



## TRANSLATION OF INFINITIVE AND INFINITIVE STRUCTURES

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*Khudoyberganova Durdon ismail qizi*  
*Student of Tashkent State Transport University*

**Abstract:** In this article infinitive and translation of infinitive structures are discussed. This features also belong to grammatical transformation. During the reading this article scientific facts and detailed examples are known. steps, topic, differences, aspects, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.

**Key words:** steps, topic, differences, aspects, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method, infinitive, grammatic.

### Introduction

The method is commonly associated with the American linguist Noam Chomsky's biologically oriented concept of language. But in logical syntax, Rudolf Carnap introduced the term "transformation" in his application of Alfred North Whitehead's and Bertrand Russell's Principia Mathematica.

Transformational grammar, also called Transformational-generative Grammar, a system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformations)

Sometimes referred to as TG, transformational grammar attempts to apply logic to the task of looking into the deeper meanings of the structure of sentences, and to analyze both the surface and the underlying intent of the words used.

For example, transformational grammar relates the active sentence "John read the book" with its corresponding passive, "The book was read by John." The statement "George saw Mary" is related to the corresponding questions, "Whom [or who] did George see?" and "Who saw Mary?"

### Main body

The English language possesses a number of forms of the same verb: the Simple infinitive, the Continuous infinitive, the Perfect infinitive, the Perfect Continuous infinitive. The first two forms indicate actions simultaneous with that of the main predicate: *Я рада, что вижу вас.* – *I am glad to see you.* *Я рада, что читаю эту книгу.* – *I am glad to be reading the book,* or the future actions: *Я рада, что пойду туда.* – *I am glad to go there.* The Perfect and



Perfect Continuous infinitives denote actions prior to that of the predicate: *Я рада, что увидела вас. - I am glad to have seen you. Я рада, что читала эту книгу. - I am glad to have been reading the book.* On the other hand, the difference between the Simple / Perfect and Continuous / Perfect Continuous forms of the infinitive lies in expressing either a fact (incomplete or completed) or a process, respectively:

The actual meaning of the infinitive can be determined by the context only. English infinitive functions can also be a stumbling block for a fledgling translator. The attributive function of the infinitive can cause difficulties in translation due to its modal meaning: *This is a book to read. - Вот книга, которую можно (нужно) почитать.* The type of modal meaning can be seen from the context: *When nature has work to be done, she creates a genius to do it. (Emerson) - Когда природе предстоит что-то сделать, она создает гения, который может сделать это.* However, it is not always necessary to verbalize the modal meaning in Russian: *The latest reports from Europol, the organization to be established for the coordination of police work in all the countries of the European Union, indicates that it has not yet been able to agree on a single working language.*

- *В последних докладах Европола, организации, созданной для координации работы полиции во всех странах Европейского Союза, отмечается, что в вопросе о едином рабочем языке согласия еще не достигнуто.* As is seen from the examples, the attributive infinitive usually has the meaning of a future action/state.

The function of some adverbial infinitives presents difficulties in translation. For example, the English infinitive can be used to denote a subsequent event or a parallel action, which is often confused with the infinitive of purpose: *Iron combines with oxygen to form rust.*

- *Железо соединяется с кислородом и образует ржавчину.* The infinitive in this function is usually rendered by a parallel finite verb: *(In many rooms, one wall or another was overgrown with black-green mold.) ... In some rooms, the mold grew thickly halfway down a wall, only to stop in a sharp horizontal line, as if cut by a knife. - (Во многих комнатах одна-две стены были покрыты темно-зеленой плесенью) ... В некоторых комнатах плесень густо покрывала полстены, и резко прерывалась, словно ножом была проведена горизонтальная линия*



This infinitive should be distinguished from the infinitive of purpose: *Live not to eat, but eat to live.*

– *Живи не для того, чтобы есть, но ешь для того, чтобы жить.*

When translating the infinitive of result, a translator should take care to render properly the connotation of the construction: the infinitive with *too* implies a negative meaning, while the infinitive with *enough* suggests a positive one: *She is too old to go there.* – *Она слишком стара и не поедет туда.* *She is old enough to go there.* – *Она достаточно взрослая и может поехать туда.*

Infinitive constructions are the most challenging problem. They are usually translated by a clause. For instance, the Complex Object construction: *We expect them to pay us by Friday.* – *Мы ожидаем, что нам дадут зарплату к пятнице.*

When translating the Complex Subject construction, it is recommended that the finite verb be translated first, and then the subject and the infinitive be joined to form a clause: *After a few minutes the men were seen to be running in all directions.* – *Через несколько минут увидели, что эти люди бегут в разные стороны.* *The letter seems to have been opened.* – *Кажется, письмо уже вскрыли.* The main verb of the sentence is translated with the indefinite or impersonal form (*кажется, видели*) or with a parenthetical phrase (*конечно, по-видимому, очевидно*): *The reporters were certain to misunderstand his attendance...* *Конечно, журналисты неправильно истолковали его присутствие ...*, or by an introductory phrase (*согласно сообщению, как сообщают*): *The EPO is expected to make a final decision in the near future.* – *Как ожидают, Европейское патентное ведомство примет решение в ближайшем будущем.*

### Conclusion:

All in all above we talked about one of the most common types of these changes, namely grammatical transformation and infinitive structures and its translation are related to the grammatic change. In addition, the change of verb forms, the dropping of prepositional articles and the verb to be at the same time, and similar changes also create a grammatical change. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.