



Russian Narrative Infinitive Sentences and Ways of Their Translation into Uzbek

Yunusov Alisher Panjievich

Senior Lecturer of the Russian Language Department, Denau Institute for Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy, st. Sh. Rashidova 360, 190507, Denau, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article analyzes the most common types of narrative infinitive sentences in the Russian language: knowledge of such syntactic structures is necessary not only for their understanding, but also for active production in one's own speech. As examples, infinitive sentences extracted from literary texts are given, the syntax of which reflects the element of colloquial speech, which is especially important for classes in a foreign language audience.

Keywords: syntax, one-part sentence, infinitive sentence, declarative sentence, structure, semantics, Russian language, Uzbek language.

Comparison of the ways and means of transferring Russian infinitive sentences into the Uzbek language is carried out mainly on the basis of Russian literary texts and their translations into Uzbek. It should be noted that in order to most accurately determine the methods and means of transferring infinitive one-component sentences of the Russian language into Uzbek, in some cases, interlinear translation was used.

Ways and means of transferring one-component infinitive sentences of the Russian language into Uzbek have not been subjected to deep study in comparative terms. In our article, a systematic comparison of structural-semantic types of one-component infinitive sentences of the Russian language and ways of their transmission into the Uzbek language is carried out. Structural types of infinitive sentences in the Russian language are systematized in such a way as to best identify their equivalents in the Uzbek language. At the same time, for the purposes of comparative analysis, for the first time, the concepts of a structural scheme and a paradigm, which are characteristic of the syntactic theory of our days, are used; Uzbek correspondences of each type of sentences in the Russian language are revealed.

The doctrine of the sentence has long attracted the attention of typologists-linguists, since the national specificity of the language is clearly manifested in the patterns of formation of types and types of sentences. The reliability of this statement is confirmed by comparing the ways of transferring one-component infinitive sentences of the Russian language into the Uzbek language.

The syntactic structures, the study of which causes the greatest difficulties for students of national schools, undoubtedly, include constructions with an independent infinitive, since the Uzbek language does not always have a language equivalent to such sentences, which means that it is not possible to convey their content using direct word-for-word translation. Meanwhile, infinitive sentences are very characteristic of the Russian language due to their special emotionality and the variety of modal assessments they express.

The widespread use of declarative infinitive sentences is a characteristic feature of Russian syntax. The specificity of these constructions is that they always contain or imply a subjective determinant in the form of the dative case with the meaning of the active person: Not everything should be crooked (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p.). There is nothing for me to answer you ... (Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment, 155). “Vasichka and I have no time to go to the theater,” she answered sedately (Chekhov, Darling, p. 61). There is nothing special for me to praise the old times (Turgenev. Notes of a hunter, p. 39). This is not the place to sing ... (Turgenev. Notes of a hunter, p. 104).

The peculiarity of narrative infinitive sentences lies in the fact that only strictly defined varieties of modal relations are expressed in them.

In narrative infinitive sentences, the necessity, inevitability, expediency of an action or (more often) a state is expressed, that is, the general meaning of necessity in its broadest sense: I will soon go on duty (Gorky. Philistines, 34). I will die without these boots (Bulgakov. Days of the Turbins, 90).

In this article, the object of study is one-component declarative sentences of the Russian language and ways of their transmission in the Uzbek language.

Narrative infinitive sentences with modal meanings of predestination, irreversibility, subjective confidence of the speaker in the inevitability of action, then they are transmitted in the Uzbek language by a verb in the form of the future tense and a modal component бўлиши керак (должен): **...БЫТЬ урожаю** (Sholokhov. Upturned virgin soil, 287) ...-Ҳосил булади (Ҳосил албатта булади). And the next day, just how to be rain ... (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 148) .- Эртаси – ёмғир ёққан куни (Ч.Айтматов. Асрни Қаритган кун, с.155). **To be on the road some kind of trouble, not otherwise (Sholokhov. Virgin soil upturned, 458). (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 71)** - Сен-чи, Дунька, хомтама бўлма, бу ишга ҳеч қачон йўл қўймаймиз (Lit.: We will never allow this case) This bridge will not be alive! (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 103) - Энди улар кечгача дарёдан ўтишолмайди, **кўприк қуриш олмайди. (This bridge can't be built now- vague-personal).**

These constructions in the Uzbek language, apparently, also correspond to two-part sentences with the predicate-verb buladi (become, become). However, as the examples show, in this case the verb acquires a completely different meaning in the form of the present-future tense (will): syntactically determined, connected and has the meaning of being.

I'm messing with the bulls and it's not for me to bow to them and say: “Ah, move over, bald! (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 94).) - Худо хоҳласа, ўлмасам, мен хўкизлар ёнида бўламан, ишим шулар билан битади.

You, Mr. Melekhov, are not to command a division, but to serve as a batman! .. Clean your boots! (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 96-97).- Сиз деншикликдан бошқага ярамайсиз , жаноб Мелехов, сизга ким қўйибди дивизия командирлигини? Сизнинг вазифангиз- этик тозалаш!

You can't expect any good without this, ”Kopylov said with displeasure and moved the horse to a step (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 99) – Усиз ҳам сени тинч қўйишмас энди, - деди Копилов нарози бўлиб.

Ways of transferring narrative infinitive sentences of the Russian language into the Uzbek language are reflected in the following table.

№	Russian language	Uzbek language	none
1.	It is unbearable for him now to stay idle here, by the sea (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 68).	Энди бундан буёғига денгиз бўйида бекорхўжа бўлибтирикчилик ўтказиб бўлмайди.	
2.	You cannot find such people, a rare soul (Ch. Aitmatov. And a day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 147).	Бундай бағри кенг кишилар камдан – кам учрайди (Такие люди редко встречаются- двусоставное)	

3.	... and, day after day, step by step, to put all of yourself into this business, to be, as far as possible, with the children (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 154) .-	Ўзига эса кундан-кун, кадам ба кадам фарзандлари билан бу ишга ўзини бахшида этиш...	
4.	We can be counted on the fingers here ... (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 187) .-	Бизлар бу ерда атига бир нечта...	Бизлапрни бу ерда қўл билан санагулик
5.	Tomorrow the workers will be paid (Chekhov, Ivanov, p. 21).	Эртага ишчиларга тулашга (Завтра рабочим необходимо, нужно платить).	Эртага ишчиларга тўлаш керак.
6	Where can we climb into the young ... (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 35).	Ёшлар қаторига киришга бизга ким қўйибди.	
7.	... We still do not see mushrooms (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 55).	Бизда ҳали кўзқоринлар кўринмайди.	
8.	We love each other, but our wedding will not be! (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 72).	Биз бир- биримизни севамиз, лекин тўйимиз бўлмайди !	
9.	How can I tell you, not small children (Ch. Aitmatov. And a day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 15).	... буни ўзлари хал қилишсин. Ёш бола эмас-ку. (Букв.: Им самим решать это...)	
10.	Aizada is within easy reach (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century, p. 15). -	Ойзода қўл чўзса етгудай жойда...	
11.	Now it is drying up, what can we say about human life (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 47) .-	...энди мана шу денгиз ҳам қурияпти , одам умрини гапирмаса ҳам бўлади.(Букв.: о человеческой жизни нечего и говорить...)	

Very productive in modern Russian are infinitive sentences with negative words of pronominal meaning: no one, nowhere, nowhere, nothing, nothing for, no one. They are correlative with interrogative sentences like Whom to ask? Where to get? Where to go? Suggestions Someone to ask. Nowhere to take serve as a negative answer to such questions. They state the impracticability or uselessness of an action due to the lack of appropriate particular conditions: place, time; necessary participants in the action; the desired object, goal, etc., for example: There is nowhere to do (cf .: no time, no one, no one, nothing, no need). Yes, I had no one to write to. There is nowhere for him to hide. There is nothing for him to do here. People stir up? (Proskurin Fate, 69). There is nothing to go for (Bulgakov. Crazy Jourdain, 397). I have no one to blame (Bunin. In the field, 37).

In these sentences, E.S. Skoblikova writes, the “double” syntactic load of negative pronominal words is interesting. On the one hand, words like nowhere, once and similar have the function of secondary members - circumstances and additions. Wed their complete parallelism with interrogative words - circumstances and additions in dialogues, such as: Where are you going? - I have nowhere to go. Who will you call? - Someone to call, etc. On the other hand, they also play the role of a predicate component, because they are the spokesmen for the predicative modal meanings of possibility, uselessness.

Bilateral nature - the nature of mutual subordination - also has formal grammatical relations between the negative pronoun and the infinitive. On the one hand, the pronominal component is subordinate to the infinitive, as an ordinary secondary member of the sentence, in particular, there is a usual subordination to the verb in the case - control (cf. etc.): I have nothing to talk about with them (Gorky. At the bottom, 118). On the other hand, the very use of a word like no one, somewhere automatically predetermines the setting of the verb precisely in the form of the infinitive.

Consequently, the pronominal word, in turn, subordinates the verb to itself, requiring from it a strictly defined form. It is significant that no other pronominal words (including interrogative and even negative ones such as nobody, nowhere) have the ability to influence the choice of the form of the verb: they are combined with any other form.

Declarative infinitive sentences with negative pronominal words: *некого, негде, некуда, нечего, не за чем, не на кого, не с кем и др. передаются на узбекский язык следующими конструкциями:*

I have no time to be bored (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 33).– Соғинишга вақтим ҳам йўқ (Для скуки у меня нет и времени).-безличное предложение.

There is no one to warm me, to caress the drunk, drunk to bed ... (Chekhov. Swan Song, p.13-14) .- ...маст бўлганимда мени авайлаб ўринга ўринга авайлаб ётқизадиган ҳеч кимим йўқ... (Когда я пьяный меня согреть, обласкать и уложить в постель некому). двусоставное

And there is nowhere to go positively ... (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 25) .- ўзимни қаёққа қўйишни билмайман. (Самому куда деваться не знаю)- определенно-личное

Not like a groom - there is no place to get travel best men (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 39).Куёв эмас-тузуккина куёв жўраси топиш ҳам қийин бўлиб қолди.(Не то что жениха, путевых шаферов найти даже трудно).- безличное

While they are all in the garden, there is nothing for candles to burn for nothing (Chekhov. Ivanov, p. 48) .- Хамма бокка чикиб кетди, шағам бекорга ёниб тугамасин. (Пока все в саду,свечи даром не горели) - двусоставное

Is there really no one to talk to? (Chekhov. Ivanov, p.58) -Хеч ким билан гаплашиб ҳам булмайдими, дейман?(определенно-личное)

There is no one to be angry with, - Aksinya answered dully (Sholokhov.

Quiet Don, p.16). - Нимасига хафа бўлай (Не на что мне обижаться).

There is nowhere else to keep them, there are no premises in the farms, - answered one of the staff (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 32). —Сақлайдиган бошқа жойим йўқ.- (Lit.: I have no place to keep them).

Table number 2. Infinitive sentences with negative words of pronominal meaning: no one, nowhere, nowhere, nothing, nothing, no one, no one, etc. and the ways of their transmission in the Uzbek language are reflected in the following table.

№п/п	Russian language	Uzbek language	note
1.	I'm messing with the bulls and it's not for me to bow to them and say: "Ah, move over, bald! (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 94).	худо хоҳласа, ўлмасам, мен хўкизлар ёнида бўламан, ишим шулар билан битади. (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
2.	You, Mr. Melekhov, are not to command a division, but to serve as a batman! .. Clean your boots! (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, pp. 96-97).	Сиз деншикликдан бошқага ярамайсиз , жаноб Мелехов, сизга ким қўйибди дивизия командирлигини? Сизнинг вазифангиз- этик тозалаш! (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
3.	You can't expect any good without this, "Kopylov said with displeasure and moved his horse to a step	Усизҳам сени тинч қўйишмас энди, - деди Копилов нарозиди бўлиб. (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-	

	(Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 99) –.	nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
4.	He vaguely thought that he could not reconcile the Cossacks with the Bolsheviks ... (Sholokhov. Quiet Don, p. 105).	У казаклар билан болшевиклар ярашиб , апоқ-чапоқ бўлиб кета олишини тасаввур этмас, хазм қила олмасди. (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
5.	How can I tell you, not small children (Ch. Aitmatov. And a day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 15).	...бунни ўзлари хал қилишсин. Ёш бола эмас-ку. (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
6.	Aizada is within easy reach (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century, p. 15).	Ойзода кўл чўзса етгудай жойда... (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	
7.	Now it is drying up, what can we say about human life (Ch. Aitmatov. And the day lasts longer than a century ..., p. 47) .-	энди мана шу денгиз ҳам курияпди , одам умрини гапирмаса ҳам бўлади. (https://ziyouz.uz/jahon-nasri/mixail-sholoxov/mixail-sholoxov-tinch-don-roman/)	

As the analysis of the ways and means of transferring negative infinitive sentences nowhere, nowhere, with no one, etc. into the Uzbek language shows, they can be transmitted both in two-part and one-part sentences. This is evidenced by the above examples.

A comparative study of the implementation of Russian infinitive sentences in the Uzbek language contributes to the correct choice of speech strategies and, consequently, an adequate understanding of the participants in the communicative act belonging to different national cultures.

List of used literature:

1. Брицын В. М. Синтаксис и семантика инфинитива в современном русском языке. Киев, 1990.
2. Виноградов В. В. Основные вопросы синтаксиса предложения (на материале русского языка). // Виноградов В. В. Исследования по русской грамматике. М., 1975.
3. Калинин А. Ф. Односоставные предложения в современном русском языке. Балашов, 1994.
4. Пешковский А. М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. 8-е изд. М., 2001
5. Салимов Р.Д. Русские инфинитивные предложения и способы их передачи в таджикском языке.- Душанбе, изд. РТСУ, 2017.
6. Шахматов А. А. Синтаксис русского языка. 3-е изд. М., 2001.