

TRANSLATION OF THE GERUND AND GERUNDIAL COMPLEXES

Translation of the gerund performing its nominal or verbal functions in the sentence usually does not create great difficulties. Care should be taken, however, when identifying the nature of the **-ing**form verbal, which may influence its way of translation. Thus, the **-ing**form *moving* in the sentence below, where it has an attributive function, may be taken by mistake for the present participle. In reality, however, it has the nature of a gerund which is also proved by its syntactic function:

*Chester liked a **moving day** to be dry and fair.* – *Честеру подобалось, що в день переїзду була суха гарна погода.*

Gerunds of nominal function are usually translated into Ukrainian as nouns of the corresponding lexical meaning:

Craving and praying followed all over the house. – *По всьому дому лунав плач упереміш з молитвою.*

Predicative and subjective gerund may also be translated into Ukrainian as the finite verb:

Deciding is acting. – *Вирішувати – це діяти/означає розпочати діяти.*

Nouns and infinitives are usually employed in Ukrainian as functional equivalents for the English non-prepositional and prepositional gerundial objects:

*We all know a thing or two **about financing** plays now.* – *Ми децю-таки знаємо про сьогоднішнє фінансування вистав.*

The noun or the infinitive is also used in Ukrainian to convey the gerund in its attributive function:

*I hated the **idea of turning out.*** – *Про виселення я не допускав навіть думки.*

The perfect gerund is usually translated with the help of the subordinate clause:

*I thanked him **for having helped** me.* – *Я подякував йому за те, що він допоміг мені.*

The main means of conveying the meaning and function of the passive gerund are the following:

1) a noun or a corresponding nominal subordinate clause:

*I am indebted to Miss Betsey **for having been born** on a Friday.* – *Я зобов'язаний міс Бетсі за своє народження саме в п'ятницю/що я народився саме в п'ятницю.*

2) a verbal word-group or a subordinate clause:

... *the need for being loved began to wrestle with her pride.* – 1. ... потреба **бути коханою** увійшла в конфлікт з її погордою. 2. Потреба в тому, **щоб її кохали**, зіткнулася з її погордою.

3) an infinitival sentence introduced by the conjunction or an object subordinate clause:

Only to think of being married to such a girl. – 1. Подумати тільки, **щоб одружитися** з такою дівчиною. 2. Подумати тільки, **щоб така дівчина та вийшла за нього заміж.**

4) a subordinate clause and no other means:

... *she felt a strange certainty of being watched.* – ... у неї була якась/майже впевненість, **що за нею спостерігають.**