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**TRAINING IN THE TRANSLATION OF PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS
FROM ENGLISH LANGUAGE INTO KAZAKH LANGUAGE
FOR STUDENTS OF SPECIALTIES OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY**

**ОБУЧЕНИЕ ПЕРЕВОДУ ПАССИВНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ
С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА КАЗАХСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
СТУДЕНТОВ СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТЕЙ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ**

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The article is devoted to teaching translation of passive constructions from English into Kazakh, which has been an actual topic studied by many researchers. English is characterized by saturated passive constructions. It is typical for special texts in textile industry. Complexities in translating of passive constructions from English into Kazakh arise when the passive of the English language action corresponds to several options in the Kazakh language. The article gives examples of passive constructions related to light industry and their translations from English into Kazakh.

Предлагаемая статья посвящена обучению переводу пассивных конструкций с английского языка на казахский язык, что всегда являлось актуальной темой и привлекает внимание многих исследователей, так как английский язык характеризуется насыщенными пассивными конструкциями. И это типично для специальных текстов в сфере текстильной промышленности. Сложности при переводе пассивных конструкций с английского языка на казахский возникают в том случае, когда пассиву действия английского языка в казахском языке соответствует несколько вариантов.

Keywords: transfer, pledge, category, pretext, passive contraction, intercultural communicative competence.

Ключевые слова: перевод, залог, категория, предлог, пассивная конструкция, межкультурная коммуникативная компетенция.

The entry of Kazakhstan in the world community, the recognition of our country by more than 120 countries of the world, focus of economic life on the principles of market economy became a push for rapid development of diplomatic and economic relations of Kazakhstan with foreign countries.

With development of trade relations especially in the area of textile industry the key moment is purposeful training of future experts with knowledge of English. The President of the country N. A. Nazarbayev in his Message to citizens of Kazakhstan "The third modernization of Kazakhstan: global competitiveness", emphasizes the great significance of English in new technologies, new productions and new economy. Currently, 90% of information is created in English all over the world. Without acquisition of English, Kazakhstan won't make national progress". Knowledge of English forms cross-cultural competence and opens new opportunities on the international labor market. Intercultural communicative competence is essential in learning foreign languages. Future experts – technologists have to:

- know culture and traditions;
- be able to conduct a conversation - dialogue of the general character;
- follow rules of speech etiquette;
- know the grammatical minimum including the grammatical structures, necessary for practicing oral and written forms of communication.

Therefore, while training design engineers, designers' special attention is paid to practical translation of special texts, where terms are quite frequent and play an important semantic role. Teachers teach students to solve grammatical problems of translation. English is characterized by saturated passive constructions. It is typical for special texts in the sphere of light industry, namely in the textile industry. The professional qualified translation begins with the foreign-language sentence which is already comprehended by a translator, and, therefore, its grammatical structure is revealed. However, under the influence of various factors in translating, it is necessary to resort grammatical transformations, the most important of which are in the complete or partial reconstruction of a sentence. Often transformation is necessary even if there is a similar structure. Style of the scientific technical text gives to a translator very ample syntactic opportunities. As structuring a sentence doesn't play an independent stylistic role in translation into other language in very wide borders any grammatical reorganizations and syntactic regroupings up to break a sentence on smaller parts are possible, a combination of smaller parts in a single whole, connection of one part of the sentence with a part of another and etc. It is always necessary to take into account the extreme specificity of each language from which or to which to translate. However, exact translation in formally grammatical relation is often im-

possible due to the lack of formal correspondences. Especially rare cases are in which the translation and the original completely coincide with the grammatical categories. While choosing the grammatical options that can be used in translation, you need to weigh and compare all the available transmission methods in order to apply the best one in translation. Translating from English into Kazakh, the restructuring of a sentence containing passive constructions is largely predetermined by the need for a complete reordering of words in the presence of a so-called "framework construction" in English. Passive voice in English is formed from transitive verbs. The formal sign of the passive is the auxiliary verb *to be* with the participle II (Past Participle) of the main verb with the end – *ed* or in the 3rd form. In the sentence with the predicate in the passive, an object is allocated to which the actions are directed. Therefore, the object is expressed by a noun in the nominative case i.e. subject. When using a passive, we name the performer of an action, his reason or tool. A formal sign of "figure" are prepositions *by, with*. The passive is used in English much wider than the Kazakh passive voice. During the translation of sentences with a predicate in the form of a passive, from English into the Kazakh language, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in the Kazakh language reflexive corresponds passive voice of action through suffixes -н/-ын/-ін and passive voice by suffixes -л/-ыл/-іл, as well as imperative with the help of suffixes -т, -дыр/дір, тыр/тір, -ғыз/гіз, қыз/кіз [4, 75]. For example, *Modern shoes were made in Kazakhstan. – Сәнді етіктер Қазақстанда жасалынған. Jewelry and eyeglasses are usually considered as accessories. – Зергерлік бұйымдар мен көзілдіріктер аксессуарлар ретінде қарастырады.* This sentence can be translated into Kazakh as: *Зергерлік бұйымдар мен көзілдіріктерді аксессуарлар ретінде қарастыруға болады.* Translating features in the Kazakh language is that an action is accomplished by a subject. In the following example, the passive construction can be transformed into the Kazakh language as a passive and so active voice, i.e., *My purse has been*

stolen – Менің әмияным ұрланды немесе менің әмиянымды ұрлады. The meaning is not lost in the sentence. Apparently from the given examples, the verb in passive voice in English can be translated into Kazakh in several ways. In both cases in English and Kazakh languages passive voice indicates that the subject is affected by other subject or a person. One of the main problems in translation of passive forms from English into Kazakh is transferring sentences with prepositions *by, with*, they are usually translated into Kazakh using nouns in the form of a subject. "The translation saves part of the original only in communication without using two languages, as well as in any other communication, losses are inevitable" [3, 215]. The difficulty in translating texts or sentences with prepositions from English to Kazakh is that there are no prepositions in the Kazakh language, since they belong to the agglutinative group of languages and usually prepositions are transmitted to the Kazakh language with the help of case endings or postpositions. However, in the following examples prepositions as a part of passive constructions are transferred by a verb in an active voice, and a performer or a subject becomes the subject of the sentence, an indirect object of the sentence. Here are the examples: *Clothes of the Saks were made by masters and they used skins of animals. – Сақтардың киімдерін шеберлер аң терілерінен жасаған. What colors in logos are used by designer? – Дизайнерлер логотиптерде қандай түстер қолданады? The paper is cut with the scissors. – Қағазды қайшымен кесті. Factories are installed with modernized equipment. – Заводтарды жаңа қондырғылармен жабдықтайды.* Special variety of a passive construction represents so-called phraseological combinations, which are very characteristic for special texts in textile industry. In these combinations nouns are taken out into the forefront and the verb takes the form of a passive voice. Such phraseological combinations are transferred into the Kazakh language in a passive voice by means of suffixes –л/-ыл/-іл or in the way of formation of the main voice, which includes as transitional (meaning the action directed to a direct object), and

intransitive (meaning the action or a state which don't extend to an object). For example, *mention has been made...* - *Еске түсірілді...*

Use is being made of... - *Қолданылып жатыр* или *пайдаланылып жатыр ...*

Provisionis made for... - *Қарастырылады* или *қарастырылып жатыр...*

Advantagewas taken of this fact... - *Фактілер алға тартылды* или *тартылып жатқан...*

Care should be taken... - *Қамқорлық көрсетілуі қажет...*

Difficulties in translation of passive constructions from English into Kazakh arise, when several Kazakh variants correspond to one passive action in English. For example,

Our decision is reported to you per fax. - *Біздің шешіміміз факс арқылы хабарланады.*
Excellent fabrics are used here. - *Мұнда өте жақсы маталар пайдаланылады.*
Bales can be not thrown away. - *Түктерді тастауға болмайды.*
The famous designers were followed by a great crowd. - *Атақты дизайнерлердің артынан үлкен тобыр жүрді.*
Until the 1950s fashion clothing was predominately designed. - *1950 жылдарға дейін сәнді киімдер көптеп құрастырылды.*

From the abovementioned examples the main types of grammatical transformations in Kazakh are the following:

- 1) reflexive voice, which is formed by adding suffixes *-н/-ын/-ін* to the main voice;
- 2) passive voice by means of suffixes *-л/-ыл/-іл*;
- 3) infinitive with an auxiliary verb in a dative-nominative case;
- 4) active voice;
- 5) joint voice, which is formed by adding the suffix *-с* to the main voice;

6) impellent voice by means of suffixes – *дыр/-дір, -тыр/-тір.*

CONCLUSION

The provided analysis of examples allows to reveal the most typical interlingual polytypic compliances, which are established between units of the same level or between units of different level.

Thus, from the abovementioned examples we can see disparities in the grammatical system of two languages. The given possibility of transferring the meaning precisely of grammatical forms is compensated constantly with the help of other grammatical means or dictionaries. “The translator analyzes the initial message, transforms to simpler and accurate forms, transposes them at the level of initial system language and then reconstructs messages on translated language” [2,11]. Passive voice is used in English much more widely than in Kazakh. Considerably bigger number of English verbs is able to express category of passivity. “It leads to the fact that any kind of the English addition - direct, prepositional indirect, nonprepositional indirect - can act as the subject of a passive construction” [1].

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