

MEHODS OF TRANSLATING VERBS WITH THE MEANING OF THE INITIAL PHASE IN GERMAN INTO UZBEK

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Annotation: 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 same, phase analytical construction, constant phase component, variable procedural component, lexical-semantic groups, limit/non-limit verbs.

СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ ГЛАГОЛОВ СО ЗНАЧЕНИЕМ НАЧАЛЬНОЙ ФАЗЫ В НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация: В данной статье на основе анализа переводов из немецкой литературы аналитических конструкций с чисто фазовым глаголами *beginnen* и *anfangen + zu + инфинитив* выявляются типы способов их передачи на узбекском языке. Выявляется, что фазовое значение начала в узбекском языке может выражаться аналитическим способом не только посредством чисто фазовых глаголов, но и глаголов многозначных, обладающих фазовой семой.

Ключевые слова: фаза начала, фазовый глагол, многозначные глаголы, обладающие фазовой семой, фазовая аналитическая конструкция, постоянный фазовый компонент, переменный процессуальный компонент, лексико-семантические группы, предельные/непредельные глаголы.

НЕМИС ТИЛИДАГИ БОШЛАНҒИЧ ФАЗА МАЪНОСИГА ЭГА БЎЛГАН ФЕЪЛЛАРНИНГ ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИДА УЗАТИШ УСУЛЛАРИ

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Аннотация: Ушбу мақолада немис тили бадий адабиётлардан олинган соф бошланғич фаза семасига эга феъллар ***beginnen*** ва ***anfangen + zu + инфинитив*** билан аналитик моделларнинг таржималари таҳлили асосида уларнинг ўзбек тилида берилиши усулларининг турлари очиб берилди. Ўзбек тилида бошланғич фаза маъноси нафақат соф фазали феъл билан, балки кўп маъноли фаза семасига эга феъллар билан аналитик усулида

берилиши мумкинлиги аниқланади.

Таянч сўзлар: бошланғич фаза, фазавий феъл, кўп маъноли фаза семасига эга феъллар, фазавий аналитик бирикма, доимий фаза компоненти, ўзгарувчан процессуал компонент, лексик-семантик гуруҳлар, чегараланган/чегараланмаган феъллар.

In German, combinations formed by a modal verb + a main verb in the infinitive form are recognized in the literature as analytical constructions (for example: [Baklushin 1989], [Rizayev 2019]). In Uzbek linguistic materials, some works have also addressed aspectual meanings (related to types, phases, and various modes of action) associated with analytical constructions (see: [Nurmuhammedov 1976], [Nasilov 1989:16–18], [Ne'matov, Gulomov et al. 1998:52], [Shukurov 2004:11], [Mahmudov, Nurmonova et al. 2009:61], [Muminova 2021:42–44], and others). Based on these studies, the purpose of this article is to determine the methods of expressing initial phase meanings in Uzbek by analyzing examples with the German verbs **beginnen** and **anfangen** and their translations into Uzbek.

The term “phase-analytical construction” (PAC) is defined in this article as follows: a verb (or verbal construction) expressing phase meaning combines with a linguistic element denoting a process (a verb or noun in various forms) to indicate its stages—specifically, its beginning, continuation, or termination (cessation) (see: [Rizayev 2019: 17]). The verb expressing phase meaning is considered the invariable component (IC) of the analytical construction, while the word denoting the process serves as its variable component (VC). Thus, the generalized model of a phase-analytical construction can be represented as PAC = IC + VC.

In German, the initial phase is primarily expressed through meanings that carry the singular semantic feature of “beginning”.

In texts, the most frequently encountered verb is **beginnen**. In most cases, it combines with a variable component (VC) in the form of an infinitive introduced by **zu**, which denotes various processes. Thus, the **beginnen + infinitive** construction serves as the primary model for expressing the initial phase meaning. This model can be expressed in Uzbek through various linguistic means. For example, in our research material, we encountered the following patterns with the verb “to begin”:

I. **Models with begin:**

1. **Begin + adverbial participle–(a):**

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

(1a) U buni eshitib **titra boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 273-bet);

Upon hearing this, (s)he **began to tremble** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 273-page);

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

(2a) Tun. **Yomg‘ir yog‘a boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 94-bet);

Night. **The rain began to fall** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 94-page);

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

(3a) Men panjaradan sakrab o‘tib siren shoxchalarini **uza boshladim**. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 105-bet);

I jumped over the fence and **began to pluck off** the lilac branches.

(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) Ular hamma yo‘llarni berkitib, olomon ustiga tashlanishdi, hash-pash deguncha to‘dani parday to‘zitib, odamlarni bitta- bittalab yuk mashinasiga **uloqtira boshlashdi** (Remark. Uch o‘gayni, 278-bet);

They blocked all the exits, threw themselves upon the crowd, and—in the blink of an eye **began** tearing the group apart, **hurling** people one by one into the truck (Remark. Uch o‘gayni, 278-page);

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

(5a) Soqqabosh kishi butun zalni bosib o‘tib, teppamizga keldida, o‘yinni qiziqib **kuzata boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 310-bet);

The man crossed the entire hall, and when he reached our side, he **began watching** the game with interest (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 310-page);

(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).

(7) (6a) Keyin horg‘in, qonsiz yuziga, quruqlashgan lablari, ichiga botib ketgan ko‘zlari ostiga upa **surta boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 332-bet);

Then, she **began to apply** powder to his weary, bloodless face, beneath his dried lips and sunken eyes (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 332-page);

(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) Ich- ichimdan botiniy ogoh etuvchi ovozlarni sezib, payqab turgan bo‘lishimga qaramasdan, uni yana qo‘limga olib, baqamti bo‘ldim, u bilan ochiqchasiga „**bahslasha**“ **boshladim** (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi, 100 bet).

Although I sensed and was aware of the warning voices rising inside me, I took it in my hands again, steadied myself, and openly **began to “argue”** with it (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi, 100 page).

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

(8a) Yuragimga qo‘rquv soladigan sharpa menga tobora yaqinlashib, ko‘zimga yanada aniqroq **ko‘rina boshladi** (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi,103-bet)

The terrifying shadow that filled my heart drew ever closer and **began to appear** even clearer to my eyes (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi,103-page)

2. **Begin + adverbial participle-(ay):**

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

(9a) Grausning yelkalari **qaltiray boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 120-bet);

Graus's shoulders **began to tremble** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 120-page);

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

(10a) U asta-sekin pardalarni **qaday boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni. 178-bet).

she slowly **began to hang** the curtains (Remark. Uch og‘ayni. 178-page).

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

(11a) Keyin stolga o‘tirdimda pullarimni **sanay boshladim** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 230-bet);

Then, when I sat down at the table, I **began counting** my money (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 230-page);

(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) O‘tloqlarni qoplagan shabnam uchqun sachratar, oqara boshlagan osmon ostidagi daraxtlar qo‘rg‘oshindan yasalganga o‘xshardi. O‘rmonlarda shamol qo‘zg‘aldi, ayrim tomlar tepasidan tutun **o‘ralay boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 297-bet).

The trees beneath the whitening dawn sky, covered with dewdrops sparkling like embers, resembled leaden sculptures. A wind stirred in the forests, and wisps of smoke **began coiling** over some rooftops (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 297-page).

3. **Begin + noun:**

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

(13a) Qushlarni **chug‘ur- chug‘uri boshlandi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 141-bet);

The birds **began to chirp** incessantly (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 141-page);

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

(14a) Orkester yana **kuy boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 132-bet);

4. **begin + noun-verb (adverbial participle –(a)) construction:**

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

(15a) U chuqurroq **nafas ola boshladi**, men sekin o‘rnimdan turib boqqa chiqdim (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 164-bet);

He **began to breathe** more deeply, and I quietly rose from my seat and stepped outside (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 164-page);

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

(16a) Keyin **qo‘shiq aytishni boshladi** va go‘yo teppamizda qora qush parvoz qilgandek bo‘ldi (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 318-bet).

Then he **began to sing**, and it was as if a black bird had taken flight above us (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 318-page).

(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) O‘zingdan qolar gap yo‘q, **yoza boshlaganimdan** buyon menga uch bor qo‘limdagi ruchkani qo‘yib, otni egarlatsam-da, o‘sha yoqqa yo‘rtib ketsam, degan fikr tug‘ildi (Γëre.Yosh Verterning iztiroblari S.19)

There was no denying it—three times since I began writing, the thought had occurred to me, to put down the pen in my hand, saddle the horse, and gallop off toward that place (Γëre.Yosh Verterning iztiroblari P.19)

In German, situations expressed through *beginnen* + infinitive can be reflected in Uzbek using various polysemous phase verbs. In our material, we encountered verbs like **ketmoq, o‘tmoq, tushmoq, tushib ketmoq, qo‘zg‘almoq, bormoq, and kirishmoq** serving this function. Below, we illustrate the models formed with these verbs through examples.

II. Models with Polysemous Phase Verbs

1. begin + gerund (ra):

(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) Shaharda har kuni o‘nlab kim oshdi savdosi bo‘ladi. Auktsionchi hazil- mutoyibalari, artistona imo- ishoralar bilan eski-tuski lash- lushlarini **sotishga kirishdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 98-bet);

In the city, dozens of secondhand auctions take place daily. The auctioneer, with jokes and theatrical gestures, **began selling off** old, tattered odds and ends (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 98-page);

2. shift + gerund + noun:

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

(19a) Shu paytgacha xotirjam gapirayotgan Ferdinand endi uni **ko‘ndirish yo‘liga o‘tdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni., 103-bet);

Until now, Ferdinand had been speaking calmly, but then he **shifted to persuading** her (Remark. Uch og‘ayni., 103-page);

3. Proceed + gerund:

(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) Ammo Frankfurtda kupega mo‘ylovi tyulennikiga o‘xshagan bir odam kirib keldi, apil-tapil chamadonini ochib, **ovqatlanishga tushdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 249-bet).

But in Frankfurt, a man resembling a mole with a mustache entered the compartment, hastily opened his suitcase, and **proceeded to eat**. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 249-page).

4. proceeded + noun:

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

(21a) Ayol **gappa tushib ketdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 134-bet);

The woman **proceeded into speech** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 134-page);

5. ed + adverbial participle -(ab):

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

(22a) Quyosh kasaba uyushmalari binosining tomiga tirmasha boshladi. Deraza oynalari **yarqirab ketdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 142-bet);

The sun began to climb the roof of the trade union building. The windowpanes **flashed brightly** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 142-page);

(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) Qiz fokstrot musiqasi sadolari ostida birinchi qadamlarni qanday tashlashni ko‘rsatib, qo‘limdan tutib, **boshlab ketdi** (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi,144-бет.)

To the strains of foxtrot music, the girl showed me how to take the first steps, took my hand, and **led** me into the dance (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi,144-page.)

6. send + noun

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

(24a) Uning lablari tanamga **titroq soldi**. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 298-bet);

Her lips **sent a shiver** through my body (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 298-page);

7. Shift (transition from one state to another):

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

(25a) Zanjir o‘ralgan g‘ildiraklar qorni g‘ijirlatib, **o‘rnidan qo‘zg‘aldi**. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 305-bet).

The chain-wrapped wheels groaned in the snow and **shifted from their place**

8. Become +-(ib):

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

(26 a) Mashina bilan pastga tushganimiz sayin kun **qorong‘ulashib borardi**. (Remark.Uch og‘ayni, 306-bet).

As we descended by car, the daylight **steadily darkened**.

In some cases, the inceptive phase meaning expressed in German is not directly mirrored in Uzbek. For example, in sample (27a), the verb started is used, changing: started to swear, to they swore. Compare:

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

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

The passengers were harmless elderly folks. One of them was drunk. They **swore** at us (Remark.

Uch og‘ayni, 284-page).

(28 a) In the text, instead of “the radio started playing”, referred to as “they turned the radio on”:

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

(28a) Radioni **burashdi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 304-bet).

turned the radio **on** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 304-page).

(29a) The example demonstrates how inceptive phase meaning (expressed through verbs like “began”) is replaced by sequential event narration in Uzbek, reflecting:

(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).

(29a) The wheels creaked and whistled, sometimes humming, then squealing – the speed was high. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 170-page).

In another example (30a), the inceptive meaning is not explicitly expressed in Uzbek; instead, the transition of the subject to a new state is conveyed:

(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).

(30a) Then she **smiles** slowly, she always had this characteristic, lovely smile that could melt hearts. (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi, 23 - page).

Analysis of the examples shows that in most cases, various combinations and polysemous verbs participate in expressing the meaning of the initial phase in Uzbek, with the phase verb “to begin” being the only dedicated verb for expressing the phase meaning.

Thus, situations expressed in German through the construction **beginnen + infinitive** are conveyed in Uzbek not only by the pure inceptive-phase verb **boshlamoq**, but also through motion/action verbs that imply an abstract sense of initiation, such as **ketmoq**, **o‘tmoq**, **tushmoq**, **tushib ketmoq**, **qo‘zg‘almoq**, **bormoq**, **kirishmoq**.

In the table below, we present the types of models encountered in our material.

1- Table

german model	Uzbek model
I. beginnen + zu + Infinitiv	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. begin + adverbial participle –(a) 2. Begin + adverbial participle -(ay) 3. Begin + noun 4. Begin + noun-verb combination 5. begin + gerund (to) 6. shift + (persuading) 7. proceed + gerund 8. proceeded + noun (into speech) 9. become + adverbial participle -(ib) 10. ed + -(ib) не совсем 11. send + noun 12. shift (from place) 13. become +-(ib)
Es + beginnen + инфинитив	begin + noun-verb combination

It was observed that the verb “**beginnen**” has a very wide combinatory potential. In constructions with it, verbs with various lexical meanings can participate as variable components in the infinitive form. They are verbs denoting: (a) Natural phenomena (regnen - to rain), (b) Speech and sound-related actions ((aus)sprechen - to speak, to finish speaking), überreden - to persuade, to convince), zwitschern - to chirp, knarren - to creak, zischen - to hiss, heulen - to howl, pfeifen - to whistle), (c) Various actions and states (versteigern - to put up for sale), plündern - to loot, to plunder), beben (to tremble, to shake), spielen (to play), atmen (to breathe), (d) Static states (blitzen - to flash).

Aktionally, these verbs form two groups: bounded and unbounded. For instance, verbs like regnen, sprechen, zwitschern, knarren, zischen, heulen, pfeifen, beben, spielen, atmen, blitzen belong to the unbounded category, as they express actions, states, or events with neither an initial nor a final boundary, that is, no inherent limits exist. They purely denote ongoing processes (e.g., beben, atmen) or static states (e.g., blitzen). In contrast, the processes expressed by the following verbs aussprechen, überreden, plündern, versteigern, are linked to either a starting point (e.g., plündern: to come to possess something) or an endpoint (e.g., aussprechen: to bring speech to completion; überreden: to force someone into a new state). For this reason, such verbs are classified as bounded verbs. Thus, the verb **beginnen** can combine not only with infinitives of unbounded verbs (in most cases) but also with bounded verbs, thereby reflecting the inceptive phase meaning of the processes they describe.

In German, alongside **beginnen**, its synonym **anfangen** also can combine with **zu + infinitive**. Such analytical constructions occur less frequently in texts compared to **beginnen**. In Uzbek, the inceptive phase meanings expressed by **anfangen + zu + infinitive** in German are primarily rendered through combinations of the verb **begin** with converbs. For example:

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

(27a) U **yig‘lay boshladi** (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 173-bet);

She began to cry. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 173-page);

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

(28a) Burnimdan **qon keta boshladi**, men navbatdagi zarbani o‘tkazib yubordim... (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 223-bet).

Blood began to flow from my wound, and I missed the next strike. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 223-page).

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

(29a) Auktsionchi ishga kirishdi va buyumlarni **taklif qila boshladi**. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 287-bet).

The auctioneer began the proceedings and **started offering** the items. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 287-page).

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

(30a) Huv pastlikda, yonayotgan shaharda jomlar besaranjom va tashvishli **chalina boshlandi** (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi, 223-6et.)

In the depths, across the burning city, bells **began to ring**—discordant and full of dread. (Hesse. Cho‘l bo‘risi, 223-page.)

In some cases, the initial phase of a process expressed in German is rendered in Uzbek without direct translation, conveying instead the general meaning of the process itself. Compare:

(30) “Ich **fange an zu vergessen**”, sagte ich schwärmerisch (Remarque. Drei Kameraden, S. 274). -

(30a) Endi **unutiyapman**, - dedim kulib... (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 161-bet).

Now I'm **forgetting**, I said with a laugh... (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 161-page).

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

(31a) Sekin- sekin kofe ichishni **o‘rganayapman**... – dedi Pat (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 107-bet).

I'm gradually **learning** to drink coffee, said Pat.. (Remark. Uch og‘ayni, 107-page).

The analysis carried out has shown that in the German language, the meaning of the initial phase is expressed in two ways — through the phase verbs *beginnen* and *anfangen*. In Uzbek, these situations can be conveyed, on the one hand, mainly through a single pure phase verb, *boshlamoq* “**to begin**”, and its combinations, and on the other hand, through various multi-meaning verb combinations that include the semantic component of the initial phase.

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