Kozybak village.

Translation technique: It was a direct translation, taking into consideration each word and function of Infinitive. We translated infinitive as the part of complex object.

Example 5. Translation technique of Infinitive «көзіне түсіп қалу- to be-come»

Kazakh variant: Әркімнің **көзіне түсіп қалуға** болады [9, 18].

Translator’s English variant: He had **to be** careful [9, 161].

Translation technique: translator used grammatical replacement and modulation techniques. If Kazakh infinitive functions as the part of the compound predicate in impersonal sentence, in English it fulfills the same function, but in personal sentence.

Our variant of translation: Everybody may come in sight of somebody.

Translation technique: It was a direct translation, taking into consideration each word and the function of infinitive. The Infinitive is translated as the part of predicate.

Example 6. Translation technique of Infinitive «жауап беру-in response-answer»

Kazakh variant: Оған тура **жауап берудің** орнына, Бақтығұл: - Бол, шайыңды болдыр, жұмыс бар! – деді [9, 18].

Translator’s English variant: “Come, get moving”, he snorted **in response**. “I’ve got no time to dally!” [9,162].

Translation technique used: the translator used the grammatical replacement.

Kazakh infinitive functions as the part of predicate in original sentence. The translator translated it as the noun with preposition in the function of adverbial modifier.

Our variant of translation: Bakhtygul instead of **answer** directly he said, - “Hurry up with your tea – we’ve got lots to do!”

Translation technique: It was a direct translation. Infinitive functions as the part of predicate.

Example 7. Translation technique of Infinitive «бұзысу-to sort out-to slaughter»

Kazakh variant: Биенің ішін жарған соң да Қатша мол етті мүшелеп **бұзысуға** қатты көмек етті [9, 19].

Translator’s English variant: Her main job was **to sort out** the entrails which Bakhtygul had dumped onto the hide, and she did her best [9, 163].

Translation technique: translator used the grammatical replacement. Infinitive functions as the object in original, but it functions as the part of compound predicate in English.

Our variant of translation: Having done with the entrails of the mare, Khatsha helped him so much **to slaughter** onto parts a great deal of horse meat.

Translation technique: It was a direct translation, taking into consideration each word and function of Infinitive. Infinitive functions as the part of compound object.

Results. Kazakh infinitives were translated into English by different ways.

It was translated by finite form of words, nouns. Functions of the translated infinitives in English also don't coincide with the functions of Infinitive in the original sentences. Morphological forms of the translated infinitives also don't coincide with the original forms in most cases: instead of Active voice was used Passive.

Conclusion. The most frequent translation techniques used in translator's variant were modulation, specification, generalization, grammatical replacement. That occurs probably, because of Kazakh and English languages' grammatical structures are quite different from each other which hardly allow to make syntactical adaptation technique, i.e., rendering the same grammatical structure of the source text into the target language, at the same time each grammatical phenomenon (in our case infinitive) has certain semantic load in a sentence, using a certain grammar means, as author intends to transform certain ideas. But it is possible to transform ideas of authors without grammar replacements but for that a translator should know thoroughly the language to be translated.

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UDC 81'36 [811.512.122:811.111]

Техника перевода инфинитива с казахского на английский язык

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируется перевод инфинитива с казахского на английский язык. Несмотря на то, что в обоих языках существует понятие инфинитива, его морфологические и синтаксические свойства при переводе с казахского на английский не всегда сохраняются. Техника перевода инфинитива анализируется на основе рассказа М. Ауезова «Выстрел на перевале».

Ключевые слова: Инфинитив; спецификация; генерализация; казахский язык; английский язык; грамматическая замена; модуляция.