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## THE KAZAKH FUTURE TENSE FORMS AND TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF RENDERING THEM FROM KAZAKH INTO ENGLISH

The article deals with two relevant problems of language and translation studies. Firstly, it attempts to make a thorough analysis and study of the Kazakh future tense forms as far as there are few materials in English referring to the meaning, usage and formation of the Kazakh future tense forms while the English future tense is thoroughly and well-studied field of language studies and needs no further discussion or clarification. Secondly, the article tries to analyze and determine the translation techniques of rendering future tense forms from Kazakh into English so as to identify and eliminate the problems the translator may come across in the process of translation by applying the principle of comparison. For the principle of comparison makes it possible for us to establish differences and similarities of heterogeneous languages as far as Kazakh and English languages are syntactically, morphologically and structurally different. Lastly, the article may also be of great assistance for those who is learning Kazakh as a secondary language as far as Kazakh is a highly agglutinative language and the grammatical inflections are the principal means used in Kazakh. Moreover, some of the Kazakh future tense forms have a modal meaning and can be quite confusing for foreign language learners. All the examples provided in the last part of the article can be used in teaching translation techniques of grammatical structures in the theory of translation.

**Key words:** transformation, target language (TT), source language (ST), future, grammatical, lexical, comparative analysis.

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### Қазақ тілінің келер шақ формалары және оларды қазақ тілінен ағылшын тіліне аудару жолдары

Мақалада тіл және аударма ісі салалары үшін маңызды екі тақырып қарастырылған. Біріншіден, мақала қазақ тілінің келер шақ формаларының мағынасы, қолданылуы мен жасалу жолдарын қарастырады, өйткені ағылшын тілінде бұл тақырыпта материалдар жоқтың қасы, ал ағылшын тілінің келер шағы жан-жақты әрі терең зерттелген тіл саласы, сондықтан ол талқылауды немесе түсіндіруді қажет етпейді. Екіншіден, мақала келер шақ формаларын қазақ тілінен ағылшын тіліне аудару тәсілдерін талдап анықтау арқылы аударма барысында туындауы мүмкін қиындықтарды салыстыру әдісін қолдана отырып анықтауға және жеңілдетуге тырысады. Өйткені салыстыру әдісі морфологиялық, синтактикалық құрылыстары әртүрлі қазақ тілі және ағылшын тілі сияқты тілдердің айырмашылықтары мен ұқсастықтарын анықтауға көмектеседі. Сонымен қатар осы салыстыру әдісінің көмегімен зерттеу нәтижелеріне терең талдау жасауға болады. Сондай-ақ мақала қазақ тілін үйреніп жатқан адамдар үшін өте пайдалы, өйткені қазақ тілі агглютинативті тілдер қатарына жатады және жалғаулар қазақ тілінде сөз бен сөзді, сөйлем мен сөйлемді байланыстыратын негізгі құрал боп табылады. Сонымен қатар, қазақ тіліндегі келер шақтың кейбір формалары модальді мағынаға ие және шетел тілін үйренушілер үшін біршама қиындықтар тудыруы сөзсіз. Ал мақаланың соңғы бөлігінде келтірілген барлық мысалдарды аударма теориясында грамматикалық құрылымдардың аударма техникасын оқытуда қолдануға болады.

**Түйін сөздер:** келер шақ, грамматикалық, лексикалық, контекстуальдық, салыстырмалы анализ, аударылатын тіл, негізгі тіл.

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### **Формы будущего времени казахского языка и способы их перевода с казахского на английский**

В статье рассматриваются два основных направления лингвистики и переводоведения. Во-первых, в статье предпринята попытка осуществления тщательного анализа форм будущего времени казахского языка. Как известно, в английском языке недостаточно материала, когда рассматривается значение, использование и образование форм будущего времени казахского языка, в то время как будущее время английского языка – это тщательно изученная область языковых исследований, которая не нуждается в дальнейшем обсуждении или разъяснении. Во-вторых, в статье рассматриваются разные виды и пути перевода форм будущего времени, которые используются в процессе перевода с казахского языка на английский язык с применением сравнительного анализа, устанавливающего сходства и различия гетерогенных языков (в данном случае казахский и английский языки), которые имеют различные морфологическую и синтаксическую структуры. Кроме того, тщательный сравнительный анализ не только выявляет особенности разных языков, но также помогает провести более глубокий анализ результатов исследования. В статье проанализированы и определены приемы перевода форм будущего времени с казахского на английский язык с целью выявить и устранить проблемы, с которыми переводчик может столкнуться в процессе перевода, а также для того, чтобы облегчить сам процесс перевода. На наш взгляд, статья может быть полезна для тех, кто изучает казахский язык. Некоторые формы будущего времени казахского языка имеют модальное значение и могут сбивать с толку изучающих иностранные языки. Все примеры, приведенные в заключительной части статьи, могут быть использованы при обучении приемам перевода грамматических структур в теории перевода.

**Ключевые слова:** будущее время, грамматический, лексический, контекстуальный, сравнительный анализ, исходный язык (ИЯ), язык перевода (ЯП).

#### **Introduction**

Every language has a specific system, which differs from that of any other. This is all the more so with respect to Kazakh. Kazakh belongs to The Turkic group of the Altaic family. As to its morphological structure, Kazakh is an agglutinative language. As to grammar, the grammatical inflections are the principle means used in Kazakh. Though the rest of grammatical means are also used but they are of less frequency than the grammatical inflections.

While doing research on the ways of translating Kazakh future tense forms into English I couldn't find any material in English that would properly explain the meaning and the usage of the Kazakh future tense forms. For this reason, I couldn't help but feel obliged to give some insight into the formation and the usage of the Kazakh future tense. Moreover, a translator should be aware of all the nuances the Kazakh future tense forms convey as there are so few materials in English that deal with this issue and I hope that my argumentation is quite reasonable and justifiable and Kazakh future tense forms deserve a special place and attention in the article. Furthermore a translator should be acquainted with all the usages and speculative meanings conveyed by the Kazakh future tense forms in the translation

process as far as each Kazakh future forms have their own special meaning and need to be clarified.

In regard to the Kazakh future tense many prominent Kazakh linguists such as S.S. Kunanbaeva with her work on temporal relations, T. Kordabaev with his functional semantic research into Kazakh tense, A. Isaev, and A. Isakov have made great contribution to the Kazakh grammar. The Kazakh future tense not so complicated as that of English denotes an action not yet completed but that will take place after the moment of speaking.

According to Kunanbaeva.S.S modal meanings in the languages belonging to the Turkish family group come to the fore in the classification of tense forms of verb and duly they are termed in accordance with their modal meanings .

Kunanbaeva.S.S states that in languages belonging to the above-mentioned family group the future tense is used to describe an action that will take place after the grammatical moment of speaking. In Kazakh, the future tense forms are divided into three and two of them have a modal meaning. They are V+ap/ep and V+мак/мек (шы/ші).

Different authors give different classifications to the future tense forms: S. Isaev (1992) and A. Isakov (1991) divides them into three and T. Kordabaev (1953) classifies them into two. But in this chap-

ter we shall dwell on the classification given by LE.Mamanov.

### Experiment

According to I.E.Mamanov in modern Kazakh, the future tense forms fall into three: 1) Ауыспалы келер шақ (Simple future or unstable/changeable) 2) Болжалды келер шақ (Speculative future tense or predictive future tense) 3) Мақсатты келер шақ (future plans).

Ауыспалы келер шақ (Simple future or unstable/changeable). Ауыспалы келер шақ is formed by means of adding the participle endings а/е/й to the main verb to which the personal endings are added subsequently. Therefore, the Ауыспалы келер шақ tense form is the conjugated form of the future participle. Here the participle endings а/е/й serve as the grammatical indicators of Ауыспалы келер шақ.

This form is called Ауыспалы келер шақ due to the context because sometimes it is used in the present meaning.

The tense meaning of any tense forms becomes more apparent when it is modified by the adverbs of time. The tense forms of verbs and the adverbs of time go together only if their tense meanings coincide. Otherwise, they are not used together in the sentences. We wouldn't say "кеше келемін" (I'll come tomorrow), "ертен барғанмын" (I came tomorrow), "былтыр барармын" (I may go last year).

However, some adverbs of time combine with all tense forms regardless of their tense meaning (the future, the past, the present): бүгін жаздым (I have written it today), бүгін жазамын (I will write it today), бүгін жазып жатырмын (I am writing it today) etc.

Taken from this angle the adverbs of time are divided into two groups. To the first group belong the horizontal adverbs of time: The second group includes the quantitative adverbs of time.

Horizontal adverbs of time have two subgroups:

1. past adverbs of time: жаңа (just/now), әлгінде (then), кеше (yesterday), алдыңғы күні (two days ago), былтыр (last year), баяғыда (a long time ago), ертеде (once upon a time).

2. future adverbs of time: соңыра (later), біраздан (later), ертең (tomorrow), бүрсігіні (the day after tomorrow), келесі айда (next month), ендігі жылда (next year) etc.

The past adverbs of time are used with the past tense verb forms:

Кеше қарағайда ойын болды (There was a competition in Karagay yesterday). Естай өткен

жылы институт бітірді (Yestay graduated from the university last year).

The future adverbs of time with the future tense verb forms.

Ертең таңертең тұтқын есігі ашылады (The prisoner's door opens tomorrow morning).

Келесі айда сессия басталмақ (The session starts next month).

They convey the tense meaning through their lexical meaning. In other words, the tense meaning of the adverbs of time doesn't render the grammatical meaning.

Quantitative adverbs of time possess the present meaning: қазір (now), осы кезде (at the moment), бүгін (today), осы айда (this month), биыл (this year).

The difference of the quantitative adverbs of time from the horizontal adverbs of time lies in their ability to be used with all tense forms:

Биыл келдім (I came this year). Биыл келемін (I will come this year). Биыл келіп жүрмін (I'm coming here this year). Колхозға осы айда бардым (I went to the collective farm yesterday). Колхозға осы айда барамын (I will go to the collective farm this month). Колхозға осы айда барып жүрмін (I'm going to the collective farm this month).

From the examples given above we can see that the horizontal adverbs of time combine with the past and the future tense forms of verb even if they aren't associated with the present tense forms. As to the quantitative adjectives of time they are used with all tense forms of verb: the present, the future, the past. Thus the tense meaning of Ауыспалы келер шақ forms (барамын (I'll come), барасың (You 'll come), барады (He'll come)) is distinguished by their combination with the quantitative adverbs of time.

Биыл жазамын (I'll write it this year), осы айда жазамын (I'll write it this month), бүгін жазамын (I'll write it today), қазір жазамын (I'll write it now).

In the combinations above the verb form (жазамын)-(write) is used in the future.

The verb forms of Ауыспалы келер шақ aren't used to denote an action going or at the moment of speaking as they don't answer the question "What are you doing right now?" Therefore, its main meaning is that of the future but not of the present. Its application in the present meaning pertains to its converted meaning.

The use of Ауыспалы келер шақ with reference to the present indicates different currents of action:

actions characteristic of the person or thing denoted by the subject. They are recurrent or permanent actions with no time limit.

Адам сөйлейді (A person speaks), жылқы кісінейді (A horse neighs), Балық суда жүзеді (A fish swims).

In the given examples Ауыспалы келер шақ forms are devoid of the tense meaning. They give a general characteristic to the action in relation to the subject it comes with and are translated into English in the Present Simple. The same is true when Ауыспалы келер шақ in the present meaning shows the field of profession or activity somebody is involved in.

Балықшы балық аулайды (A fisherman catches fish). Қойшы қой бағады (A shepherd tends sheep).

They generally indicate continuous, uninterrupted processes, which naturally include the present moment.

Мен институтқа барғанда, Гоголь көшесімен жүремін. (I walk along Gogol street when I go to the university)

Қаланың шетінен кішкентай өзен ағып жатады. (There is a little river flowing near the town or a little river flows near the town)

In the first case the action in the meaning of walk takes place every day. In the latter case the flowing of the river “ағып жатады” is pictured as going on at the moment of speaking and can be rendered into English either as “There is a little river flowing near the town” if you want to make an emphasis on the flowing of the river or as “A little river flows near the town” if you point it out as a mere fact. Neither of the translations affect the meaning of the source sentence. In “There is a little river flowing near the town” we observe a change of grammatical forms as Kazakh “ағып жатады” is predicate while its English equivalent “flowing” is not.

In dialogues Ауыспалы келер forms express an action going on at the moment of speaking.

- Қайдан келесің? (Where are you coming from?)

- Кітапханадан келемін. (I'm coming from the library)

- Қайда барасың? (Where are you going?)

- Институтқа барамын. (I'm going to the institute)

Here the verb forms denote actions that take place at the moment of speaking and are translated into English in the Present Continuous. But such use of Ауыспалы келер is restricted.

There are only two or three verb forms of Ауыспалы келер used in this sense. Generally they don't denote actions going on at the moment of speaking. For instance, if a student is writing on the blackboard we wouldn't say “студент жазады”

(The student writes) we would say “студент жазып жатыр or жазып тұр” (The student is writing).

Ауыспалы келер шақ forms are also used in the past meaning. This use of Ауыспалы келер шақ depends on the context and the content of the preceding sentences.

Енді бай ауылдарының тыныш қоймайтынын ойлаған егіншілер шұғыл кеңес құрып, екі түрлі байлау жасады. (Sensing trouble from wealthy villages, the farmers convened an urgent meeting and arrived at the two following decisions): Алдымен қаладағы ұлыққа кресьяндардың куәлігін қосып арыз жолдайды (First they would write a petition to the Highness in the city with all the pheasants' identity cards enclosed). Бұл арызбен осы түнде қалаға араласы бар пысықша жігіт Серкеш жөнеледі. (Then the petition would be delivered to the city during the night by Serkesh, a smart guy who knew the city well).

In the first sentence the predicate is in the past tense, and the predicates of the following two sentences are rendered by Ауыспалы келер шақ forms. But nevertheless the latter two sentences refer to the past since the former one is given in the past. In translation Ауыспалы келер шақ forms used in the past context are rendered by the Future in the Past in English.

The meaning of Ауыспалы келер шақ is very complicated. Generally it belongs to the future but in most cases it denotes the present meaning and under the influence of the preceding sentence it may be used in the past meaning.

Болжалды келер шақ (Speculative future tense or predictive future tense)

Болжалды келер шақ is a synthetic form which is formed with the verbal adverb endings -ap, -ep, -p and the personal endings. Болжалды келер шақ form is the conjugated form of the future verbal adverb. The grammatical indicator of Болжалды келер шақ is identified by -ap, -ep, -p.

Болжалды келер шақ is used to express the speaker's opinions, assumption and speculations about the future.

Мен ертең киноға барамын- Ауыспалы келер шақ (I will go to the cinema)

Мен ертең киноға барармын- Болжалды келер шақ (I may go to the cinema)

In the first sentence the speaker expresses his determination and decision to go to the cinema and in the second one the speaker hasn't yet made up his mind about whether to go to the cinema or not. He just makes speculation. Viewed from this angle болжалды келер шақ serves to express the speaker's attitude to the action in subjective way and doesn't

render the active meaning. Болжалды келер шақ tense here corresponds to the word “бәлки “ (may be) in its meaning

We find болжалды келер шақ forms in proverbs, sayings. Here they convey the active meaning but not the speculative meaning.

Тісі шыққан балаға шайнап берген ас болмас. (proverb)

Chewed food will do no good to a large toothed wolf.

Аңдамай сөйлеген ауырмай өледі. (proverb)

He who talks without caution will die without being sick.

In the above examples Болжалды келер шақ forms are used in the present meaning. The meaning of a sentence is interpreted differently by the way the tense forms are used. That's why it is important to know how to apply tense forms appropriately.

The future speculative meaning is rendered by the verbal adverbs in the «ap» form.

Күшті екенімізді көрсе сыйлар (Yesenberlin I., 2007:170).

When they see we are strong they will respect us (Yesenberlin I., 2000:112).

Увидят что мы сильны станут уважать (Yesenberlin I., 1986a:131).

Күшсіз екенімізді көрсе аяар (Yesenberlin I., 2007:170).

If we are exhausted they will only be pitying us (Yesenberlin I., 2000:112).

А если придем изможденными то станут только жалеть. (Yesenberlin I., 1986a:131).

Here we have two Kazakh sentences similar in their grammatical structure. But their translations differ. In the first case the verb in the main clause is rendered by “will+V” whereas in the second case by “will be +Ving”. The meaningful difference between two translations consists in that while the latter shows the future action in the very process of its realization, the former points it out as a mere fact.

The «ap» form besides its future meaning acquires different expressive manner according to the context in the written variety of language and the modification of intonation patterns in the spoken variety of language.

The Kazakh verbal adverbs in the «ap» form have manifold meanings with a wide range of application. One of its peculiarities is manifest in its application to proverbs and oral literature. There is a tendency in the literary works to make use of words with the narrow circle of application on the source of the folk language.

Мақсатты келер шақ (future plans)

Мақсатты келер шақ is formed by adding first the endings “-мақ/мек”, “бақ/бек”, “-пақ/пек” or “-мақшы/мекші”, “-бақшы/бекші”, “-пақшы/пекші” and then personal endings to the stem verb. Here the verbal adverb endings serve as the grammatical indicators of Мақсатты келер шақ.

Мақсатты келер шақ is used to express a future action, which will be undertaken by the speaker in accordance with his wishes.

This tense is called «the compulsory future» by some authors.

Дәл осы кезде бұларға Әбілқайыр әскерінің келе жатқаны оған жақында Арқадан Сәмеке бастаған қол келіп қосылмақ деген хабар жетті (Yesenberlin I., 2007:351).

And, soon “usin kulak”, the famous steppe long ear, brought news that Sameke khan's cavalry was going to join up with Abulkhair (Yesenberlin I., 2000:231).

In the example above the verb in the function of predicate expresses the speaker's intention and speculation. There is no meaning of obligation.

In fact Мақсатты келер шақ form doesn't express a future action as a true fact. The speaker bears the subjective relation to the action he has in mind.

Sometimes the sentences “Мен жиналысқа баруым керек” (I must go to the meeting) or “Мен ертең бригадада жұмысшылар үшін лекция оқуға тиіспін” (I must give lecture to the workers of our brigade) may be substituted by «бармақпын» (I will go), «оқымақпын» (I will give or I'm going to give) that have a converted meaning of Мақсатты келер шақ.

Мақсатты келер шақ verbal adverb in combination with the auxiliary verbs “еді” and “бол” constitutes the intentional past verb form. It serves to show the speaker's intention to perform an action which is future from a definite past moment.

Қапан ауылға қайтпақшы еді (Қапан was going to return to the village).

Қапан ауылға қайтпақшы болды (Қапан was going to return to the village).

The analytical forms of Мақсатты келер шақ with the auxiliary verbs “еді”, “бол” (келмек еді, келмек болды) in the active voice doesn't indicate the grammatical tense meaning. It shows the speaker's intention with regard to a past moment from which the action is viewed.

The analytical form of Мақсатты келер шақ with the auxiliary verb “еді” shows that the speaker's previous intention becomes vague in connection with the other second cause.

Жолда Дәрмендерге жолығып кідіріп қалмағанда, Мағаштың ойы кешке Қоңырәулиеге жетіп қонбақыш еді. (Magash was going to get to Konyrauliye by noon and spend the night there hadn't he been delayed by Darmen's company he had run into on his way)

The analytical form “қонбақыш еді” (was going to spend the night) gives the implication that Magash's intention might not be realized due to the interference of the second action. The action intended but not yet initiated is rendered by the -мақ, -бақ, -мақшы, -мекші forms of the verbal adverb alone or by their combination with the auxiliary verb еді. For instance:

Қандай зұлым еді Абдолла! Өзіне қас сұлтандарын бір біріне айдап салып оңай жеңіске жетпек қой! Ие бұл оның негізгі айласы осылай ол Самарқанд сұлтандарын да құртпақ... (Yesenberlin I., 2007:137).

And that Emir Abdullah is cunning. He will set the Kazakh sultans against each other, roil their sultans up, set us against them and them against us (Yesenberlin I., 2000:224).

Хитер же эмир Абдуллах Ему главное поспорить казахских султанов друг с другом, перессорить и своих султанов, нас натравливать на них, на киргизских вождей, тех на нас (Yesenberlin I., 1986b:45).

Under the influence of the Russian translation, so far as we are concerned with the future we will confine ourselves only to analyzing future verb forms, the English version is not translated grammatically correct. That is to say, the grammatical meaning of the English future “will” doesn't coincide with that of the Kazakh future “пақ/пек”. My version of the translation is: And that Emir Abdullah is cunning. By setting his enemy-sultans against each other he is easily going to succeed! No doubt this is his main method....I suppose he is going to do away with Samarkhand sultans in the same way

The intentional meaning inherent in the “мақ\мек, -бақ бек, -пақ\пек” form becomes more prominent in its combination with auxiliary verbs. The intentional meaning is more explicit in “Мен бармақ едім” (I'm going to go there) than in “Мен бармақпын” (I will go there). But the former one requires one more word or sentence to follow.

The “мақ” form ending in -шы, -ші gives the meaning of obligation. It points to an action bound to be completed in the future even if no time reference is made. In “Ол инженер болмақшы” (He is going to be an engineer) and “Мен кітап жазбақшымын” (I'm going to write a book) the expression of futurity and obligation are present.

The subjunctive mood is close to Мақсатты келер шақ from its logical stand. The main difference between them lies in the fact that the expression of time prevails in the “мақ” form while in “барғым келеді”(I want to go) the expression of wish and desire dominates.

The analytical forms of the future tense and their meaning

N.Oralbaeva (1975 ) gives the following analytical forms of verb denoting the future meaning:

The analytical forms of the category of negativity

According to the category of negativity the negative forms of verb are built up with the help of synthetic and analytical forms. The negative synthetic form is made up by the negative ending “-ма”. It applies to all the categories of the verb. It is not the same with the negative analytical forms.

There are two analytical forms with the negative meaning. They are formed with the help of two auxiliary verbs: емес and жоқ. They combine with the bare verb forms.

The auxiliary form “емес” is used to form the analytical negative forms of Мақсатты келер шақ, Болжалды келер шақ, Ауыспалы келер шақ.

The negative form of Болжалды келер шақ is made up by means of the auxiliary verb “емес”.

Панасыз даланың тізеден асқан қарында арқадан үскірік боран қысқан жылқы жерге аяқ салып, тұрақтай алар емес. (Horses, on the shelterless steppe covered in knee deep snow and with chilly stormy wind blowing against, are growing restless and will hardly be able to tolerate it any more).

The negative form of Ауыспалы келер шақ is formed with the help of the negative word “емес”.

Әлдеқайда, тері шалбардың ішінде кеткен қалтаңдағы қағазға қол жететін емес. (That lost piece of paper which was in the pocket of your leather pants will never be found )

The negative Мақсатты келер шақ form is built up with the help of the auxiliary verb “емес”.

Бұл жайды оған сездірмек емес (he is never going to let him know about what happened)

The analytical form of verb with the restrictive meaning imposed on the action

When the time limit is imposed on the action that takes place in the short period of time. In Kazakh this meaning is maintained by the analytical form “-а/тұр” and only by this form. This analytical form doesn't render any other meaning.

Жолдың барысын, бұрылыстарын болжай тұр. Бірақ не үшін өлгендеріңді еңбекші тап айта тұрап. (Keep a close watch on the road awhile. But let the working class tell what you all died for)

Both transitive and intransitive verbs can be used with this analytical form: отыра тұр (sit down awhile), жата тұр (lay down awhile), жүре тұр (walk awhile), ұйықтай тұр (sleep awhile) т.б. In translation, as you see, the meaning that something will happen in the short period of time is maintained by “awhile”

This form is mostly used in the future tense and the imperative mood: бере тұрсын (let him take it awhile), отыра тұрады (tell him to wait awhile or he will have to wait), жата тұрап (let him lie down awhile). But in translation a translator has to resort to different means as there isn't any clear-cut means of rendering this construction. For instance: “Күте тұрсын” can be rendered as he will have to wait or tell him to wait or let him wait. Translation depends on the context and it poses a lot of difficulty on the part of a translator.

The use of this form in the conditional and the subjunctive moods is quite frequent: кітабын бере тұрса, бере тұрса екен ( I hope he lends me his book). This Kazakh analytical form is usually rendered into English by “I/you/they/he hope/s that .....” construction.

The analytical form of verb with the meaning of unhurriedness

We can perform an action taking our time, slowly, unhurriedly or even some time later. For instance: Соңынан көре жатармыз, жаңасын да аласың, -деп үміттендірді. (They reassure us by saying: We'll see later, we'll buy even a new one by then ). In the given example the action embedded in “көре ” (see) is postponed as there is no hurry in performing it. This meaning of the verb is delivered by “- жатар”. The form “-а жатар” is rarely used and goes with the transitive verbs: көре жатар (they will see later), біле жатар ( they will find out later), айта жатар ( he will tell them later), сұрай жатар ( they will ask later ). It is rarely found in combination with the intransitive verbs: болыса жатар ( they will support them later), келісе жатар (they will agree later) т.б. The meaning of unhurriedness embedded in the Kazakh analytical verb forms above are rendered into English by “later”.

This form doesn't admit of any other tense forms and occurs in the Болжалды келер шақ.

The analytical forms of verb denoting the action about to take place

We use “-ғалы отыр”, “-ғалы жатыр”, “-ғалы жүр”, “-ғалы тұр” forms to say that a future action or event is on the way or starting to happen. These forms are also used in other tenses of verbs. Nevertheless it preserves its future meaning that indicates that the event or an action expressed by the predicate

is about to happen. Usually this meaning is rendered into English by am/is/are+going to+V

Үй құлағалы тұр. (*The house is going to fall down*)

## Results and discussion

Accordingly, in modern Kazakh there are 3 main ways of expressing the future. They are: Мақсатты келер шақ, Болжалды келер шақ and Ауыспалы келер шақ. Probably the most significant point to notice here is that the meaning of Ауыспалы келер шақ is very complicated and it may be used to denote the future, the present and the past according to the context it occurs in.

As to Болжалды келер шақ and Мақсатты келер шақ inspite of their modal meaning they are used to denote the future in Kazakh. But the most frequently used form of them (Мақсатты келер шақ, Болжалды келер шақ and Ауыспалы келер шақ) is Ауыспалы келер шақ.

As to the analytical forms they express different currents and manners of action with reference to the future, though they are not included in the Kazakh grammatical tense system of the future.

In the translation process every translator has to resort to different translation techniques to render the meaning correctly from SL into TL without distorting its original meaning. It is very difficult process because the translator has to choose between different equivalents, make different kinds of transformations and etc. as the same thought can be expressed in many different ways in different languages. The same is true when it comes to translating grammatical structures of languages whose grammatical structures are completely different, in our case, as those of the Kazakh and the English languages. Therefore, translation techniques of rendering future tense forms from Kazakh into English is worth studying and deserves special attention as the process itself can be very tricky and moreover the results of the study may come handy in the translation process. I hope that the following examples will suffice to assure you of my viewpoint.

Omission.

Босатпай жүрсе кайтеміз? (Aueyev M., 1989: 368)

And what if he doesn't? (Aueyev M., 1977: 244).

А если не снимет? (Aueyev M., 1982: 67).

According to the difference between the grammatical systems of the Kazakh and the English languages omission had to be made. One more example:

*Ал тегі айырыла көшпесек қайтесің?* (Auyezov M., 1989: 91).

*But what if we don't separate?* (Auyezov M., 1977: 47).

*А что если не будем разъезжаться?* (Auyezov M., 1982: 69).

With reference to the future Present Simple is usually used in questions beginning with “why don’t you...”, “How long + be + for”, “What if...”:

Addition. Supplementation of parts of speech is characterized by several factors: difference in structures of the sentences and that short Kazakh sentences demand spread translation in the English language. Absence of some corresponding word or lexical-semantic variant in both languages is also one of the reasons for applying additional words in translation.

Бар жақсысын тағы да Құдайберді таңдап меншіктеп қояды. Таңдаулысын алам. Алып келем. Осы жол ма! Көреп-ақпын! (Auyezov M., 1989: 102).

Kudaiberdi of course will take the best! But I’ll pick some too. We’ll see who gets the best (Auyezov M., 1977: 177).

Конечно Кудайберди заберет самых хороших! Я тоже отберу себе и приведу! Посмотрим чьи будут лучше! (Auyezov M., 1982: 140).

The first English translation “Kudaiberdi of course will take the best” doesn’t coincide with the original sentence “Бар жақсысын тағы да Құдайберді таңдап меншіктеп қояды” in the given context. Here “таңдап меншіктеп қояды” has the grammatical meaning of Past-in-the-Future. It could be rendered by Future Perfect but it is impossible as Future Perfect requires a point of orientation in the future and with no time reference Future Perfect is usually used to make prediction about the present. As to “Kudaiberdi of course will take the best” it does render the additional meaning of annoyance attached to “Бар жақсысын тағы да Құдайберді таңдап меншіктеп қояды” but the original sentence has nothing to do with the meaning of insistence the form “will” has, it rather expresses Kudaiberdi’s future intention in the given situation. My version is: *I know Kudaiberdi is going to take the best as usual. But I’ll pick some too. We’ll see who gets the best.* Here I used meaning extension and translated it by rendering the effect “таңдап меншіктеп қояды” (will have taken) by its cause “is going to take”

“Көреп-ақпын!” is rendered into English as “We’ll see who gets the best.” Көреп-ақпын! (I’ll see) needs spread translation in the above context as English “I’ll see” needs more clarification and is followed by “*who gets the best*”.

Transposition involves changing the order of words in the target text (TT) as compared to the source text (ST). Typically, a Kazakh interrogative sentence has a “time + subject + object + question word + place + predicate” word order. A typical English interrogative sentence would generally have a different word order: “question word + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + object + place + time”

Ажал алдында қандай өтінішің бар? (Auyezov M., 1989: 154)

What will you plead with us before you die? (Auyezov M., 1977: 104).

О чем ты будешь умолять нас перед смертью? (Auyezov M., 1982: 121).

As you may have noticed time in the Kazakh interrogative sentence is at the beginning while in its English equivalent it is placed at the end of the interrogative sentence.

Change of grammatical forms. Kazakh nouns denoting some kind of action when used as a predicate in the future context are rendered by Future Simple:

Тек кімнің өнері асса сол менің қалауым (Yesenberlin I., 2007: 419).

But I will give a place in my heart only to the one who wins the competition (Yesenberlin I., 2000: 281).

Но кто выиграет в состязании того и приму в свое сердце (Yesenberlin I., 1986: 106).

The Kazakh noun “қалауым” is converted into English verb in translation and is rendered by the Future Simple. (will give a place in my heart)

Antonymic translation involves translating a phrase or clause containing a negation using a phrase or clause that doesn’t contain a negation or vice versa:

Көр енді алтын тақтан дәмепіп (Auyezov M., 1989: 384).

You will no longer standing in my way (Auyezov M., 1977: 256).

Kazakh positive sentence “Көр енді алтын тақтан дәмепіп ” is rendered into English by the negative sentence “You will no longer standing in my way”.

Meaning extension or sense development involves translating a cause by its effect or vice versa:

Мен бұл тобында жоқпын (Auyezov M., 1989: 52).

But you’ll be fighting alone (Auyezov M., 1977: 75).

The cause “тобында жоқпын” (I won’t be with you) is translated by its effect “you’ll be fighting alone”. Here the meaning is: “I won’t be with you so you’ll be fighting alone”.



## Conclusion

Proceeding from our comparative analysis of the Kazakh sentences and their English translations we can state that in translating from Kazakh into English the context in which the original utterance is given plays key role in the choice factors of future tense forms, for the wrong choice of the grammatical form may misinterpret the source utterance distorting its meaning and can cause misunderstanding on the part of the TL readers. Due to the syntactical, morphological and structural differences of the Kazakh and the English languages a translator has to make transformations in the process of translation.

During our analysis the most common observed transformations the translator resorted to are:

- omission,
- addition,
- transposition,
- change of grammatical forms,
- antonymic translation,
- meaning extension

It goes without saying that the comparative analysis of different languages is very relevant in terms of both translation and teaching processes. Moreover, the results of the investigation can be used in different areas such as teaching foreign languages, translation studies and translation process.

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