

Аналіз основних методів перекладу у різні часи показав, що у 20 столітті переважала повна заміна незвичайних імен або імен з семантикою на відповідні за змістом і звучанням або більш звичні для української мови. Ця тенденція перейшла спочатку у часткову заміну, а потім відбулась практично повна відмова від будь-яких замін у перекладі, натомість використовується транскрипція і в деяких випадках, коли ім'я є характерним, – калькування. Незначна кількість випадків транслітерації підтверджує той факт, що нині цей метод значною мірою поступається транскрибуванню.

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The Equivalent Forms of the German Infinitive Groups and Constructions in Georgian

The presented article reviews the issue of the different grammatical forms of two unrelated languages, such are German and Georgian. Namely, the article deals with the Georgian equivalents of the German infinitive groups and constructions. Special attention is paid to the differences between the infinitive in the European languages and the masdar form in the Georgian language, along with the difficulties of translation caused by these differences. The Georgian equivalents to the German infinitive groups are highlighted, such as: infinitive in the function of the object or the subject of the sentence, bi-verbal constructions, and as for the infinitive construction – constructions with the participle forms expressing future tense, accompanied with the auxiliary verbs and the participles in the function of adverbial modifiers, are discussed.

Keywords: problems of translation, Georgian language, German language, infinitive, masdar, participle

1. Introduction

It is impossible to find full correspondences when translating the constructions of the unrelated languages with different morphological structures. It becomes especially evident when dealing with the infinitive or participle constructions. When searching for translation matches between the language constructions it cannot be useful to base on the fiction translations as in such cases it is not obligatory to use the exact correspondences of grammar constructions. For this reason, we use word-by-word translations when analyzing different structures.

The infinitive groups and constructions are very common in German to express several semantic nuisances. Infinitive in German considerably differs from *masdar* in Georgian by its functions, resulting from the considerable differences between them.¹ In German infinitive is the initial form of a verb lacking conjugated forms, and in Georgian, *masdar* in most cases is a secondary form: it is a verbal substantive, a noun and it serves as the subject or the object of a sentence.

There exist the infinitive groups and the infinitive constructions as well in the German language. Infinitive is not used in a sentence separately, unless it serves as a noun. It is accompanied with a verb of the different types of conjugation. It can be accompanied with a modal or independent verb. As for the infinitive itself it can be accompanied with the particle *zu* in accordance with the type of verb conjugation [see: 2, p. 90-94, 106-107; 3, p. 41-44, 324-325; 4, p. 31-38, 120-123].

The following types of infinitive constructions can be separated: in the function of the modifier of purpose (*um... zu + Inf.*) and in the function of the modifier of manner (*ohne... zu+ Inf, statt... zu + Inf.*); there are also the constructions with the particle *zu* with the verbs *to have* and *to be*: *haben... zu + Inf; sein... zu + Inf.*

2. Transferring infinitive groups and constructions into Georgian

Infinitive groups and constructions in German are basically used when the real subject of the conjugated verb and the logical subject of the infinitive coincide. They can be translated into Georgian by *masdar* in the function of object or subject, by biverbal construction, phrasal units, sayings with indefinite person, hypotaxis and other. All these examples are discussed in the article.

¹ Kita Chkhenkeli paid attention to this issue aiming to reason the advantage of using the finite form of verbs as dictionary units [1, p.71-74; 623-628].

2.1. The instances of translation using masdar in the function of object or subject of the sentence:

a) The modal verbs: *wollen* – *surs* ‘wants’, *mögen* – *unda* ‘must’, *können* – *šeuḗlia* ‘can’, *dürfen* – *šeuḗlia (neba akvs)* ‘can’, ‘has a right’.

In Georgian the verbs of similar semantics are inversing verbs. So, a masdar form which is the real object in such examples is always in the nominative case:

(1) *Er will in Italien studieren.* – *mas surs iṭaliaši ṣavla.* ‘he wants to study in Italy’.

(2) *Ich möchte nach Hause gehen.* – *me minda saxlši casvla.* ‘I want to go home’.

(3) *Mein Vater kann dir helfen.* – *mamačems šeuḗlia šeni daxmareba.* ‘my father can help you’.

b) The German infinitive (without or with the particle *zu*): *sehen* – *xedavs* ‘sees’, *hören* – *esmis* ‘hears’, *gelingen* – *exerxeba* ‘be good at’, *vorhaben* – *apirebs* ‘is going to do’, *beabsichtigen* – *apirebs* ‘is going to do’, *schwerfallen* – *uzneldeba* ‘is difficult for him’, *leichtfallen* – *eadvileba* ‘is easy for him to do’, *sich freuen* – *uxaria* ‘is glad’, *enaneba* – ‘it grieves him’, *leidtun* – *cuḗs* ‘he regrets’ and others.

(4) *Er sieht seine Schwester tanzen.* – *is xedavs tavisi dis ceḗvas.* ‘he sees his sister dancing’.

(5) *Es gelingt meinem Bruder in Tbilissi anzukommen.* – *chemi zma axerxebs tbilissi čamosvlas.* ‘my brother manages to arrive to Tbilisi’.

(6) *Er hat vor, nach Spanien zu fahren.* – *is apirebs espanetši gamzavrebas.* ‘he is going to depart to Spain’.

(7) *Es fällt mir schwer, Italienisch zu erlernen.* – *me miḗneldeba iṭaliuri enis ṣavla.* ‘It is difficult for me to learn Italian’.

c) The phrases with the auxiliary verbs, containing adjectives: *es ist schön* – *ḗargia* ‘it is good’, *es ist schlecht* – *cutia* ‘it is bad’, *es ist großartig* – *didebulia* ‘it is splendid’, *es ist wunderbar* – *saocaria* ‘it is wonderful’, *wie schade* – *samçuxaroa* ‘it is sad’.

(8) *Es ist schön, die Natur zu bewundern.* – *ḗargia bunebit ḗḗboba.* ‘it is good to enjoy the nature’.

(9) *Es ist großartig, sich am Meer zu erholen.* – *didebulia zyvaze dasvneba.* ‘it is splendid to spend vacations at the seaside’.

2.2. Biverbal construction is very common in Georgian. In this construction usually the conditional form of the second verb is placed with the conjugated form of the first verb and thus, so called complex or two-verb predicate is created:

a) when translating the German modal verbs as *wollen*, *mögen*, *können*, *dürfen*:

(10) *Mein Freund will einen Brief schreiben.* – *čems megobars unda daçeros çerili.* ‘my friend wants to write a letter’.

(11) *Die Mutter kann alles für das Kind machen.* – *dedas šeužlia švilistvis qvelaperi gaaketos.* ‘mother can do anything for her child’.

As for the modal verbs *müssen, sollen*, when translated into Georgian the particle *unda* is used (from the finite verb *unda* ‘wants’), with which the second verb is represented in the form of conditional.

(12) *Die Mutter muss heute in die Schule gehen.* – *deda unda çavides školaši.* ‘mother has to go to school’.

(13) *Wir müssen uns nach einer Woche treffen.* – *čven ertmanets unda ševxvdet erti kviris šemdeg.* ‘we will meet each other in a week’.

(14) *Der Maler soll meinen Garten malen.* – *mxačvarma unda daxaṭos čemi bayi.* ‘the artist must paint the picture of my garden’.

b) It is possible to use biverbal construction too, not only masdar in nominative case, in the constructions like mentioned above [see: 5, p. 40-44; 6, p. 100-107]. The linguists consider that this resulted from the process of simplifying the subordinated complex sentences (missing the conjunction):

(15) *Es gelingt meiner Schwester nach Madrid zu fahren.* – *čemi da axerxebs madridši gaemgzavros.* ‘my sister manages to go to Madrid’.

(16) *Ich habe vor, mit dem Schachspielen zu beginnen.* – *me vapireb daviçqo çadraḳis tamaši.* ‘I am going to begin playing chess’.

(17) *Ich verspreche dir, das Rauchen aufzugeben.* – *gpirdebi, tavi davanebo moçevas.* ‘I promise to quit smoking’.

(18) *Ich empfehle Ihnen, dieses Buch zu kaufen.* – *girčevt iqidot es çigni.* ‘I recommend you to buy this book’.

(19) *Mein Mann versucht, eine neue Arbeitsstelle zu finden.* – *čemi meuḷe çdilobs ipovos axali samsaxuri* ‘my husband is trying to find a new job’.

c) The phrases containing an adjective or a noun in a phrase with the auxiliary verb *to be* or *to have* (*es ist schön, es ist schlecht, es ist großartig, es ist wunderbar, wie schade, es ist zufrieden... Glück haben, Wunsch habe...*) are translated as a conditional form of the verb:

(20) *Es ist schön, die Natur zu bewundern.* – *qargia, bunebit daṭḳbe.* ‘it is good to enjoy nature’.

(21) *Es ist schlecht.* – *cuḑia, iḳo ase daṭvirtuli* ‘it is bad to be so over busy’.

(22) *Ich habe Glück, mit Ihnen zu sprechen.* – *makvs bedniereba, tkven gesaubrot.* ‘I am glad to speak with you’.

d) As for the verb *lassen*, in German, when used with an infinitive form, it expresses causative meaning. In this case it is translated into Georgian as the form of the intermediate contact:

(23) *Mein Freund lässt mich einen Brief für Eva schreiben.* – *megobari maçerinebs evastvis çerils (megobari maižulebs evastvis çerilis daçeras).* ‘I am writing a letter to Eva for my friend’ (‘my friend makes me to write a letter to Eva’).

2.3. It is possible to translate some modal and other peculiar verbs into Georgian by means of hypotaxis with the conjunction *rom* ‘that’. In such cases, the second verb will be in the conditional form. As it was mentioned, such constructions are the intermediate link between a complex and a simple sentence. Thus, the German phrases with the particle *zu* or without any particle, are rendered into Georgian in three ways: as a subject or an object, by means biverbal construction, or hypotaxis.

(24) *Er will in Deutschland studieren.* – 1. *mas surs germaniaši sçavla.* ‘he wants studying in Germany’. 2. *mas surs germaniaši iŝçavlos* . ‘he wishes he would study in Germany’. 3. *mas surs, rom germaniaši iŝçavlos.* ‘he wishes to study in Germany’.

(25) *Inge verspricht mir, besser zu lernen.* – 1. *mpirdeba uket sçavlas.* ‘Inge promises me to study better’. 2. *inge mpirdeba uket iŝçavlos* . ‘Inge promises me better studying’. 3. *inge mpirdeba, rom uket iŝçavlis* . ‘Inge is promising me that she will study better’.

3. Infinitive constructions

Infinitive constructions are very common in the German language: *haben... zu + Inf, sein... zu + Inf, um... zu + Inf, ohne... zu+ Inf, (an)statt... zu + Inf*. In Georgian there are different kinds of participles: past, future and present participles and also negative participles having quite many syntactic functions:

3.1. *haben... zu + Inf.* the verb *to have* + passive participle in the future tense in the nominative case corresponds to this construction:

(26) *Ich habe dieses interessante Buch zu bearbeiten.* – *me dasamuŝavebeli makvs es çigni*. ‘I have this book to be studied in details’.

(27) *Ich habe meinen Freund zu malen.* – *me dasaxați mçavs megobari*. ‘I have to draw the picture of my friend’ (‘have my friend’s picture to be drawn’).

3.2. *sein ... zu + Inf.* to this the verb ‘to be’ corresponds (in the form *aris* ‘is’) III p. singular + future participle passive in the nominative case:

(28) *Dieses interessante Buch ist zu lesen.* – *es sainçereso çigni çasaçitxia*. ‘this interesting book should be read’.

(29) *Mein Freund ist zu malen.* – *chemi megobari dasaxația*. ‘the picture of my friend is to be drawn’.

3.3. Infinitive constructions having the semantics of the adverbial modifier of purpose and of manner such as *um... zu + Inf, ohne... zu+*

Inf., (an)statt... zu + Inf. are translated into Georgian in the form of the passive voice participle in the adverbial case;

a) *um... zu + Inf.* – adverbial modifier of purpose rendered by future tense participle, in the passive voice, or by the passive participle in the adverbial case:

(30) *Ich gehe in die Bibliothek, um das Buch zu lesen.* – *bibliotekaši mivdivar çignis çasaçitxad.* ‘I am going to the library to read the book’ (‘for the book to be read’).

(31) *Mein Bruder fährt ins Stadtzentrum, um das Museum zu besichtigen.* – *chemi zma midis kalakis çen trši muzeumis sanaxavad.* ‘my brother is going to the city centre to visit the museum’.

um... zu + Inf. This is translated by adverbial of purpose or a subordinate clause:

(32) *Um ein großer Wissenschaftler zu werden, muss man sich viel Mühe geben.* – *didi mecnieri rom gaxdet , saçiroa bevri zalisxmeva.* ‘In order to be a great scientist you should work hard’ (comp. ‘with the previous examples’).

b) *ohne... zu + Inf.* – adverbial modifier of manner is rendered through the negative participle in ablative case.

(33) *Ohne das Museum zu besichtigen, kann ich in die Stadt nicht zurückkehren.* – *muzeumis dautvaliereblad (unaxavad) kalakši ver davbrundebi.* ‘I cannot return to the city without visiting the museum’.

(34) *Mein Freund hat eine gute Note bekommen, ohne sich für die Prüfung vorzubereiten.* – *çemma megobarma kargi nişani miyo gamocdistvis moumzadeblad (comp. ise, rom ar momzadebula gamocdistvis).* ‘my friend got a good mark at the exam without being prepared’ (comp. ‘though he did not prepare for it’).

(35) *Ich kann nicht zum Unterricht gehen, ohne das Buch zu lesen.* – *çignis çau çitxavad mecadineobaze ver çaval .* ‘I cannot go to the class without having read this book’.

The noun sometimes can be in the genitive case with the particle *gareshe* ‘without’ used with the noun in the genitive case:

(36) *Ich will mich erholen, ohne an die Arbeit zu denken.* *me minda davisveno samsaxurze pikris gareşe (comp. ise, rom ar vipikro samsaxurze).* ‘I want to rest without even thinking about the work’ (comp. ‘to rest so that not to think’).

c) *(an)statt... zu + Inf.* – *imis magivrad/ nacvlad, rom...* adverbial modifier of manner can be rendered by the masdar in the genitive case instead of postposition particle or by a hypotaxis beginning with the phrase ‘instead of’...

(37) *Statt um den Sohn zu kümmern, blieb er lange im Klub.* – *švilze zrunvis nacvlad is didxans darča klubši (comp. imis magivrad, rom švilze ezruna...)*. ‘Instead she would take care of her child’ (‘Instead of taking care of the child’) she stayed a long time in the club’.

(38) *Sie hat zur Freundin gegangen, statt ihr Zimmer in Ordnung zu bringen.* – *is çavida megobartan otaxis dalagebis (moçesrigebis) nacvlad (comp. imis nacvlad, rom otaxi daelagebina...)*. ‘She went to her friend instead she would clean her room’ (‘instead of cleaning her room’).

4. Conclusion

As it becomes clear from the examined examples, there are no full correspondences when translating different constructions between the unrelated languages. This becomes clear when translating the infinitive and participle constructions, which makes their exact translation quite hard.

The difference between the German infinitive and Georgian masdar lies not only in their derivation but in functions too. When translating infinitive groups and constructions different structural-grammatical means are used in the Georgian language. Two main methods are used from the existing means of the grammatical transformations:¹

I. Replacing parts of speech:

Rendering infinitive by means of the masdar having the function of the object; by conditional form of the verb in the biverbal construction; by the participles of different kinds; by the future tense participles and negative participles in the adverbial case; by future participle with the compound predicate.

II. Other types of replacing the sentences in translation.

Translating the infinitive construction by means of hypotaxis into Georgian.

It should be underlined that differing typological characteristics of the different languages do not mean that it is impossible to render the meaning into the other languages with different grammar constructions. Languages have compensating means of translation and this is clearly evidenced in the Georgian language when we translate infinitive groups and constructions. Because of the masdar’s peculiarities, the Georgian language uses the diversities of the participle forms more intensively.

¹ Translating German infinitive expressions we see usually differences even between the related languages (English, Russian) – see the works by E. Akbilek and A. Mamedov [7; 8].

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Laz Lexical Data from D.R. Peacock's Collection: Representation, Reflections, Translation

The paper is a discussion of the Laz lexical data contained in D.R. Peacock's lexicographic collection "Original Vocabularies of Five West Caucasian Languages", in which English headwords are accompanied by their translations in Georgian, Megrelian, Laz, Svan, and Abkhazian. Laz is the most under-resourced Kartvelian (South Caucasian) language; therefore, Laz data, available in various, particularly, so far thoroughly