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

В статье рассматривается 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 различных языков, но также помогает провести более глубокий анализ результатов исследования. В статье проанализированы и определены приемы перевода форм будущего времени с казахского языка на английский язык с целью выявить и устранить проблемы, с которыми переводчик может столкнуться в процессе перевода, а также 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.

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+ап/еп and V+мак/мек (шы/ші). Different authors give different classifications to the future tense forms: S.Isaev (1992) and A.Iskakov (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 I.E. 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) Максатты 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: жаңа (just/now), әлгінде (then), кеше (yesterday), алдыңғы күні (two days ago), бүгін (today), баралық жаңа (tomorrow), бар сәу (next month), бүгін жатырмын (I’m 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), алдыңғы күні (two days ago), бүгін (today), баралық жаңа (tomorrow), бар сәу (next month), бүгін жатырмын (I’m writing it today) etc.

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

The past adverbs of time are used with the past tense verb forms:
Кеше көрсетуы айыр болды (There was a competition in Karagay yesterday). Естай откен жылы институт бітірді (Yestay graduated from the university last year).

The future adverbs of time with the future tense verb forms:
Ертең таңертең тұтқың есірі ашылады (The prisoner’s door opens tomorrow morning).
Келесі айда сессия басталық (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: кәзір (now), осы қезде (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 келіп (I will come this year).

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), бара барсың (You’ll come), бара бардың (I will go to the collective farm this month), биыл келіп (I’m going to the collective farm this month)).

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A person speaks, a horse neighs, 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.

A fisherman catches fish. A shepherd tends sheep.

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

I walk along Gogol street when I go to the university.

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 шақ forms express an action going on at the moment of speaking.

- Where are you coming from?
- I’m coming from the library.
- Where are you going?
- 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 жазып жатыр or жазып тұр” (The student is writing).

Ауыспалы келер 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 коймайтының ойламаған көшімшілер шығып кенес күруы, екі түрлі байлап жасады. (Sensing trouble from wealthy villages, the farmers convened an urgent meeting and arrived at the two following decisions) : Алдымен қалағағы ұлыққа крестьяндардың қошынды арыз жолдайды (First they would write a petition to the Highness in the city with all the peasants’ 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 -ап, -еп, -п 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 -ап, -еп, -п.

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

Мен ертең киноға барарым- Ауыспалы келер шақ (I will go to the cinema)
Мен ертең киноға барарым- 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 “болки “ (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 «ап» 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 «ап» 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 «ап» 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”, “-бәк/бек”, “-пак/пек” or “-мақшы/мекші”, “-бәкшы/бекші”, “-пакшы/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.

Дал осы кезде бұларға Әбілқайыр әскерінің келе жатқаны оған жақында Арқадан Сәмеке бастаган кол 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 “еđі” and “бол” constitutes the intentional past verb form. It serves to show the speakers intention to perform an action which is future from a definite past moment.

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

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

The analytical forms of Мақсатты келер шақ with the auxiliary verbs “еđі”, “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 “еđі” shows that the speaker’s previous intention becomes vague in connection with the other second cause.
Magash was going to get to Konyrauliye by noon and spend the night there had he not been delayed by Darmen’s company he had run into on his way.

The analytical form “қонбақшы 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 оп 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, roll their sultans up, set us against them and them against us (Yesenberlin I., 2000:224).

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” 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.
Both transitive and intransitive verbs can be used with this analytical form: әтүра түр (sit down awhile), жата түр (lay down awhile), жүре түр (walk awhile), ұйықтай түр (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), әтүра 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: “Қүрға 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: коре жатар (they will see later), біле жатар (they will find out later), айта жатар (he will tell them later), сурай 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 түр” 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 түр.(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: Максатты 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 Максатты келер шақ inspite of their modal meaning they are used to denote the future in Kazakh. But the most frequently used form of them (Максатты 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 журсе кайтемиз? (Auyezov M., 1989: 368)
And what if he doesn’t? (Auyezov M., 1977: 244).

According to the difference between the grammatical systems of the Kazakh and the English languages omission had to be made. One more example:
Al teki aïyrýyla koïnseck қайтмесин? (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 ке-лем. Осы жол ма! Көрер-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 “тандап 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 “тандап 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 “тандап меншіктеп қояды” (will have taken) by its cause “is going to take”

“Кор-акпыны” is rendered into English as “We’ll see who gets the best.” Кор-акпыны! (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 (TT). 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 отпішін 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).

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 дәметіп (Auyezov M., 1989: 384).
You will no longer standing in my way (Auyezov M., 1977: 256).

Казах positive sentence “Көр енді алтын тақтан дәметіп” 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 тобыққа даярдым (Auyezov M., 1989: 52).
But you’ll be fighting alone (Auyezov M., 1977: 75).

The cause “тобыққа даярдым” (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”.

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**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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