WAYS OF TRANSLATING INFINITIVAL COMPLEXES

There are three types of infinitival complexes in present-day English:
1) the for-to-infinitival complex;
2) the objective with the infinitive;
3) the subjective with the infinitive complexes.

A. Ways of Translating the For-to-Infinitive Constructions

Depending on the function in the sentence and on the voice form of the infinitive, the secondary predication word-group may have different equivalents in Ukrainian. The most often occurring are the infinitive, an infinitival phrase introduced by the conjunction щоб, a finite form of the verb or a subordinate clause. The realization of a definite meaning may be predetermined by the function of the infinitival for-phrase which may be as follows:

1. The complex subject having for its equivalent in Ukrainian a simple subject expressed by the infinitive or an extended subject expressed by the subordinate clause:

For me to see you is the happiest minute in my life... – Побачити тебе – для мене найщасливіша мить у житті/є для мене найщасливішою хвилиною...

2. A complex predicative having for its Ukrainian equivalent either an infinitive functioning as the simple nominal predicate, or a finite form of the verb, i.e., a simple verbal predicate:

It is not for you to make terms. – Це не тобі ставити умови/Не ти ставиш умови.

3. A complex object corresponding to a simple or extended object in Ukrainian:

We are waiting for the boys back from Hanoi. – Ми чекаємо повернення/на повернення наших хлопців з Ханоя.

4. An attribute to a nominal part of speech:

She had only to express a wish for him to fulfil. – Варто було їй тільки виголосити якесь (своє) бажання, він негайно же виконував його.

5. An adverbial modifier of purpose or result having for their equivalents a subordinate clause or an infinitive in Ukrainian:

I left something under your door for you to read it. – Я дещо залишив тобі під дверима, щоб ти почитав/тобі почитати.
B. Ways of Translating the Objective With the Infinitive Constructions/
Predicative Complexes

The most common ways of translating the objective with the infinitive constructions are the following:

1. By means of a subordinate clause:
   *Do you want me to take these (slides) away? – Ви хочете, щоб я їх (діапозитиви) забрав?*

2. By means of an objective infinitival word-group forming part of the compound modal verbal predicate:
   *Slowly, economically, he got dressed and forced himself to walk. – Повільно, збираючись з силами, він одягнувся і змусив себе йти.*

3. By means of a noun derived from the objective infinitive or an object clause:
   *He had expected him to be more sympathetic. – Він очікував від нього більше співчуття.*

4. By means of a phrasal/simple verbal predicate:
   *He never made me laugh. – Він ніколи не міг мене розсмішити/викликати в мене посмішку.*

C. Ways of Rendering the Meaning of the Subjective with the
Infinitive Constructions.

Translation of the infinitival complexes into Ukrainian is predetermined by some factors, the main of which are the following:

1) the lexical meaning of the verb or rather the semantic group to which the verb (after which the syntactic construction is used) belongs;
2) the voice form (active or passive) of the subjective (nominative) infinitive;
3) the structure of the parts of the sentence and that of the sentence itself, which may be simple or composite;
4) the translator’s choice of the means and language units conveying the meaning of the subjective with the infinitive constructions.

A. When used with the verbs expressing permission, request, intention, order, compulsion (to allow, to permit, to order, to command, to force, to make, to request, to intend, etc.), the subjective with the infinitive construction may be rendered in Ukrainian in the following ways:
   a) with the help of an indefinite personal sentence;
   b) with the help of an impersonal sentence having the passive verbal predicate in -но, -то;
   c) with the help of an object subordinate clause, for example:
The inmates were ordered **not to try to leave** their wards.

1) **В’язням наказали не робити спроб залишати камери.**
2) **В’язням було наказано/наказали не виходити з камер.**
3) **В’язням наказали, щоб вони не робили спроб залишати камери.**

**B.** The subjective with the infinitive construction used with the **verbs of physical perception** (to feel, to hear, to see, to taste, etc.) can be translated with the help of the one-member introductory indefinite personal sentences followed by an object subordinate clause:

_He was seen the first to come._ – **Бачили, що він прийшов першим.**

**C.** Similar ways of translation are employed when the subjective with the infinitive complex/construction is used with the **verbs of mental perception** (to believe, to deny, to expect, to know, to suppose, etc.):

_He is supposed to be working in the sanatorium._ – **Вважають (вважається), що він нібито працює в санаторії.**

**D.** When used after the **verbs of saying and reporting** (to say, to report, to tell, etc.), the nominative with the infinitive complex is translated with the help of the introductory indefinite personal sentence followed by an object subordinate clause:

_Paper is said to have been invented in China._ – **Кажуть, що папір винайдений/винайдено в Китаї.**

The verb **understand** with which the subjective with the infinitive construction is used, has a peculiar meaning – **згідно наявних відомостей:**

_The trial is understood to be held next week._ – **Згідно наявних відомостей, суд відбудеться наступного тижня.**

**E.** When used with the verbs **to appear, to chance, to happen, to prove, to seem**, or with the mood phrases **to be sure, to be certain, to be likely/unlikely** the subjective with the infinitive constructions may have different interpretations in Ukrainian. Thus, the verbs **seem, believe, appear**, etc., which function as simple verbal predicates in English are converted into parenthetic words or introductory -сь/-ся impersonal/definite personal sentences (**Вважаються/вважають, здається**):

_Alice didn’t seem to have heard of me._ – **Еліс, здавалося, не чула про мене./Здавалося, Еліс не чула про мене.**

Other contextual semantic variants of sentences with the predicate verbs **to appear, to believe, to seem**, etc. followed by the secondary subject expressed by the subjective infinitive may be the adverb **очевидно** or the modal particle **ніби/нібито:**

_He seemed to be thinking of something else._ – **Він, здавалося, думав про щось зовсім інше.**

Sentences with the subjective with the infinitive constructions may have predicates expressing the modal meanings of **certainty, uncertainty,**
probability, etc. (to be sure, to seem, to be certain, to be likely/unlikely, etc). Such sentences are not transformed in Ukrainian translation, i.e., they maintain their simple structure, with the predicates turning into modal words/particles or adverbs (such as можливо, певне/напевне, навряд чи/неможливо, обов’язково):

But he is sure to marry her. – Але він обов’язково (певно таки) одружиться з нею.

Ukrainian semantic equivalents for the modal words likely/unlikely followed by the subjective infinitive may also be clauses of modal meaning є можливість (існує ймовірність), не виключена можливість:

... we’re unlikely to get everything we want in one man. – ...навряд чи можна в одній людині поєднати все, що хочеш.

?? Suggested Topics for Discussion

1. The for-to-infinitive construction/complex, its functions in the sentence and ways of rendering its meanings into Ukrainian.
2. The objective with the infinitive constructions/complexes, their functions in the sentence and ways of translating them into Ukrainian.
3. The subjective with the infinitive constructions/complexes, their functions in the sentence and ways of rendering their meaning in Ukrainian.

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Prior to translating the English sentences below point out the function of the underlined infinitive and suggest a Ukrainian semantic equivalent for it.

1. Then she remembered about his own children; how most of them had been born but to sicken and die before they grew up. 2. “I hope you’ll have enough to eat”, said. Julia. 3. You did it deliberately to separate us. 4. In the creek there are birds to watch, and fish to catch, and streams to explore. 5. It was necessary to do something. 6. I have not had time to examine that room yet. 7. It must be a big thing to swing the telescope like that. 8. Sometimes you retreat in order to advance. 9. I was too young to think such things at the time. 10. His eyes were sharp enough to look after his own interest. 11. George said we had better get the canvas up first. 12. He forgot to wind the watch when he went to bed. 13. We intended to camp in one of the inlets to be found round that tiny shore. 14. “I think”, he said, “that to prolong this discussion is to waste time.” 15. He felt that it was something to be connected with such a place, and he made her feel that way. 16. It is useless to discuss this problem.
17. Soames put on his coat as *not to be* cold. 18. Katie surmised that something had gone wrong in school *to upset* Francie. 19. I crept back to my hut, *to cast* myself on my grass bed and *sink* into a dull, miserable, desponding stupor. 20. Our job will be *to investigate* some of its properties. 21. I’m glad *to meet* you. 22. She refused *to answer* him. 23. Annie was now studying *to be* a teacher. 24. It was sufficient *to sit* there *to breathe, to look* at the river and trees, simply *to exist*. 25. I meant *to have* a talk to him. 26. He was... too good a workman *to be sacked* and too outspoken about his Labour convictions *to be promoted*. 27. I told the driver the address *to drive to*. 28. It was the automatic instinct *to live*. 29. Anything was good enough so long as it paid – say, five dollars a week, *to begin with*. 30. He was a fool *to attempt to make a pretence* that way. 31. He was satisfied *to turn his face away* entirely, and any call *to look back* was irksome.

**Ex. 2. Identify the function of the infinitival for-phrase and translate each sentence below into Ukrainian.**

1. For me to ask would be treason; and for me to be told would be treason. 2. For you to come here is impossible. 3. “For me to discover England to him,” she thought, “for him to discover the East to me.” 4. It was impossible for me now to persuade myself that this urgent desire of his to dispense hospitality was disinterested. 5. It was out of the question for him to absent himself for any length of time. 6. It would have been easy for him to get out of it. 7. It seemed a good opportunity for Julia to get away. 8. It would be better for us to leave him. 9. It was not unknown for small boys to enter a monastery. 10. It was so easy for a young man of his looks and character to be led astray by evil woman. 11. There was need for him to be economical. 12. It seems so babyish for me to be young to night school. 13. It is for me to thank you. 14. “The simplest thing,” said Fleur, “is for him to resign at once”. 15. “That is for me to decide, is it not?” 16. He wants me to do something pleasant for him to feel better. 17. All he wanted desperately now ... was for their child to live. 18. What is there for me to do, except one thing? 19. Rosemary looked for a place to sit. 20. David had decided to let him wait for his seventeenth birthday to come. 21. We think it natural for parents to want their children to conform to a pattern they understand. 22. David prayed nightly for her and Blaise to come back. 23. I’ll try and arrange for you to see him at Mount Street. 24. He sat there in the little hot office waiting for one of us to speak. 25. She also asked for more women to be appointed news-readers. 26. I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way. 27. I bought something for you
to read. 28. It’s not a bad thing for you to judge others by yourself. 29. There was milk in the ice-chest for her to drink. 30. And there was a child’s shirt in the living-room waiting for a button to be sewn on. 31. Arrangements are being made for the girl to be taken back to her own country. 32. Dr. Saunders stopped for us to join him. 33. But five minutes was enough for them to understand one another.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences using the for-to-infinitive constructions.

1. They are those who have not been able to read. 28. It’s not a bad thing for you to judge others by yourself. 29. There was milk in the ice-chest for her to drink. 30. And there was a child’s shirt in the living-room waiting for a button to be sewn on. 31. Arrangements are being made for the girl to be taken back to her own country. 32. Dr. Saunders stopped for us to join him. 33. But five minutes was enough for them to understand one another.
країни Третього Світу зрозуміли, що у захисті довкілля їм доведеться обмежуватися місцевими діями. 25. Є шанс, що рішення буде схвалено. Однак є ще шанс, що корпорація виживе. 27. Для того, щоб вони чинили так, потрібний прецедент. 28. Є шанс, що рішення буде схвалено. 29. Не мені про це судити. 30. Після опублікування вони принесли мені запис для прослуховування. 31. Перемога у серпні 1991 року розчистила їм шлях для стрибка з розбігу на вершину піраміди, спорудженої у 1917 році.

**Ex. 4. Prior to translating the English sentences below offer appropriate Ukrainian semantic (and structural) equivalents for each objective with the infinitive construction.**

1. I want you to hear me out. 2. I saw you drive up and I ran down, I’m afraid, on the third floor. 3. She had never seen him smoke a pipe before. 4. She heard him slam the front door and saw him come out. 5. Now she heard Guy clatter down the steps to the bath-house. 6. He heard Big Ben chime “Three” above the traffic. 7. Neilson watched him make his way across and when he had disappeared among the coconuts, he looked still. 8. She wanted him to look back on this as one of the great moments of his life. 9. She felt that he wanted her to be a child of nature. 10. “Don’t you remember, before I married Gelbert you advised me to marry a man of my own age.” 11. She had expected him to be more sympathetic. 12. I should hate him to be an author if that’s what you mean. 13. She must look at the people if she wants them to look at her. 14. She saw Charles’s smile freeze on his face. 15. He could not see Julia’s face when she heard him say this. 16. Julia didn’t know why... her little presents made her inclined to laugh. 17. “Oh! If I could only see him laugh once more. Oh! If I could only see him weep”. 18. She caused a telegram to be sent to him. 19. She must agree her baby to be surrendered for adoption immediately after birth. 20. O’Donnell wanted his baby to live. 21. If you wanted him to take an assistant, you told him to do so and usually that was that. 22. “Even at that,” O’Donnell reflected, “he had considered the chairman to be erring toward optimism.” 23. It was a loud, firm protest, but even as he made it he had known it to be a lie. 24. Mike had spoken them (words) on impulse, but suddenly, deeply, he knew them to be true. 25. It was so like his family, so like them to carry their business principles into their private relations. 26. I want order! I want things to get started! 27. He had the dray-man bring in the soap. 28. I cannot bear you to speak of that.
Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into English. Be sure to use the corresponding form of the infinitive in each of them.

1. Я не знати, що вона також розмовляє італійською мовою. 2. Він не сподівався, що ви запросите і мене. 3. Всі раді, що перша лекція в нас була з історії України. 4. Ми були першими, хто зустрічав канадських студентів у нашому університеті. 5. Вона пишалась тим, що мала змогу перекладати промову цього вченого з Оксфордського університету. 6. Микола задоволений, що зустрічався зі своїми однокласниками. 7. Ніхто не чекав, щоб до них завітали перед сесією делегати наукової конференції. 8. Ми хочемо, щоб першим іспитом у зимову сесію поставили теоретичну граматику. 9. Студенти не сподівалися, що вони всі так добре напишуть контрольну роботу. 10. Всі задоволені, що йдуть на екскурсію до колишньої козацької столиці Батурин. 11. У тому тексті надто багато неологізмів і жаргонізмів, щоб перекласти його без словника. 12. Вона не пригадує, щоб тоді в Харкові приїхала цей дорогий словник. 13. Нікому не було місця, де сісти. 14. Нам незручно пригадувати, що ми тоді стільки працювали на всій ніч. 15. Погода була несприятлива, щоб їхати в Карпати на спортивні змагання. 16. Вони були дуже задоволені, що відвідали музей мадам Тюссо в Лондоні. 17. Хто б міг подумати, що з цього тенденційного першокласника виросте такий видатний спортсмен. 18. Ми раді повідомити вам, що на конкурсі його наукова робота з перекладу відзначена першою премією. 19. Студентам подобається, коли їм дають більше самостійно перекладати. 20. Вони задоволені, що їхні наукові праці прийняли на конкурс. 21. Студентка не погодила, щоб її одну з групи посилала до Великої Британії. 22. Ніхто не очікував, що їх пошлють тлумачами на виставку шведських споживчих товарів у Києві. 23. Студент не боявся, що його усний переклад слухатиме вся група. 24. Він хотів попросити часу, щоб виконати цей важкий переклад. 25. Ми раді, що нас під час зимових канікул посилали на спортивні змагання до Львова. 26. Усі сподівалися тоді, що нашому інститутові буде присвоєно почесть ім’я найбільшого поліглота України академіка Агатангела Кримського. 27. Не всі знають, що цей учений володів 68 мовами народів Європи й Азії. 28. Щоб правильно і адекватно перекласти текст, його треба перш навіть проаналізувати. 29. Студент не підозрював, що той уривок міг мати стільки незнайомих йому слів-технічних термінів. 30. Усі погодилися, що уривок міг бути перекладений за коротший час.

Ex. 6. Suggest possible contextual equivalents for the subjective with the infinitive constructions below and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. They were seen to just touch each other’s hands, and look each at the other’s left eye only. 2. She wants, I’m sure, to be seen today. 3. Paper is
said to have been invented in China. 4. He was impelled to reestablish their lines of communication. 5. She was not expected to reply, but she did. 6. They’re certainly entitled to think that, and they’re entitled to feel respect for their opinions. 7. The economic problems facing France are certain to have strong repercussions. 8. They were told to get the children back to sleep. 9. He was thought to be honest and kindly. 10. You appear to be in poor shape, all the same. 11. Her name appeared to be Millicent Pole. 12. I just happened to drive up. 13. Bob finds it impossible to keep pace with stroke, because stroke rows in such an extraordinary fashion. 14. He seemed to be asking what was the matter with me. 15. I seem to have promised that I’d take you into my laboratory. 16. I seem to be getting over it a little. 17. The tower seemed to rock in wind. 18. For about ten days we seemed to have been living on nothing but cold meat, cake, and bread and jam. 19. The goods are reported to have been awaiting shipment for several days. 20. The girl seemed to perceive that a question of taste was concerned. 21. He seemed to take rather a fancy to me. 22. She seemed, indeed, to have heard it before. 23. Some fellows seem to know everybody and exactly how to work them. 24. The child is likely to face a first period of uncertainty and bewilderment on being taken into care. 25. Being subject to endorsement by the Cortes, the “reform” is likely to be of little practical significance. 26. The money is unlikely to be repaid, unless there is a fundamental change in the policies of the United Federation. 27. The latest cease fire agreement between the worrying forces in Bosnia is unlikely to hold.

Ex. 7. Translate the sentences using the subjective with the infinitive construction.

1. Вважається, що регулярні фізичні вправи дозволяють запобігти серцево-судинним захворюванням, особливо інфаркту міокарда. 2. Рівень безробіття залишається низьким (менше 3 відсотків), однак передбачається, що він зросте у зв’язку із збільшенням кількості банкрутств фірм. 3. Передбачається, що уряд ухвалить рішення стосовно того, чи можна звільняти від податку на нерухоме майно ті групи, які називають себе релігійними. 4. Корейський алфавіт було створено у XV столітті і він вважається першим фонетичним алфавітом у Східній Азії. 5. Населення Азії зростає швидкими темпами – близько 2 відсотків на рік, і, як очікується, воно подвоїться на початку наступного тисячоліття. 6. Вважається, що кодекс Хаммурапі суттєво вплинув на розвиток близькосхідної цивілізації. 7. Вважається, що вітамін Е може зменшувати ризик захворювання на рак. 8. У психіатричному лікуванні вважається, що особа зазнала суттєвої депресії, якщо вона втратила інтерес до
будь-якої звичайної діяльності. 9. Мафія, члени якої мешкають у багатьох великих містах США, вважається найпотужнішою мережею організованої злочинності. 10. Чай, що виробляється на нижніх схилах Гімалаїв, вважається одним із найкращих у світі. 11. Очікується, що уряд уживе заходів з метою зменшення безробіття та інфляції. 12. Вважають, що назва Києва походить від імені його легендарного засновника князя Кия. 13. Передбачалося, що він виграє другу золоту медаль на літніх Олімпійських іграх 2008 року в Пекіні. 14. Вважається, що цей інстинкт є основою тривалої залежності від матері.