



WAYS TO CONVEY THE MEANING OF THE INITIAL PHASE EXPRESSED BY THE GERMAN “BEGINNEN” AND “ANFANGEN” IN UZBEK

Sodikova Nazokat Gafforovna

Independent Researcher at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article explores the translation of analytical constructions from German literature into Uzbek, focusing on the purely phasal verbs "beginnen" and "anfangen + zu + infinitive." The study investigates the methods of conveying these constructions in the Uzbek language. The findings indicate that in Uzbek, the phasal meaning associated with initiation can be expressed analytically not only through exclusively phasal verbs but also through polysemous verbs containing a phasal seme.

KEY WORDS: onset phase, phase verb, polysemous verbs with a phase seme, phase analytical construction, constant phase component, variable procedural component, lexical-semantic groups, limit/non-limit verbs.

Analytical constructions in German literature are identified as formations consisting of an infinitive phase verb linked to a main verb (phase verb + the main verb), as illustrated by Baklushin (1989) and Rizaev (2019). Extending this framework to Uzbek, several studies have explored the nuanced meanings tied to phase stages within such compounds, including contributions from Nurmukhamedov (1976), Nasilov (1989:16–18), Nematov, Gulomov, et al. (1998:52), Shukurov (2004:11), Makhmudov, Nurmonova, et al. (2009:61), and Muminova (2021:42-44). Building on these insights, this article aims to examine the translation of the German verbs “Beginnen” and “Anfangen” into Uzbek, focusing on how the initial phase meaning is conveyed within the Uzbek language through these translations.

In this article, the term “Phase Analytical Compound” (PAC) is defined as a verbal or verb-based compound that encapsulates a phasal meaning, which is then paired with a linguistic element (such as a verb in various forms or a noun) that denotes a process and its stages—specifically, the initiation, continuation, or completion of that process. Rizaev (2019: 17) references this concept. Within such compounds, the verb conveying the phase is designated as the constant component (CC), while the element representing the process is termed the variable component (VC). This relationship is succinctly formulated in the generalized model of the phase-analytical compound: PAC = CC + VC.

In German, the concept of the initial phase is predominantly conveyed through two phasal verbs, “Beginnen” and “Anfangen”, which are employed in a strictly lexical context with the singular seme of “beginning”.

Among these, “Beginnen” is the more frequently utilized verb in the texts analyzed. Typically, “Beginnen” is paired with an infinitive form preceded by “zu”, representing various processes. Thus, “Beginnen + infinitive” serves as the primary model for articulating the notion of the initial phase in German.

This model is translated into Uzbek in several different ways, as evidenced by examples in the study that feature the Uzbek equivalent of the verb “to begin”.

I. Models with beginning:

1. Beginning + adverb – (a):

(1) Er **begann zu zittern**, als er es hörte (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 474). -

(1a) Hearing this, he began to tremble (Remark. Uch og’ayni, 273 p);

(2) Nacht. Draußen **begann es zu regnen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 161). -

(2a) Night. It started to rain. (Remark. Uch og’ayni, 94 p);

(3) Ich sprang über das Gitter und **begann** einen weißen Fliederbusch **zu plündern**. (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 179). -

(3a) I jumped over the fence and began cutting down lilac branches.. (Remark. Uch og’ayni, 105 p);

(4) Sie sperrte ab, trieb einen Keil in den Knäuel, riß die Haufen auseinander, löste sie auf und **begann** sofort **abzutransportieren** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 474). -

(4a) They blocked all the roads, rushed into the crowd and, until silence fell, covered the crowd and began throwing people one by one into the truck. (Remark. Uch og’ayni. 278 p);

(5) Die Kanonenkugel strich durch die Halle, blieb hinter unserem Tisch stehen und **begann** wohlwollend **zu kiebitten** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 529). -

(5a) When the bald man walked through the hall and approached us, he began to watch the game with interest. (Remark. Uch og’ayni. 310 p);

(6) Dann **begann** sie sich **zu pudern**, das arme, abgezehrte Gesicht, die zerrissenen Lippen, die schweren, braunen Höhlen unter den Augen (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 591). -

(6a) Then he began to powder his tired, bloodless face, dry lips and sunken eyes. (Remark. Uch og’ayni. 332 p);



(7) Ich kam nicht los von ihm, und nicht ohne warnende Stimmen in mir zu vernehmen, nahm ich ihn wieder in die Hand und **begann** mich mit ihm **auseinanderzusetzen** (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, S.76). -

(7a) Even though I felt and noticed the inner warning voices, I picked him up again and began to openly "argue" with him. (Hesse. Cho'l bo'risi, 100 p).

(8) Immer näher, immer deutlicher **begann** ich das Gespenst **zu sehen**, vor dem ich mich fürchtete (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, S.79). -

(8a) The shadow that struck fear into my heart moved closer and closer to me, and it began to appear more clearly in my eyes. (Hesse. Cho'l bo'risi, 103 p)

1. Beginning + adverb -(ay):

(9) Graus Schultern **begannen zu beben** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden. S. 205). -

(9a) Grouse's shoulders began to shake (Remark. Uch Og'ayni, 120 p);

(10) Langsam **begann** sie die Vorhänge mit Nadeln **zuzustecken** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 300). -

(10a) He slowly began to close the curtains (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 178 p).

(11) Dann setzte ich mich an den Schreibtisch und **begann** mein Geld **zu zählen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 381). -

(11a) Then I sat down at the table and started counting my money. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 230 p);

(12) Die Wiesen schimmerten plötzlich von Reif, die Bäume standen wie aus Stahl gegossen vor dem fahler werdenden Himmel, in den Wäldern **begann** es **zu wehen**, und aus den Schornsteinen der Häuser stieg vereinzelt Rauch auf. (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 519).

(12a) The dew that covered the meadows sparkled, and the trees under the pale sky looked as if they were made of lead. The wind rose in the forests, and smoke began to rise from some roofs. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 297 p).

2. Beginning + noun:

(13) Die Vögel **begannen zu zwitschern** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 239). -

(13a) The birds began to chirp (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 141 p);

(14) Die Kapelle **begann wieder zu spielen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 225). -

(14a) The orchestra started playing again (Remark. Uch Og'ayni, 132 p);

4. Beginning + noun-verb combination (adjective – (a)):

(15) Sie **begann tiefer zu atmen**, und ich stand leise auf und ging in den Garten hinaus (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 278).

(15a) He began to breathe deeper, I slowly stood up and went out into the garden. (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 164 p);

(16) Dann **begann** sie **zu singen**, und es war, als schwebte ein dunkler Vogel durch den Raum (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 564). -

(16a) Then he started singing and it was as if a black bird was flying over us. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 318 p).

(17) Denn, unter uns, seit ich **angefangen habe zu schreiben**, war ich schon dreimal in den Begriffen, die Feder niederzulegen, mein Pferd satteln zu lassen und hinauszureiten

(Goethe. **Die Leiden des jungen Werthers, S.14**).

(17a) There's nothing to be done, since I started writing, I've had the idea three times to put down my pen, saddle my horse and ride in that direction. (Goethe. The Sorrows of Young Werther 19 p)

In German, expressions such as *beginnen+infinitive* are commonly used to denote the commencement of situations, conveying a distinct phasal meaning. In contrast, Uzbek employs a variety of verbs that bear a polysemous phasal sense to reflect similar meanings. The analysis of the material reveals several Uzbek verbs used to express phase-related concepts, including equivalents to the English verbs "go," "pass," "fall," "move," and "enter." The study provides examples of models formed using these verbs to demonstrate how the initial phase is articulated in Uzbek.

I. Models with verbs with ambiguous phase seme enter + action name (for):

(18) Jeden Tag gab es ja Dutzende von Auktionen. Mit runden Gesten **begann** er den armseligen Kram **zu versteigern**. (Remarque. Drei Kameraden", S. 169). -

(18a) There were dozens of auctions every day. With circular gestures he began to auction off the poor stuff. (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 98 p);

1. begin + action name + noun:

(19) Ferdinand war bis dahin ziemlich zugeknöpft gewesen; jetzt **begann** er **zu überreden** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 175). -

(19a) Ferdinand had been pretty buttoned up until then; now he began to persuade (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 103 p);

2. Will go down + action name:

(20) Aber in Frankfurt stieg ein Mann mit einem Seehundsbart ein, der sofort einen Koffer auspackte und **zu essen begann** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden", S. 426) -

(20a) But in Frankfurt a man with a seal's beard got on, immediately unpacked a suitcase and began to eat. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 249 p).

3. Begin + noun:

(21) Die Frau **begann zu sprechen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 228). -

(21a) The woman began to speak (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 134 p);

4. Begin + adverb -(ab):

(22) Die Sonne ging hinter den Dächern des Gewerkschaftshauses auf. Die Fenster **begannen zu blitzen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 241).

(22a) The sun rose behind the roofs of the union building. The windows began to flash (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 142 p);

(23) Sie ließ einen Foxtrott spielen, machte mir die ersten Schritte vor, nahm meine Hand und **begann mich zu führen**. (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, S.114). -

(23a) She played a foxtrot, showed me the first steps, took my hand and began to lead me. (Hesse. Cho'l bo'risi, 144 p.)

5. Put + noun

(24) Als ich ihre Lippen fühlte, **begann ich zu zittern** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 520). -

(24a) When I felt her lips I began to tremble. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 298 p);



6. To move (transition from one state to another):

(25) Langsam **begannen** die Ketten klappernd durch den Schnee **zu mahlen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 535) -

(25a) Slowly the chains began to grind through the snow, clattering. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 305 p).

7. Begin +-(ly)

(26) Der Wagen **begann** langsam bergab **zu fahren**, in das Tal und in die Schatten. (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 521).

(26a) The car began to drive slowly downhill, into the valley and into the shadows. (Remark.Uch og'ayni, 306 p).

In some examples, the meaning of the initial phase given in German is not directly transmitted in Uzbek. For example, in example (27 a), the verb to give is used and together "they began to curse" is translated "cursed", cf.:

(27) Es waren vier harmlose, ältere Leute. Einer von ihnen war betrunken. Sie **begannen zu schimpfen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 493). -

(27) There were four harmless, elderly people. One of them was drunk. They began to scold (Remarque. Three Comrades, p. 493). -

(27a) Yo'lovchilar beozor, keksa odamlar ekan. Bittasini kayfi bor. Ular bizni **so'kib berishdi** (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 284 p).

In sentence (28a), instead of "the radio started playing", "they turned on the radio":

(28) Ein Radio **begann zu spielen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 534). -

(28) They turned on the radio (Remarque. Three Comrades, p. 534). -

(28a) Radioni **burashdi** (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 304 p).

In the primary (29a) the first stage is removed after the treatment:

(29) Die Reifen **begannen zu knarren – zu zischen – zu heulen – zu pfeifen** – der Motor gab jetzt alles her, was er hatte (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 290). -

(29) The tires began to creak - to hiss - to howl - to whistle - the engine was now giving everything it had (Remarque. Three Comrades, p. 290). -

(29a) G'ildiraklar goh g'ijirlar, goh vishillar, bir g'uvillab, bir chiyillardir- tezlik shu darajada baland edi (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 170 p).

Another example (30a) shows that the subject passes into a new state without transmitting the original meaning in Uzbek:

(30) Langsam **begann er zu lächeln**, sein hübsches und jämmerliches Lächeln, mit dem er mir so oft das Herz schwer gemacht hat,... (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, S.11).

(30) Slowly he began to smile, his pretty and pitiful smile, with which he so often made my heart heavy... (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, p.11).

- (30a) So'ng u asta **jilmaydi**, u har doim ana shunday o'ziga yarashgan, chiroyli tabassumi bilan yuraklarni ezib yuboradi. (Hesse. Cho'l bo'risi, 23 p).

The analysis of examples indicates that in most instances, the expression of the initial phase in Uzbek typically utilizes a single initial phase verb in various combinations, along with polysemous verbs that can convey multiple phase patterns.

Thus, in Uzbek, scenarios typically rendered in German by the combination of "beginnen + infinitive" are articulated not only with the direct Uzbek equivalent of the verb "to begin," which denotes the initial phase, but also with movement verbs that abstractly signify the onset of an action. Such verbs include translations for "go," "pass," "fall," "move," and "enter." These verbs are used to construct a range of models that represent the initial phase concept in different contexts.

Below is a table presenting the types of models identified in the study materials, illustrating the diverse linguistic strategies employed in Uzbek to convey these initial phase concepts.

Table 1

German language model	Uzbek language model
I. beginnen + zu + Infinitiv	1. Begin + adverb -(a)
	2. Begin + adverb -(ay)
	3. Begin + noun
	4. Begin + noun-verb combination
	5. Enter + action name (to)
	6. Pass + (to persuade)
	7. To fall + action name
	8. To fall + noun (to a sentence)
	9. Go + adverb -(ib)
	10. Give + -(ib) not so much
	11. To put + noun
	12. To move (from place)
	13. Go +(ib)
Es + beginnen + infinitive	Begin + noun-verb combination

It has been noted that the verb *Beginnen* has a very wide range of conjugations. Constructions with it as a variable component in the infinitive form may involve verbs with different lexical meanings. These are (a) natural states (regnen - rain), (b) actions associated with speech and voice ((aus)sprechen -

speak, speak), überreden - persuade, convince), zwitschern - chirp, knarren - creak, zischen - hiss, heulen - cry, pfeifen - Pipes, (v) various actions and situations (versteigern - auction), (plündern - plunder), (beben - tremble), (spielen - play), (atmen - breathe), verbs denoting static states (blitzen - flash).



Functionally, verbs in German can be categorized into finite and non-finite groups based on how they express actions, states, or events. Impersonal verbs such as "regnen" (to rain), "sprechen" (to speak), "zwitschern" (to chirp), "knarren" (to creak), "zischen" (to hiss), "heulen" (to howl), "pfeifen" (to whistle), "beben" (to quake), "spielen" (to play), "atmen" (to breathe), and "blitzen" (to flash) represent actions or states without clear boundaries, signifying either the ongoing flow or repetition of a process (like "beben" and "atmen") or a static state (like "blitzen"). These verbs are therefore non-finite as they do not specify a beginning or an end to the action or state.

Conversely, verbs such as "aussprechen" (to express), "überreden" (to persuade), "plündern" (to plunder), and "versteigern" (to auction) indicate processes with a definite starting or ending point—for instance, "plündern" involves the initiation of taking possession, and "aussprechen" could mean concluding a sentence or speech. These verbs are classified as finite because they signify actions with discernible boundaries.

Thus, the verb "Beginnen" (to begin) is not only combined with the infinitive forms of impersonal (non-finite) verbs but also with finite verbs to reflect the commencement of the processes they denote.

In German, alongside "Beginnen," its synonym "anfangen" can also be paired with "zu + infinitive" to form similar analytical constructions. However, such combinations are less commonly found in texts compared to "Beginnen." In Uzbek, the concept conveyed by "anfangen + zu + infinitive" is typically expressed by pairing the verb equivalent to "to begin" with an adverb to denote the initial phase. For example, the specific Uzbek translation might adapt the verb "begin" with a qualifying adverb to mirror the German structure, capturing the essence of the starting phase of an action or process.

(27) Sie **fang an zu weinen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 297). –

(27a) She started to cry (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 173 p);

(28) Nase **fang an zu bluten**, ich verfehlte den nächsten Schlag... (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 372). –

(28a) Nose started bleeding, I missed the next blow... (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 223 p).

(29) Der Auktionator **fang an**, die Sachen **auszubieten**. (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 499).

(29a) The auctioneer began offering the items. (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 287 p).

(30) Drunten in der brennenden Stadt **fingen** die Glocken **an zu läuten**, aufgeregt und angstvoll (Hesse. Der Steppenwolf, S.184).

(30a) Down in the burning city the bells began to ring, excited and fearful (Hesse. Cho'l bo'risi, 223-бет).

In some cases, the initial stage of the process in German is given the meaning of the process, expressed without direct translation into Uzbek. Compare:

(30) "Ich **fange an zu vergessen**", sagte ich schwärmerisch (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 274). –

(30a) "I'm starting to forget," I said enthusiastically (Remark. Uch og'ayni. 161 p).

(31) Ich **fange schon an**, mich an Kaffee **zu gewöhnen** (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 183). –

(31a) I'm starting to get used to coffee... – dedi Pat (Remark. Uch og'ayni, 107 p).

The analysis reveals that in the German language, the meaning of the initial phase is predominantly expressed through two phase verbs, "Beginnen" and "Anfangen." In contrast, in Uzbek, this concept is conveyed in two primary ways: firstly, through a single verb that directly denotes the beginning, such as "boshlash" (to begin), along with its various conjugations; and secondly, through multiple verb combinations that also capture the sense of the initial phase.

This distinction highlights the linguistic adaptation required when translating concepts from German to Uzbek. While German often utilizes specific phase verbs to explicitly denote the commencement of an action, Uzbek might employ a broader array of verb combinations to express similar ideas. These Uzbek verb combinations are capable of conveying the nuanced aspects of the initial phase without necessarily relying on a direct counterpart to the German phase verbs. This flexibility in verb usage allows for a rich expression of temporal phases in Uzbek, accommodating both direct translations and more interpretive, contextually fitting expressions.

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