ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 10| Issue: 9| September 2024|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2024: 8.402 || ISI Value: 1.188

GERMAN PERFECT SITUATIONS WITH TELIC VERBS + HABEN AND THEIR TRANSLATION METHODS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The proposed article identifies the semantic types of aspectual situations involving perfect forms formed by telic and limitative-neutral verbs with haben in the German language. A comparative analysis of perfect aspectual situations and their translations into the Uzbek language allows for the determination of the types of methods for their transmission using the means of the Uzbek language, as well as the identification of similar and distinguishing features in terms of content and expression between the compared languages.

KEYWORDS: *perfect situations, telicity, resultativity, processuality, duration, iterativity, repetitiveness, habituality, actional features, telic, limitative-neutral verbs, functional verbs, analytical verb forms, analytical combinations, lexical specifiers.*

In the proposed article, perfect situations are understood as statements that include an analytical aspect-temporal form of the perfect, formed using the auxiliary verb *haben*. The material for the analysis consisted of statements obtained through a comprehensive sampling method from the texts of contemporary German fiction and their corresponding translations into the Uzbek language. The aim of the proposed article is to identify the types of aspectual perfect situations involving the auxiliary verb *haben* in the German language and the ways they are expressed in the Uzbek language.

It is known that in German, both telic and atelic verbs can participate in the analytical perfect form with *haben* in the form of a past participle. In our material, examples with telic verbs were found almost four times more frequently than with atelic verbs in literary texts, i.e., out of 1060 examples, 795 (72%) were with telic verbs, and 265 (28%) were with atelic verbs.

The following semantic features characterizing the processes (actions, states, events) expressed by telic verbs were noted:

1. **Change of state or transition from one state to another**: *auswachsen* (to grow up), *verlieben* (to fall in love), *beruhigen* (to calm down), *sich verändern* (to change), *befühlen* (to feel), *aufwecken* (to wake up), *lähmen* (to paralyze), *verschmerzen* (to cope with a severe loss);
2. **Result of a previous action or resultative actions that contribute to some changes in the object and/or subject, its occurrence, etc.**: *finden* (to find), *erfinden* (to invent), *gewinnen* (to win), *erkennen* (to recognize), *vertauschen* (to swap), *ausbuddeln* (to dig out), *gründen* (to create), *eingerichtet* (to furnish), *ausbauen* (to expand), *aufstellen* (to install), *schaffen* (to create), *heranbilden* (to develop), *setzen* (to set), *ausführen* (to carry out), *durchbrechen* (to break through), *auffangen* (to catch), *erwischen* (to catch), *entdecken* (to discover), *erraten* (to guess), *umbringen* (to kill), *treffen* (to hit the target), *unterdrücken* (to suppress), *umformen* (to reshape);
3. **Purposeful movement toward a final point**: *hinausbringen* (to bring out), *hierherziehen* (to move here), *umziehen* (to move), *bringen* (to bring), *ausgehen* (to go out);
4. **Beginning of an action**: *anfangen* (to start), *ansprechen* (to start speaking);
5. **Stopping an action, completing an action fully**: *erledigen* (to finish, to complete fully), *absolvieren* (to complete), *fertigbringen* (to accomplish), *niederschlagen* (to suppress, to quell), *ausdenken* (to think through to the end);
6. **Possession of something**: *mieten* (to rent), *nehmen* (to take), *abkriegen* (to get a share), *herausklauben* (to pick out), *fassen* (to take);
7. **Ceasing to possess something, refusing something**: *verlieren* (to lose), *schenken* (to gift), *geben* (to give), *abgeben* (to hand over), *verzichten* (to give up), *verkaufen* (to sell), *verschleudern* (to waste, to squander), *entbehren* (to be deprived of);
8. **Preventing something from happening, occurring**: *verhindern* (to prevent), *ablehnen* (to reject), *verschmähen* (to reject, to spurn).

The verbs presented here can be referred to as "purely" telic verbs, as their lexical meanings are directly associated with the feature of a potential or actual limit. In addition to these verbs, the material also includes verbs whose lexical potential simultaneously encompasses both opposite actional features, i.e., telicity and atelicity. Following some aspectologists, such as S.G. Anderson, B.Kh. Rizaev, G. Mirsanov, and A.O. Muminova, we refer to such verbs as limitative-neutral verbs (see [Anderson 1972], [Rizaev 2013], [Mirsanov 2009], [Muminova 2021]). For example: *schreiben* (to write / to have written), *essen* (to eat / to have eaten), *trinken* (to drink / to have

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drunk), *hören* (to listen / to have heard), *sehen* (to look / to have seen), *machen* (to do / to have done). In perfect sentences, such verbs typically operate in their telic meaning.

In perfect sentences with purely telic verbs, a terminative aspectual situation is generally expressed, i.e., a situation in which the process (action, state, event) expressed by the perfect form reaches its planned or natural limit, is completed in full with some result relevant to the present time or moment of speech. As for limitative-neutral verbs, according to V.M. Pavlov, "Verbal representations of transformative actions, neutral in relation to telicity, are usually 'reprocessed' by the perfect form into meanings of actions that reach their limit" [Pavlov 1984: 62]. B.Kh. Rizaev, following V.M. Pavlov, notes that "neutral verbs, in most cases, when they have an affected or effected object, represent the actions they denote as holistic unless external contextual means emphasizing the opposite aspectual meaning prevent this" [Rizaev 2003: 8].

Terminative aspectual situations expressed in German through perfect forms with telic verbs and *haben* are conveyed in Uzbek through various means of expression: past tense forms such as synthetic forms with *-di* and *-gan*, complex (analytical) forms like *-gan + edi*, *-ib* (-ab, -ay) + *di*, *-ib + edi*, *-ar + edi*. These forms can function in combination with various auxiliary (functional) verbs and contextual means.

Let's focus on the means that were found in our material.

1. **Forms with *-gan***. The *-gan* form, in addition to indicating past tense, also conveys the meaning of the result of a past action (state) relevant to the present, i.e., "the *-gan* form is intended not only to denote a past action but also to indicate the preservation of its result in the present" [Koklyanova 1963: 81]. Here are some examples:
   (1) Lieven said: "As a little boy, I once received a fairy tale book, which was surely also given to you: Grimms' Fairy Tales" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 124) - (1a) Then Lieven said: "When I was a child, I was given a book, which perhaps you also have: 'Grimm's Fairy Tales'" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 128);
   (2) "She has grown into a proper woman" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 56) - (2a) "Look at how she's become a real woman" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 62) - transition to a new resultant state.
   (3) "It has pulled away like a curtain before my soul, and the stage of infinite life is transformed into the abyss of an eternally open grave." (J.W. Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 24) - (3a) "As if the mysterious curtain before my eyes has been lifted, and the vast, bright world now seems to me like the bottomless pit of an open grave." (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 65) – representation of the resultant state of the subject in the past.
   (4) "He has founded his own workshop" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 45) - (4a) "He has opened his own workshop" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 51); - statement of a resultant event.
   (5) "Your aunt once told me that you had graduated from high school." (Hesse. *Der Steppenwolf*, 23) - (5a) "Your aunt mentioned that you had graduated from high school and knew Greek quite well." (Hesse. *Cho'l bo'risi*, 25) - finite verb in the form of a participle with *-gan + ekan* (subjunctive mood form).
   (6) "But what is wrong with the happiness you have now found with Maria?" (Hesse. *Der Steppenwolf*, 191) - (6a) "But what grudge do you hold against the happiness you have now achieved with Maria?" (Hesse. *Cho'l bo'risi*, 175) – the perfect action can be conveyed by the participle form with *-gan* (functioning as an adjective) + a noun in various cases, i.e., a combination of the participle with a noun expressing a state, the result of which is expressed by the *-gan* form.

2. Form with *-gan + edi*. According to Koklyanova, "The *-gan edi* form, due to the presence of the auxiliary verb in the past tense form *-di*, indicates that the action had already been completed by the moment of speech and that neither the action itself nor its result exists at the moment of speech. It also indicates that the action was completed by a certain point in the past" [Koklyanova 1963: 85].

Compare: (7) Lieven said: "As a little boy, I once received a fairy tale book, which was surely also given to you: Grimms' Fairy Tales" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 124) - (7a) Then Lieven said: "When I was a child, I was given a book, which perhaps you also have: 'Grimm's Fairy Tales'" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 128).

3. Form with *(a)r + edi* (contracted form *ardi*). This form indicates habitual, repetitive, regular actions performed in the past. For example:

(8) "I then took it without protest and weekly replenished the shortfall from the proceeds, as no one suspected that the housewife would steal from the cash register." (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 17) - (8a) "I would not utter a word and would replenish the shortfall weekly from the profit, as no one would suspect that the housewife would steal money." (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 45).

4. Form with *-di*. This form generally expresses past tense in its broadest sense, indicating that the action was completed before the moment of speech. Compare:

(9) "Now you should see the difference! I have gained two pounds." (Remarque. *Drei Kameraden*, 571) - (9a) "If only you could see the difference now. I've gained a few kilos." (Remarque. *Uch Og'ayni*, 322) - Result of a change in state before the moment of speech or a resultant state that existed before the moment of speech.

(10) "Yes, you have won the bet." (Hesse. *Der Steppenwolf*, 113) - (10a) "Yes, you won the bet." (Hesse. *Cho'l bo'risi*, 106) - The result is relevant at the present moment.

(11) "I suffer greatly because I have lost the only joy of my life, the holy, life-giving power with which I created worlds around me." (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 41) - (11a) "Grief overwhelms me because I have lost the only joy of my life, the sacred, life-giving power that allowed me to create

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entire worlds around me; it is gone!" (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 109).

In the main clause of the complex sentence (11), the present tense form emphasizes the relevance of the result of the action, expressed by the perfect form in the subordinate clause, to the moment of speech.

5. Form with *-a* + *ber* (ver) + *di*. This form specializes in expressing the meaning of the duration of an action in the past (see [Yuldashev 1965: 80]. Compare example (12) and (12a):

(12) "But I kept postponing it." (Remarque. *Drei Kameraden*, 186) - (12a) "But I kept postponing it. I chose to live as I pleased for some time." (Remarque. *Uch Og'ayni*, 109).

It should be noted that in the Uzbek language, combinations of an analytical nature, formed with the help of various functional (auxiliary) verbs and participial forms of the main verb, are quite common. As functional verbs, the following were found: verbs of directed movement such as *kelmoq* (to come), *ketmoq* (to go), *yubormoq* (to send); a verb expressing the result of a previous action like *topmoq* (to find); a verb of acquisition like *olmoq* (to take); a verb expressing the loss of something like *bermoq* (to give); a verb with the meaning of creating something like *qilmoq* (to do/make); and a verb with a finite meaning like *tashlamoq* (to throw).

All these verbs are clearly telic verbs. In one form or another of the past tense, they combine with various participial forms of the main verb to form complex words or analytical forms, which serve as means of conveying the meanings of German terminative aspectual situations into Uzbek. Such formations are analytical combinations, consisting of at least two components, one of which retains its lexical meaning, while the other, acting in its abstract meaning, performs the function of an auxiliary verb and imparts an additional feature to the first component, in particular the terminative feature. For example: *olib kelmoq* (taking + coming = to bring); *saqlab qolmoq* (holding + remaining = to retain); *o'ylab topmoq* (thinking + finding = to invent); *topib olmoq* (finding + taking = to find); *boshlab olmoq* (starting + taking = to begin); *berib qo'ymoq* (giving + leaving = to lose); *yozib qo'ymoq* (writing + leaving = to write); *sindirib qo'ymoq* (breaking + leaving = to break); *parchalab tashlamoq* (dividing into pieces + throwing = to tear apart); *chiqarib yubormoq* (pulling out + sending = to pull out). Compare examples with these combinations in the past tense (mostly in the form of *-di*, rarely in the form of *-gan*), which clearly express terminative aspectual situations:

(12) "Why did you bring the boy as well?" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 134) - (12a) "Why did you bring the boy?" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 138).

(13) "We have already made a start" (Hesse. *Der Steppenwolf*, 114) - (13a) "Mana, bugun boshlab oldik" (Hesse. *Cho'l bo'risi*, 107);

(14) "They have dug up the dead body" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 35) - (14a) "Jasadni yerdan kovlab olishibdi" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 42);

(15) "You have, it seems, settled your life quite nicely" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 66) - (15a) "Hozir tuppa-tuzuk joylashib olding" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 71);

(16) Lieven thought: "Thank God, I have taken him out of the room" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 36) - (16a) "Liven ichida: 'Xudoga shukr, uydan chiqarib yubordima!' deb o'yladi" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 43);

(17) "...the mischievous bird, the big one, broke the pan yesterday when he was quarreling with Philipps over the spoon" (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 7) - (17a) "To'polonchi katta o'g'lim kecha Filips bilan shovla qirmochini talashib, kosachani sindirib qo'ygan edi" (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 16);

(18) Lenore said: "Hopefully, they have already shot them" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 97) - (18a) Lenora: "Ularni otib tashlashgan bo'lsa kerak?" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 101);

(19) "Now time stands still. We have torn it in half." (Remarque. *Drei Kameraden*, 592) - (19a) "Mana endi boshqa chiqillamaydi. Vaqt to'xtadi. Uni parchalab tashladik." (Remarque. *Uch Og'ayni*, 333);

(20) The doctor nodded. "I have already filled out the certificate" (Remarque. *Drei Kameraden*, 489) - (20a) "Do'xtir tasdiq ishorasini qildi. – Akt yozib qo'yganman." (Remarque. *Uch Og'ayni*, 282).

(21) Lieven thought: "Thank God, I have taken him out of the room" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 36) - (21a) "Liven ichida: 'Xudoga shukr, uydan chiqarib yubordima!' deb o'yladi" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 43);

(22) "They also lost in Poland through voting and treaties what they had won with blood" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 117) - (22a) "Bu saylovlar, bitim tufayli, ular Polshada qon to'kib qo'lga kiritgan narsalarini ham boy berib qo'ydilar" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 121);

The terminative aspectual situation in German can be combined with such aspectual features as repetition (iterativity, frequency), often in conjunction with the feature of duration. The primary means of expressing these additional aspectual features accompanying terminativity are lexical specifiers. In our material, equivalent lexical means were found in both languages as specifiers of the combination of termination and repetition (frequency, iterativity): *oft* (жуда кўп, тинимсиз), *wieder und wieder* (бир неча марта), *dreimal* (уч марта), *manchmal* (бир неча маротаба), *hundertmal* (юз, минг марталаб). Compare:

(23) "I have often saved his life" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 246) - (23a) "Men uni juda ko'p o'limdan saqlab qolganman" (Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 242);

(24) "I have repeatedly told you that I need to leave" (Anna Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 315) - (24a) "Men senga bir necha marta jo'nab ketishim kerak, deganman-ku" (Anna Seghers. *Barhayot o'liklar*, 309);

(25) "I have started Lotte's portrait three times, and each time I have failed" (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 19) - (25a) "Lottaning portretini ishlashga uch marta kirishdim va har safar ham buning uddasidan chiqolmadim" (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 49).

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EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 10| Issue: 9| September 2024|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2024: 8.402 || ISI Value: 1.188

A perfect aspectual situation of terminativity with telic verbs may encompass the combined features of termination and duration in their interrelation. Rarely, a telic verb in the perfect form expresses a processual action. This occurs only when there is a component of duration and consideration of extralinguistic factors. For example, in the following statement (26), we have two verbs: the neutral *plagen*, which implies some duration for its execution, and the clearly telic verb *einschränken*, whose meaning is not associated with the feature of duration. However, the presence of the prepositional noun phrase *im Leben* in this statement suggests a processual interpretation of the actions expressed by these verbs. Compare:

(26) "The old M. is a stingy, grumpy miser who has plagued and restricted his wife all her life; but the wife has always managed to get through." (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 17) - (26a) "Chol M... bachkana, injiq, qurumsoq odam boiib, xotinini mudom xarajatdan qisib kelgan. Lekin xotin hamisha qiyin ahvoldan qutulish yoiini topardi." (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 44). In the Uzbek translation, the processual aspectual situation is also conveyed.

Neutral verbs in the perfect form usually function in their telic meanings. However, with the presence of the above-mentioned components of duration, they can denote processual aspectual situations. Compare the following examples:

(27) "Until now, I have managed the household as orderly and frugally as possible; but you will forgive me for having deceived you for these thirty years" (Goethe. *Leiden des jungen Werther*, 17) - (27a) "Men shu paytgacha iloji boricha tejab-tergab xo‘jalik yurgizib keldim. Ammo shu o‘ttiz yil davomida seni aldab kelganimni birgina sen kechirasan" (Goethe. *Yosh Verterning iztiroblari*, 44-45).

In the Uzbek language, the role of the duration (processuality) specifier is played by the combination of negation *-ma* (очмасдим) and the indicator of repeated, habitual actions performed in the past *-ar edi* (contracted form *-ardi*). Compare the above example (6a).

In the compared languages, components of the duration of the process were found to include: *immer* (доим), *jahrelang* (кўп йиллардан бери), *im Leben* (мудом), *bisher* (шу пайтгача, айни пайтгача), *dreißig Jahre* (ўтиз йил давомида), *lange* (редко) (доим), negation *nie* (ҳеч қачон), *-ar*. For example:

(28) "See: this is how you have seen yourself until now" (Hesse. *Der Steppenwolf*, 224) - (28a) "Qarang, ayni paytgacha siz o’zingizni xuddi shunday ko’rib kelgansiz!" (Hesse. *Cho’l bo’risi*, 206).

It is very rare for the duration specifier *lange* to be used in perfect sentences with telic verbs. Compare example (29), in which the duration specifiers *immer so* (in the main clause) and *etwas lange* (in the conditional clause) result in the aspectual situation expressed by the clearly telic verb in the perfect form being interpreted as a processual phenomenon related to habituality:

(29) "I laughed. ‘It's always like that when you've been deprived for a long time.’" (Remarque. *Drei Kameraden*, 569) - (29a) "Men kulib yubordim. – Uzoq vaqt qilmagan ishing har doim shunaqa tuyuladi." (Remarque. *Uch Og’ayni*, 321).

In the Uzbek translation, this situation is conveyed by using the duration specifiers *uzoq vaqt* (long time) and *doim* (always).

Sometimes the meaning of duration (processuality) may be directly related to the lexical meaning of the past participle of a clearly telic verb, e.g.:

(30) "I have talked myself hoarse" (Seghers. *Die Toten bleiben jung*, 275) - *wundgeredet* indicates a long process of talking (I talked without stopping) as a result of which the subject's state undergoes certain changes. - (30a) "Men u bilan juda ko’p gaplashdim" (I talked a lot with him) (Seghers. *Barhayot o’liklar*, 271) - in the Uzbek example, this is conveyed by *ko’p gaplashdim* (talked a lot).

Thus, an analysis of German perfect sentences and their translations into Uzbek allows us to draw the following conclusions:

In terms of content, the types of perfect aspectual situations identified in the German language, i.e., the terminative situation with its two subtypes—a combination of termination with frequency and a combination of the meaning of termination with the feature of duration (processuality)—are also observed in the Uzbek language.

In terms of expression, both languages use past tense forms of telic verbs and contextual means. The difference is that while in German these types are expressed by the auxiliary verb *haben*, in Uzbek, several synthetic and analytical past tense forms are used, often in combination with analytical constructions that include a number of functional (auxiliary) verbs. In Uzbek, unlike in German, in addition to lexical means, the duration specifier may be directly the past tense form *-ar edi*, which not only denotes a past action but also indicates it as processual (see the example above (8a)), as well as the form *-a ver + di* (11a), indicating the continuation of a processual action in the past.

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ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 10| Issue: 9| September 2024|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2024: 8.402 || ISI Value: 1.188

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