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## ABOUT VARIATIONS IN TRANSLATION NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN IN THE BELLES-LETTRES

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*This article deals with the peculiarities of the translation of non-finite forms of the verb from English into Russian in the belles-lettres. This problem is not studied well enough in modern scientific literature, while when translating non-finite forms into Russian one can face some difficulties.*

*Sometimes while translating a text the accent falls on the lexical aspect, first of all on the shades of meaning, but sometimes invisible syntactic mistakes lead not only to stylistic mistakes, but also the misrepresentation of the meaning. Non-finite forms can be used as a subject, a predicative, part of a compound verbal and modal predicate, an object, an adverbial modifier and an attribute.*

*The infinitive has some nominal characteristics and can be used as a subject, part of a compound nominal predicate, an object and an attribute. As for its verbal characteristics it can take a direct object and has tense and voice distinguishes. As a subject, predicative and adverbial modifiers, it can be translated with the help of the infinitive or a noun. Complexes with the infinitive can be translated by subordinate clauses. If the infinitive is passive, the Russian subordinate clause should have either a passive construction or a non-finite form. If the infinitive is perfect the predicate in the Russian sentence should be used in the past tense. If the perfect infinitive has a passive form the predicative in the Russian subordinate clause should be used in the past tense and have passive voice or a non-finite form.*

*Complex object can be translated by a subordinate clause, while complex subject can be translated only by a compound sentence.*

*The gerund is such a non-finite form, which cannot be found in the Russian language. It can be translated into the Russian language with the help of the infinitive, a verbal noun or a subordinate clause.*

*The combination of the gerund with a possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive case form an equivalent of a subordinate clause.*

*Russian present participles can be used only as an attribute, when used in the active voice, while English participles active can be used not only as an attribute, but also as an adverbial modifier. When translating a text, one should pay attention to the place of the participle in the sentence. If it is an attribute it is translated by a Russian participle, if it is used as an adverbial modifier, it is translated by a Russian adverbial participle in the imperative aspect.*

*Participial constructions have no any equivalents in the Russian language, so they should be translated by an adverbial subordinate clause.*

**Keywords:** *non-finite forms of the verb; the belles-lettres; infinitive; gerund; participle stylistic mistakes; misrepresentation of the meaning.*

**Голякевич Наталія.** *Про особливості перекладу неособових форм дієслова з англійської на російську мову в художньому тексті.*

  
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*У цій статті розглянуто особливості перекладу неособових форм дієслова з англійської на російську мову в*

художньому тексті. Переклад неособових форм англійського дієслова на російську мову викликає певні труднощі, які лише частково описані в наукових працях.

Іноді під час перекладу тексту увага звертається на лексичний аспект, передусім на відтінки значення окремих слів, а непомітні синтаксичні помилки призводять не лише до стилістичних огрехів, але й до неправильної передачі значення речення загалом. Неособові форми дієслова можуть функціонувати як підмет, присудок, частина складеного дієслівного присудка, додаток, обставина та означення в реченні.

Інфінітив має деякі іменникові характеристики і може виступати підметом, частиною складеного іменникового присудка, додатком та означенням. Що стосується його дієслівних характеристик, то він може вживатися із прямим додатком та мати різні форми. У ролі підмета, присудка чи обставини його можна перекладають за допомогою інфінітива чи іменника. Конструкції з інфінітивом перекладаються підрядними реченнями. Якщо інфінітив має форму пасиву, то підрядне речення в російській мові містить пасивну конструкцію чи безособову форму.

Якщо інфінітив уживається у формі *Perfect*, то в російському реченні він перекладається в минулому часі. Якщо такий інфінітив має пасивну форму, то присудок російському підрядному реченні слід уживати в минулому часі і пасивному стані або використати безособову форму.

Інфінітивні конструкції перекладаються підрядним або складним реченням.

Герундій – це особлива форма англійської мови, якої немає в російській. Її можна перекласти за допомогою інфінітива, віддієслівного іменника чи підрядного речення.

Поєднання дієслова з присвійним займенником або іменником у родовому відмінку утворюють еквівалент підрядного речення.

Дієприкметники в російській мові можуть функціонувати як означення, якщо вони вжиті в активному стані, тоді як такі ж англійські дієприкметники можуть виконувати роль як означення, так і обставини в реченні. Перекладаючи текст, слід звертати увагу на місце дієприкметника в реченні. Якщо це означення, то воно перекладається російським дієприкметником, а якщо обставина, то тоді для перекладу використовується російський дієприслівниковий зворот.

Дієприкметникові конструкції не мають жодних еквівалентів у російській мові, тому їх слід перекладати підрядним реченням.

**Ключові слова:** неособові форми дієслова; художній текст; лексичний аспект; стилістичні помилки; спотворення змісту.

The verb is a part of speech, that names actions or presents the state, display of sign, change of sign, etc. [Каменский 2002, p. 94].

Forms of the English verb can be classified as finite and non-finite. «Non-finite forms of the verb differ from the finite forms as they have no category of person, number, time and mood» [Каушанская 2008, p. 76].

The infinitive is the non-finite form of the verb which names a process in a most general way and is the initial form of the verb which is used in the dictionary.

As a subject the infinitive in the sentence is translated into the Russian language by a noun or an infinitive: *To smoke is bad for health.* – *Курить вредно для здоровья.*

As a nominal part of a compound predicate the infinitive is used in combination with the link verb **to be**, which can be translated into the Russian language by the words **закключаются в том, чтобы, состоять в том, чтобы** and in the present simple it is not often translated: *Our plan is to go to the Crimea for summer.* – *Наш план – поехать на лето в Крым.*

As part of the verbal predicate, the infinitive can occur in combination with modal verbs and with verbs expressing the beginning, continuation or the end of an action: *He began to translate the letter.* – *Он начал переводить письмо.*

As an object, the infinitive is translated either by a noun or an indefinite form of a verb. When using analytical forms, the infinitive is usually translated by a subordinate sentence: *They liked nothing so well as to look up at the white flakes.* – *Ничего они так не любили, как наблюдать за белыми хлопьями.*

The infinitive in the function of an attribute is always used after the noun: *I have never known that boy to be on time.* – *Случая не было, чтобы этот человек куда-нибудь опоздал вовремя.*

In this function the infinitive is also used:

a) after indefinite pronouns: *We had nothing to lose.* – *Нам нечего было терять;*

b) an expression of quantity: *I've got no more to add.* – *Мне нечего больше добавить;*

c) the noun-substitute one: *He is the one to be trusted.* – *Он тот, кому можно доверять;*

d) ordinal numerals (especially the first): *Hob is always the last to come to the lesson and the first to leave.* – *Хоб всегда последним приходит на занятия и первым уходит;*

e) substantivized adjectives next, last, much, little, more, enough: *She is the last to be given a good mark.* – *Она последняя, кому надо поставить хорошую оценку.*

The infinitive-attribute may be expressed by a conjunctive infinitive phrase: *I have no idea who to address.* – *Я понятия не имею, к кому обратиться.*

The infinitive in the function of an adverbial modifier is translated with the help of the Russian infinitive or a noun, it is also possible to translate using the verb and the participle: *He was too young to make such decisions.* – *Он был слишком молод, чтобы принимать такие решения.*

The objective with the infinitive construction forms a complex object, thus it follows the predicate of the sentence.

The construction consists of

1) a nominal element (a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case);

2) an infinitive which is in predicate relation to the noun or the pronoun.

In the Russian language there isn't such a construction, and it is translated by a subordinate sentence and such conjunctions as **что, как, чтобы**. The subject of this subordinate clause corresponds to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case of this construction, and the predicate corresponds to the infinitive of this construction: *Daddy wants him to go back to college, but he won't go.* – *Папа хочет, чтобы он вернулся в колледж, а он не желает.*

The next complex with the infinitive is the «subjective infinitive construction». The translation of the sentence should start with the auxiliary part of the compound verbal predicate. The meaning of this part is translated into the Russian language with the help of the indefinite-personal construction, which is the main sentence in the Russian compound sentence. The noun or pronoun which is the subject in the English sentence becomes the subject of the Russian subordinate clause, while the infinitive is translated by the verb-predicate of the subordinate clause in Russian. A subordinate clause is joined to the verb by means of the conjunctions **что** or **как**. A sentence with subjective infinitive construction can be translated by a simple

sentence in which the indefinite-personal construction is used as an introductory sentence: *He was seen to cross the river.* – *Видели, как он пересёк реку*; *The treaty is said to have been signed yesterday.* – *Говорят, что договор был подписан вчера.*

The gerund is a non-personal form, which is typical only to the English verb and cannot be found in the Russian language. This non – finite form is translated into Russian by an infinitive: *I think of going to the south in the summer.* – *Я думаю поехать на юг летом*; a verbal noun: *I was awakened by their loud talking.* – *Я был разбужен их громким разговором*; a subordinate clause: *Thank you for coming.* – *Благодарю вас за то, что вы пришли.*

The gerund has some functions similar to the infinitive. Most often, the gerund is used after prepositions.

The gerund in the function of the direct object is translated by the infinitive, a noun or a verb in a personal form in the part of the subordinate clause: *I don't mind doing it for you.* – *Я не возражаю сделать это для вас.*

As an attribute, the gerund is used with various prepositions, but most often with the preposition **of**. The gerund in the function of an attribute is translated into Russian by a noun in the genitive case, a noun with a preposition or indefinite form of the verb: *Ginnie took full advantage of his having looked up.* – *Джинни не преминула этим воспользоваться.*

The gerund in the function of an adverbial modifier is always used with the preposition and the noun is usually translated with a preposition, participle or perfect or imperfect verb in a personal form in the part of the subordinate clause: *Excuse me for being late.* – *Извините за опоздание.*

The gerund has a construction called «complex gerund», which is usually translated into the Russian language by a subordinate sentence, the subject of which corresponds to the possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive or the common case of the English gerundial construction, and the predicate corresponds to the gerund of this construction: *We are looking forward to Peter's coming back.* – *Мы с нетерпением ожидаем приезд Пети.*

The present participle has no the function of the subject, the object or part of a compound verbal predicate. One of the main functions of the present and past participle is the function of an attribute and it corresponds to the Russian participle.

Participle, placed before the modified noun, is usually translated into the Russian language by present participle active or the past participle passive tense: *«If she was half as good-looking as she thinks she is, she'd be goddam lucky»*, – *Selena's brother said.* – *«Да будь она хоть вполонину такая хорошенькая, как она воображает, можно было б считать, что ей чертовски повезло»*, – *сказал Селинин брат.*

After a noun the Participle usually introduces a participial construction which is translated into Russian by Present Participle active or passive or by Past Participle active or passive: *We went along the street leading to the seashore.* – *Мы шли вдоль улицы, ведущей к побережью.* This participial construction can be translated into Russian by a subordinate attributive clause.

As adverbial modifiers the Participle corresponds to the Russian adverbial participle. As an adverbial modifier of time participle constructions correspond to the subordinate clauses of time. In this function Participle or a participle construction can be translated by an adverbial sentence, a noun or an adverbial participle construction: *Returning to London, Arthur threw himself into the work.* – *Вернувшись в Лондон, Артур погрузился в работу.*

Participles, used in the function of an adverbial modifier of cause or reason correspond to the subordinate clauses of reason: *Being impressed by the film, we were silent on the way home.* – Мы молча шли домой, **находясь под впечатлением от фильма.**

Participles used as adverbial modifiers of attendant circumstances cannot be replaced by subordinate clauses. In this case the Participle can be replaced by a finite verb (second predicate): *In a few seconds, he was back, bringing the sandwich half.* – Но очень скоро он вернулся, **неся** половину сандвича.

As an adverbial modifier of manner it's impossible to replace a participial construction by a subordinate clause. The Participle cannot be replaced by a finite form of the verb, either: *Looking bored, she went through the pockets of her coat.* – Потом со **скучающим видом** принялась шарить в карманах пальто.

The Past Participle in combination with the conjunction **if, unless** occurs in the sentence in the function of the adverbial modifier of condition. Such a participial construction corresponds to a conditional clause and is translated by a conditional sentence: *John will speak for hours unless interrupted.* – Если его не прервать, то Джон будет говорить часами.

We can make a conclusion that non-finite forms of the verb in the English language can be used in the sentence as a subject, as part of a compound nominal predicate, part of a compound verbal predicate, an object, an attribute and adverbial modifiers. The translation of non-finite forms of the verbs depends on their function in the sentence.

The infinitive having some nominal characteristics can be used in the sentence as a subject: *Never to study at night was her new unbreakable rule.* – Никогда **не заниматься** по ночам было её новым нерушимым правилом; a part of a compound nominal predicate: *Judy's intention was to become a writer and pay back the money spent on her education.* – У Джуди было намерение **стать** писательницей и **вернуть** деньги, потраченные на её образование; an object: *Judy was sorrow to leave the farm but glad to see the campus again.* – Джуди было жалко **покидать** ферму, но она была рада снова **увидеть** кампус; an attribute: *There is nothing to worry about.* – Не о чём **беспокоиться.** It also has some verbal characteristics. It can take a direct object: *I promise never to bother you with any more questions.* – Я обещаю никогда не беспокоить **вас** никакими вопросами; can be modified by an adverb: *She promised to write letters regularly and to describe her college life sincerely.* – Она обещала **регулярно** писать и **правдиво** описывать жизнь в колледже; has tense and voice distinctions. To express simultaneous actions we use: Indefinite Infinitive Active: *The trouble with college is that you are expected to know such a lot of things you have never heard.* – Проблема с колледжем заключается в том, что от вас ожидают **знания** многих вещей, о которых вы никогда не слышали; Indefinite Infinitive Passive: *She hated to be laughed at because of her ignorance, so she decided to look up all the unknown words in the encyclopedia.* – Она ненавидела, **когда над ней смеялись** из-за её невежества, поэтому она решила искать все незнакомые слова в энциклопедии; the Continuous Infinitive: *It was pleasant to be breathing fresh air again.* – Было приятно снова **дышать** свежим воздухом. To express prior actions we use: Perfect Infinitive Active: *The girl was glad to have been of any help to the old people on the farm.* – Девочка была рада тому, что **помогла** старикам на ферме; Perfect Infinitive Passive: *Judy was happy to have been sent to college to continue her education.* – Джуди была рада тому, что её **отправили** продолжить образование; Perfect Continuous Infinitive: *She was*

*sorry to have been treating him so cruelly so long.* – Она сожалела о том, что так долго жестоко с ним **обращалась**. A simple form of the English infinitive can be translated by the infinitive of the Russian verb.

As a subject, predicative, part of a compound nominal predicate and an adverbial modifier of purpose the Infinitive can be translated either by an infinitive or a noun: *To skate is pleasant.* – **Кататься** на коньках приятно; *Our plan is to go to the Crimea in summer.* – Наш план – **поехать** на лето в Крым; *He worked hard so as not to lag behind the other students.* – Он усердно работал, **чтобы не отставать** от других студентов.

Word combinations with complex forms of the infinitive are translated in most cases into the Russian language by subordinate clauses. If the English infinitive is used in the passive form it means that a subordinate clause in the Russian language should have a passive construction: *He has a great desire to be invited to the party.* – Он очень хочет, **чтобы его пригласили** на вечер. If the English infinitive is used in the passive form, in this case the predicate in the subordinate clause should be translated into Russian only by a verb in the past tense: *This writer seems to have written a new novel.* – Говорят, что этот писатель **написал новый роман**. If the perfect infinitive is used in the passive form, when translating into Russian the predicate of the subordinate clause should be used in the past tense and passive form: *The book is said to have been sold last week.* – Говорят, что книга **была продана** на прошлой неделе.

Objective with the Infinitive Construction is translated by an object clause and Subjective with the Infinitive Construction can be translated only with the help of a complex sentence : *They saw the fascist plane fly over the houses; they heard the bombs drop and felt the earth shake.* – Они видели, как **фашистский самолёт летел** над домами; они слышали, как **упали бомбы** и почувствовали, как **сотряслась земля**.

The gerund is a non-finite form, which is typical only to the English verb and cannot be found in the Russian language. This non – finite form is translated into Russian by an infinitive: *I think of going to the south in the summer.* – Я думаю **поехать** на юг летом; a verbal noun: *I was awakened by their loud talking.* – Я был разбужен их **громким разговором**; a subordinate clause: *Thank you for coming.* – Благодарю вас за то, **что вы пришли**. The combination of the gerund with a possessive pronoun or a noun in possessive case forms the equivalent of the subordinate clause: *I don't like the idea of Mary's going home alone.* – Мне не нравится мысль о том, **что Мери пойдёт домой одна**; *I stayed at the party a bit longer in spite of her having told me the sad news.* – Я задержался на приёме не смотря на то, **что она сообщила мне печальные новости**.

Russian Participle I Indefinite Active can be used only as an attribute in the sentence, whereas the corresponding English participle can be used in the sentence as an adverbial modifier: *Knowing English well he translated the article without a dictionary.* – **Зная** хорошо английский язык, он перевёл статью без словаря.

When translating we should pay attention to the place of the English participle in the sentence as its place defines its role: if it is used as an attribute it means that we should translate it as a Russian participle, if it is used as an adverbial modifier we should translate it by a Russian imperfective adverbial participle: *The rising sun was hidden by the clouds.* – **Восходящее** солнце было закрыто тучами.

*When drawing up a contract for the sale of goods it is necessary to give a detailed description of the goods.* – **Составляя** контракт на продажу товара, необходимо давать подробное описание товара.

Participial constructions have no equivalents in the Russian language so they should be translated by adverbial subordinate clauses: *The student knowing English well, the exam didn't last long.* – *Так как студент хорошо знал английский язык, экзамен продолжался недолго.*

So we can make a conclusion that there are a lot of ways to translate non-finite forms from English into Russian, but there are also some peculiarities, connected with each non-finite form and their constructions, such as Objective with the Infinitive Construction, Subjective with the Infinitive Construction and Nominative Absolute Participial construction which have no equivalents in Russian.

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