

Kussainova G.S.

(Scientific supervisor: professor Kakzhanova F.A.)

Karaganda University named after E.A.Buketov, Kazakhstan

The ways of translation of Perfect Continuous aspect into Kazakh

The category of aspect is one of the most complex issues in Grammar. In general, there are four aspects in English: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous. In this article we want to analyze Perfect Continuous, since it is less investigated aspect.

From the point of view of the plan of expression in ancient English, the use of Perfect-Continuous was not observed, but this does not mean that this aspect does not have a semantic plan. The fully created Perfect-Continuous analytical forms did not have the ability to express their meaning independently and were expressed using the synthetic tools of the Indefinite aspect with the help of adverbs that reveals the meaning of the Perfect-Continuous aspect.

At the time, it was difficult to define the hybrid Perfect-Continuous aspect in terms of expression plan, since it did not have its own means of expressing the Perfect and Continuous aspects. The Perfect-Continuous aspect began the transition to an analytical form with auxiliary verbs *habban Ben+ Part I*. The time category in the early English stage was only present and past tense (*ic) help help (ic) healp helped*. And the meaning of the future tense was given in the form of the present tense: *icnathwaenne mine dagasaganebeop - "I don't know when my days will be passed"* — as we see in the example, the present tense form is used. At the early English stage, the form of the analytical group Continuous was formed, which was brought to the verb to be and Part I [1].

In the early middle English period, the perfect Continuous Aspect category was also used. It can be observed in the following data. x. but at this stage it is applied in a form different from the early English phase. In the early middle English period, the

pronoun *beon (Wesen)+I* decreases significantly, especially in southern and East-Central dialects. This indicates that the object does not meet the new requirements.

At one time, using a syntactic device consisting of the verb *beon (wesan)* and a circumstance expressed by a gerund with the auxiliary word *in or on*, there are ways to transmit additional lingering actions. In the XVIII century, Perfect Continuous was widely used. Since the appearance of the Perfect Continuous form value: "basic perfection-the main value of the duration value is the value of an action that started at a certain point during this time and is as close to it as possible".

Perfect Continuous began to develop mainly in the modern English stage. But it began to be observed in the Ancient English period. You can see it in the following example, *L. 3083...léte hyne licgean þaér hé longe wæs, wícum wunian oð woruldendelet him lie, where he long had been inhabiting his abodes until the world's end....* In this example, it expresses the process of prolonged activity in grammatical form, but it is an adverbial activity that is different from the context.

The tenses of this group have incorporated both perfect and continuous features, and they describe actions that lasted for a certain time. Of these, the most commonly used is Present Perfect Continuous. Past is used less often, and very rarely – Future.

According to plan of content, Perfect Continuous is something that happens in the past and continues to the present, past, or future, used to demonstrate a long-term (continuous) activity. They are manufactured with the help of auxiliary verbs. Perfect Continuous uses auxiliary verbs that indicate time, indicating when the action is being performed. As for those auxiliary verbs: *all day long, for 2 hours, for a long time, since* etc. They mean in sentences that the action is not finished, and is still going on. For example '*All day had been flooding with rain; we could not go to church, so Joseph must needs get up a congregation in the garret*' (E.Bronte). So, Perfect Continuous aspect's plan of expression is have/has + been + Ving.

According to Y.Y,Izrailevich Present Perfect Continuous is used to express a long action that began in the past and is still being performed at the present time. When using Present Perfect Continuous, the time period during which the action is performed is always specified.

Thus, Present Perfect Continuous is used with such time markers as for an hour, for a month, for a long time, lately, since yesterday, since five o'clock, etc., as well as in questions starting with how long? and since when? For instance, *I have been waiting a long time for you.*

Present Perfect Continuous is also used to express a long-term action that started in the past and ended just before the moment of speech. The time period during which the action was performed may or may not be specified.

Past Perfect Continuous is used to express a long past action that started earlier than another past action expressed by Past Indefinite and was still occurring at the time of its occurrence. Past Perfect Continuous (as well as Present Perfect Continuous) used when a time period is specified during which the action has already been performed, i.e. with time markers such as for two hours, for three months, for a long time, etc.

Future Perfect Continuous is used to express the long future action that begins earlier than another future action (or moment) and will still be performed at the time of its occurrence. Like other tenses of this aspect, Future Perfect Continuous is used when the time period during which the action will be performed is specified. This form is used very rarely: *By the 1st of June, 1959, he will have been working at the factory for twenty years* [2].

By the opinion of R.Murphy:

- the *Present Perfect Continuous* is used for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped, especially is used with how long, for ... and since

-the *Past Perfect Continuous* is used to say that something (action) had been happening before something else happened [3].

L. Barkhudarov says that the forms of Perfect Continuous express an action not just in the preceding period, but also in its completion, as a specific ongoing process [4].

1. *Present Perfect Continuous*: as a form of *present*, it expresses a message related to the moment of speech, relevant to it; as a form of *perfect*, it expresses an

action occurring in the preceding period; as a form of continuous, it expresses action in a specific performance.

2. *Past Perfect Continuous*: as a form of Past, it expresses an action that took place in the past and is not related to the present. As a form of Perfect, it denotes an action in the period preceding a certain moment (in the past). As a Continuous form, it represents an action in its concrete completion (always incomplete).

In Kazakh, for this category of the verb was given several names. For instance, сыпат, қимылдың өту сипаты (sypat, kimyldynotusipaty and etc). Most of scholars defined two types of this category: completed and continuous.

For the first time Kakzhanova F.A. gave the name “түрлену (turlenu)” in Kazakh language for this language phenomenon and wrote about the existing of «Созылыңқы түрлену» (Sozylynky turlenu) -the Protracted aspect in her work «Категория вида в казахском языке и ее подвиды». She gave the definition of an aspect as “it is an internal stage of development of one action or it is a modification of some of the verb which can create all verb aspects, including the aspect category and express the plan of aspect expression” [3]. Thus, the aspect category is an internal modification of the action.

Perfect Continuous aspect is expressed by «Созылыңқы түрлену» (Sozylynky turlenu) -the protracted aspect. To translate this aspect into Kazakh language, it has its own indicators as (күні бойы, кешегі күннен бері).

Aspect Category is conveyed into Kazakh in the tense category. In Kazakh there are three major tenses: present, past and future tenses, and each tense is divided into several types. Perfect Continuous of English language is transmitted to the Kazakh language in the form of past tense. In Kazakh there are three forms of Past Tense: *past (or obviously) simple tense, old (or long) past tense, transitive past tense*. They are formed with the help of suffixes: “-ды, -ді”, “-ты, -ті” “-ған, -ген”, “-п”, “-ып”, “-іп”, “-атын, -етін”, “-йтін”.

The following example in original “*Көк Орда ел-жұртын жеке билеп келген Әбілқайыр мен қазақ Ордасын бөліп алам деген Жәнібек сұлтанның таласы әлдеқашан-ақ басталған. Бұлар бір-бірін жан алқымнан ала түсер көкжал*

қасқыр мен арлан тазы теңдес”(I.Yessenberlin) is in the form of *sozylynky turlenu* and the verb *басталған* (suffix *-ған*) conveys the meaning of past action. It is translated in English as “*Khan Abulkhair and the troublesome sultan had long been hunting for one another. Barefaced murder was the least preferred in settling their mutual accounts*”, in this sentence it means that the action is in the form of perfect continuous. The action *had long been hunting* is in Perfect Continuous aspect and shows long past tense (бұрынғы өткен шақ). In this sentence бұрынғы өткен шақ is performed with the help of participial suffix *-ған*.

The next example from original ‘*All day had been flooding with rain; we could not go to church, so Joseph must needs get up a congregation in the garret*’ (E.Bronte) is translated into Kazakh as: “*Күні бойы жаңбыр жауды, біз шіркеуге бара алмадық, сондықтан Джозеф қауымды шатырға жинады*”. In translated version Perfect Continuous aspect shows *obviously-past tense* (жедел өткен шақ), which is formed with the help of suffix *-ды* (-dy).

If we take example in English “*I must write no more. The children have been waiting me for the last half-hour*” (J.Austen), the translation into Kazakh will be: “*Мен бұдан әрі жазбауым қажет. Мені балалар жарты сағаттан бері күтін отырды*”. Perfect Continuous is transmitted with the help of *obviously-past tense*: *have been waiting me for the last half-hour - жарты сағаттан бері күтін отырды* (отыр *-ды* suffix *-dy*).

In conclusion, we want to sum up all of the above and indicate this in a few points:

- The Perfect Continuous is not considered as an aspect in itself; it is rather a combination of the perfect and continuous aspects.
- It is expressed with the auxiliary verbs *have* and *been* (the third form of *be*) and the (present participle) *-ing* form of the verb. Depending on the time of the action, we use one of the following forms of *have*: the past (*had*), present (*have, has*) or modal + infinitive (e.g. *will have*).

- The perfect continuous expresses that the action had, has or will have been in progress for some time at a specific point in time. This point in time may be defined by a time expression (*at 5 o'clock*) or a clause (*when she gets home*).
- In Kazakh language the form of the verb indicating that action is in process, refers to Созылыңқы түрлену. These forms are formed by combining with auxiliary verbs, such as отыр, тұр, жатыр, жүр. As we mentioned, Perfect Continuous aspect is conveyed as Sozylynky turlenu in the form of past simple into Kazakh.

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