Gerund, Infinitive and Participle Properties in the Kazakh and English Anguages

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Abstract: The non-finite form of verbs: Gerund, Infinitive and Participle are the most mysterious phenomenon of grammar with an uncertain status in it. Having forms, meanings and functions which are necessary for naming them as a part of speech, they are not included in it. Having separate verbs and nouns, grammar creates non-finite form of verbs which either duplicate or compensate the missing elements of these both parts of speech, providing verbs with nominal or adjectival functions and noun, adjective with verb properties. The non-finite form of the English language inherited some morphological characteristics of verbs and syntactical characteristics of nouns. It is difficult to identify Gerund, Infinitive and Participle of the Kazakh language (KGIP) as non-finite form of verbs as in the English language, because they conjugate and express Tense category as verbs which are the main reason of not being named as non-finite form of verbs. KGIP has both morphological and syntactical properties of verbs and nouns. If EGIP function as compensating components of the missing elements of verbs and nouns, KGIP function as substitutional or additional elements of verbs and nouns. Namely, they create and enrich language with syntactical transforms in expressing of propositions of sentences.

Key words: Non-finite form of verbs · Compensation · Addition · Syntactic transforms · Substantivized verbs · Taxis · Aspect · Tense

INTRODUCTION

Gerund, Infinitive and Participle have no a certain position in grammar, having form, meaning and function they are not considered as parts of speech, but this situation doesn't prevent someone from making morphological analyses of the sentences with them. In this article we should analyze the nature of Kazakh Gerund, Infinitive and Participle (KGIP) and English Gerund, Infinitive and Participle (EGIP) to find similarities and differences in order to understand the essence of them. These two languages belong to different language families and types, but we have the common World View and common language matrix such as phonetics, lexis and grammar and the latter has such components as parts of speech and five members of a sentence in general and Gerund, Infinitive and Participle in particular in all types of languages.

The Main Part: There are different views about Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles. On Simon C. Dik and Kees Hengeveld' s opinion ' a non-finite verb differs from a finite verb in that it cannot (normally) be used as the main verb of a clause. Typically, the non-finite verb lacks agreement for person, number and gender with its argument of Subject, is unmarked or reduced with respect to distinctions of Tense, Aspect and Mood and has certain properties in common with adjectival or nominal predicates' [1, 291-308].

Infinitives are one of the members of non-finite form of verbs. According to L.Valeika, J. Buitkienë 'Infinitives have double natures: they consist of the features of the verb with those of the noun [2, 104]. On M.Y. Block's opinion 'Infinitives are non-finite form of the verbs which combine the properties of the verb with those of the noun, serving as the verbal name of process' [3.105]. L. Tenier considers that Infinitive is a mixed category, middle member between verb category and noun category [4, 433].

According to V.G. Admony's opinion, 'Participle is one of language phenomena, the language status of which continues being discussed. Double, 'hybrid' Participle nature and its connection with verbs and adjectives make Participle interpret as the verb or as an

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independent, though 'syncretic' part of speech. [5, 98-106]. 'Participle is one of the grammar phenomenon which has no certain status among grammar categories. Some linguists consider that Participle is the main form of verb, which includes verbal and adjectival properties and denotes actions attributed to a person or object as their signs. Others consider, that Participle has an intermediate position between verb and adjective, the third consider that Participle is a separate part of speech giving it a special place among the other parts of speech' [6, 208-214]. 'English Participle is an adjective according to its origin. And such verbs were formed from verbs' [7, 96].

A. Maclin considers that 'gerunds name actions' [8, 164]. A.I. Smirnitsky presented Gerund as the form of a substantive representation of process in a verb which expresses clearly a substantive character [9, 252]. Some grammarians, determining Gerund as verb form, point out its nominal character of functioning [10, 84].

Different opinions but the essence of them is the same: Participle, Gerund and Infinitive are 'substantivized verbs' or 'action nouns'. Grammar as the unit of language is responsible for organization of propositions of thinking process with the help of lexis meaning into surface structure. Grammar has different types of means for organization of word meanings into syntax semantics and it operates on the level of members of a sentence: subject, predicate, object, adverbial modifier and attribute which include all morphological properties of parts of speech in order to function contextually. Each of them has its own set of morphological forms and on the basis of them they have certain syntactical flexibility for organization of any proposition of a sentence dictated by proposition of logics. For example, let's take a subject. Nouns, adjectives, numerals, gerunds, pronouns, infinitives and others function as a subject and these enumerated different parts of speech functioning as subject make it more suitable and flexible in order to satisfy all demands of proposition of sentences.

Verb is an indicator of pure action, but it produces half verb phenomena as Participle, Gerund and Infinitive combining with noun and adjective. For what are such combinations required if language has pure verb and pure noun and adjective? We have objective nouns: pen, table; adjectives: red, big; adverbs: tomorrow, yesterday, which function as motionless thingness subjects, objects and so on. We know abstract, animate, inanimate, collective, multitude nouns, but we have never heard about 'substantivized verbs' or 'action nouns', we need them to name action processes (translating). If these 'action subjects', 'objects, attributes' and 'adverbial modifiers'

which we really have them in our World View, in that case, grammar should provide verbs with nounal syntactic functions, which they don't produce themselves and noun provides with 'process effect' property. Participle, Gerund and Infinitive make up above mentioned morphological and syntactical deficiencies of verbs and nouns. For example:

A young boy is my brother. "Young" is the statical attribute.

The boy *drawing* is my brother. "Drawing" is the action attribute. Both of attributes have defining and specifying qualities.

- I arrived yesterday.
- In reading he faced with facts.

There are two adverbial modifies, they differ from each other, the latter is a dynamic adverbial modifier.

Translation of the book is interesting. Translating is interesting.

There are two subjects, they differ from each other and the latter is a dynamic subject.

English Gerund, Infinitive and Participle (EGIP) are named as non-finite form of verbs because of not changing according to person, number categories, not having Tense, Mood categories. EGIP consists of some morphological form of verbs, because EGIP take part in creating of aspect, voice categories of verbs, for example: Participle I 'writing' is necessary for organization of Continuous Aspect, Perfect Continuous Aspect (is writing; has been writing); Participle II is necessary for Perfect Aspect and for all passive voices (is written; has been written; is being written).

EGIP take syntactical functions of nouns, adjectives and adverbs, because they express action subjects, objects, attributes and adverbial modifiers which give them dynamics. EGIP function as compensative elements of verbs and nouns, giving verbs 'nounal' functions and 'action' properties to nouns and adjectives.

The term 'non-finite form of verb' is not suitable for Gerunds, Infinitives and Participles of the Kazakh language (KGIP) which consists of both morphological and syntactical characteristics of verbs and nouns and conjugate with person, express case and number categories. The Gerunds and Participles of the Kazakh language express Tense category it means that they function as full predicates of sentences and express all noun, adjective and adverb functions in syntax, besides Participles. KGIP function as additional or duplicating elements of nouns and verbs.

Table 1: Inherited verb properties of KGIP and EGIP

Morphological Features	Kazakh			English		
	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle
Verb properties						
Tense	-	+	+	-	-	-
Voice	+	+	+	+	+	+
Aspect	-	+	+	+	+	+
Mood	+	+	+	-	-	-
Person	+	+	+	-	-	-
Number	+	+	+	-	-	-

If EGIP have only morphological characteristics of verbs, KGIP have both verbs and nouns properties and functions. It means that usage of KGIP is wider than EGIP in synchrony. EGIP had also case and number categories in diachronic in Old English period. Language as a living organism lives and dies.

The meaning of members EGIP and KGIP in the function of subject, object, adverbial modifier and attribute differ with each other only by nuances and they create syntax transforms which are necessary for expressing different syntax semantics.

According to Table 1, we see Gerund and Participle of the Kazakh language express Tense category and function in some cases as full main predicate, in some cases as constituent of composite predicate. For example:

- Ol kalaga bargan. Participle expresses the predicate of the sentence and indicates the Past Tense.
- Ol kalaga bar*ar*. Participle expresses the predicate of the sentence and indicates the Future Tense.
- Ol kalaga bargaly otur. Gerund expresses as the part of the predicate of the sentence and indicates the Future Tense.

In the first and second sentences Participle functions as main predicates without auxiliary verbs. In the third sentence in spite of that the Kazakh language belongs to the agglutinative language, the aspect category is expressed analytically with the help of auxiliary verb 'otur'. EGIP and KGIP constructions in semi-complex sentences have taxis relations with the main predicate actions.

EGIP don't function as a full predicate and don't create Tense category of the verb, in spite of that some scholars consider that they have Tense category. EGIP functions as a meaningful aspectual part of analytical predicates. For example:

- Having met him I asked about his parents'. Participle construction has no directly Tense property, the action included in Participle construction occured before the action of the main predicate. Participle construction (have+Participle II) has nonsimultaneous taxis relation with the main predicate.
- 'In reading this book I faced with many facts'. Gerund construction (preposition + Participle I) has simultaneous taxis relation with the main predicate.
- 'To drive in a big city one should be an experienced driver'. Infinitive construction has neutral relation to time of the main predicate.

KGIP conjugate, which we see in the Table 2.

KGIP conjugate in singular and plural forms as main verbs. Each of them has its own flexions. EGIP take only functions from nouns and adjectives, but Infinitives and Participles of the Kazakh language takes both morphological functions and syntactical functions, only Gerund has only syntactical functions.

Both languages have no gender category. EGIP and the Participle of the Kazakh Language have morphological forms of nouns, but the Infinitive and the Gender of the Kazakh language express case and number category properties. The Kazakh language has seven case endings and Infinitive and Participle decline as a noun and have seven case flexions as it is seen in the Table 4.

If EGIP are compensative elements of verb and noun as we said above, but KGIP are substitutional and additional elements of verb and noun.

Syntactical charateristics of KGIP and EGIP are more similar, but there are also some differences, they function as subjects besides the Gerund of the Kazakh language and the Participle of the English language.

Table 2: The Kazakh Gerund, Participle and Infinitive conjugation

Participle (singular)	(plural)	Gerund (synular)	Plural
Men kelippin	Biz kelippyz	Men korgenmyn	Biz korgenbyz
Sen kelipsyn	Ciz kelipsiz	Sen korgensyn	Ciz korgensyz
Ol kelipty	Ol kelipty	Ol korgen	Olar korgen
Infinitive (singular	Infinitive) plural		
Men kutydemin	Biz kutydemiz		
Sen kutydesin	Ciz kutydesiz		
Ol kutyde	Olar kutyde		

Table 3: Inherited noun properties of KGIP and EGIP

Morphological features of a noun	Kazakh			English		
	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle
Case	+	+	-	-	-	-
Number	+	+	-	-	-	-
Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Infinitive and Participle declensions of the Kazakh language

Case	Infinitive	Participle
Atau	Bary	Korgen
Ilik	Barydyn	Korgenin
Barys	Baruga	Korgenge
Tabys	Barydy	Korgendy
Zhatys	Baruda	Korgende
Shygys	barudan	Korgennen
Komectes	Barumen	Korgenmen

Table 5: Syntactical functions of EGIP and KGIP from verbs and nouns

Syntactical features of verb and noun	Kazakh			English		
	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle	Infinitive	Gerund	Participle
Subject	+	-	+	+	+	-
Predicate	+	+	+	Predicate Nominative	Predica te nomi native	Part of predicate
Object	+	+	+	+	+	+
Attribute	+	+	+	+	+	+
Adverbial						
Modifier	+	+	+	+	+	+

Subjects:

- Unsiz kylyp tyrgan bala – baganagy shakirt bala (Ì.Auezov). Participle in nominative case, the subject.
- Translating an article is interesting. Translating an article is the Gerund and the subject of the sentence
- To live is the rarest thing in the world (O.Wilde). 'To live' is the Infinitive and the subject of the sentence.
- Bily kop okudy talap etedy. 'Bily' is the Infinitive and the subject of the sentence.

Predicate:

- Ekeyi de zharytyp, tis zharmau soilemeitin (M. Auezov) Participle conjugate according the subject of a sentence and tense, voice, aspect category.

- He is writing. Participle as the main part of Continuous aspect. The Indicator of time is 'is'.
- Kazylar aryzyn syrap edi, Menshikov zhayap berdi (Altynsarin). Gerund expresses the predicate.
- The essence of all art is to have pleasure in giving pleasure (D. Carnegie). Infinitive expresses the part of predicate.
- Belgisizden begilige kely. Infinitive expresses the predicate of the sentence.

It is important to notice when KGIP and EGIP function as attributes they express aspectual, voice and hidden tense characteristics.

The problem discussed - the Participle II indicates the past attribute -result.

The problem being discussed - the Participles indicate the present attribute.

The problem to be discussed - Infinitive together with Participle II indicate the future attribute -fact. All of them are in the Passive voice. It is not inherent only to EGIP, but also to KGIP. The Participle of the Kazakh language doesn't divide into two types as Participle I and Participle II as in the English language. Without dividing into Active and Passive Participle, the Participle of the Kazakh language expresses active and passive voices. For example:

Sheshilgen masele - the Participle indicates also the past passive attribute -result. When KGIP and EGIP express adverbial modifiers in semi-complex sentences, they both indicate simultaneous and nonsimultaneous taxis relations.

For Example: 'Having read this book' I returned it. The action expressed by the Participle consruction happened before the action 'returned' (nonsimultaneous taxis).

'Okyp bolgasyn', men kitapti berdim (nonsimultaneous taxis).

'Translating the article' he came to the conclusion he didn't know many technical words. Or: 'In translating the article' he came to the conclusion he didn't know many technical words. The actions of Participle and Gerund constructions happened simultaneously with the action of the main predicate.

RESULTS

- Gerund, Infinitive and Participle are important grammar phenomena which carry out compensative, additional and duplicating functions concerning to verbs and nouns.
- They create 'substantivized verbs', making verbs more statical and 'action nouns', making them more dynamics.
- They function as necessary constituents for creating of verb categories as aspect, voice and taxis relations in semi-complex sentences.
- They wide the range of using nouns, giving them 'action effect'.
- Gerund, Infinitive and Participle have forms (action nouns and substantivized verbs), meanings (aspect, voice for EGIP; aspect, voice, tense, case, number for KGIP) and functions (subject, predicate, attribute, object and adverbial modifier for EGIP and KGIP) and they have the necessary triad to be included into parts of speech.

- EGIP and KGIP differ from each other in distributing of morphological and syntactical characteristics of verbs and nouns.

CONCLUSION

Language is the best invention of the Universe, which as living organism creates necessary elements by reproducing, modifying and transforming itself in order to express adequately the results of thinking process of human being into surface structure. The best example of it is Gerund, Infinitive and Participle which improve and strengthen the morphological properties and syntactical functions of the main parts of speech: verb, noun by compensating, adding and substituting the missing properties.

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