

The Issue Of Grammatical Consistency In Translation: On The Example Of Uzbek Translations Of German Subjunctive Verbs

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Abstract: This article analyzes the grammatical compatibility issues that arise in the process of translating German subjunctive verbs into Uzbek. The subjunctive in German often expresses meanings such as statement, probability, condition, desire, or objectivity. In Uzbek, however, these grammatical cases are not expressed in a separate morphological form, but rather are given through lexical, morphological, syntactic means, and context. The article examines the level of grammatical compatibility, the reasons for their violation, and methods for reducing such errors through several translation examples.

Keywords: Grammatical compatibility, translation theory, verb, mood, Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive I and II, German language, Uzbek language, German-Uzbek translation.

Introduction: In today's globalized world, interlingual communication is increasingly developing. The expansion of international relations, discoveries in the fields of science and the development of modern technologies are also increasing the relevance of the field of translation. Therefore, we can say that any translation is one of the multifaceted and complex issues of linguistics. Especially when translating between a grammatically complex and structurally different language such as German and the Uzbek language, the translator has a huge responsibility to ensure grammatical compatibility between the two languages. Grammatical compatibility refers to ensuring a balance between the grammatical structures of the source language and the grammatical norms of the target language during the translation process. Because German and Uzbek are typologically and genetically different languages. German belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkic group of the Altaic language family. Morphologically, German is an inflectional language, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language (grammatical forms and formed words are formed by adding suffixes to the root and base of the

word). This article analyzes the grammatical inconsistencies that arise during the translation of German subjunctive verbs into Uzbek, their causes, and methods for eliminating them theoretically and practically. The main purpose of the article is to analyze how grammatical consistency is maintained or violated during the translation of German subjunctive verbs into Uzbek, and to identify the main errors in this regard.

METHODOLOGY

The main purpose of the study is to determine the Uzbek equivalents of the German Conjunctive I and II forms, to analyze how they are expressed in the translation process using examples, and to check the preservation of grammatical compatibility. The main tasks are as follows:

- to determine the grammatical functions of the conjunctive forms;
- to develop criteria for grammatical and stylistic compatibility;
- to analyze translation options in the Uzbek language;
- to provide practical recommendations that are important for translators.

Usually, in Uzbek, the equivalent of the Subjunctive is

expressed not only through grammatical means, but also through conditional phrases, modal words ("should", "must", "may", "if", "will", etc.), or, depending on the given context, through lexical means.

THEORETICAL BASIS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Grammatical correspondence is closely related to the concepts of equivalence and adequacy in translation theory. If grammatical correspondence is not ensured during the translation process, the translated text may lose its meaning, be misinterpreted, and even lead to logical errors. There are 3 types of grammatical

correspondence: full, partial, and inconsistency. [1]

In translation theory, grammatical compatibility—that is, the appropriate expression of grammatical units (case, tense, person) in the source language in the target language - is important in preventing simplification of the translation and ambiguity in meaning. [2]

We will compare and contrast the general description of grammatical structures in German and Uzbek in the table below.

Language	Language family	Tipologiyasi	Typology
German	German tillari Germanic languages	Inflectional (synthetic)	Major verb system, genders, articles, diminutive cases, verbs at the end of sentences
Uzbek	Turkic languages	Agglutinative	Ergative structure, grammatical meaning through affixes, no strict word order

In this work, we will consider the problems of grammatical inconsistency in translation precisely within the framework of the verb phrase. In our research, we first of all found it appropriate to touch upon the issue of the position of the verb in sentences in both languages. In German, the main verb often comes at the end of the sentence. [3] This requires the translator to change the sentence structure in order to translate correctly into Uzbek. We will consider this in the following German example and its translation.

German: Ich bin gestern mit meiner Freundin ins Kino gegangen.

Uzbek: Men kecha dugonam bilan kinoga bordim.

In this German example, the main verb comes at the end of the sentence, while in Uzbek the verb is usually the last word in a sentence, but the sentence structure is different. In German, auxiliary verbs (haben, sein) are widely used to form verb tenses. [4] Usually, in Uzbek, these auxiliary verbs are not translated or are given in a specific form. We have also given this in the translation of the example above.

Before we talk about the translation of German subjunctive verbs, let's talk briefly about German verb tenses, and specifically the subjunctive mood. When it comes to German verb tenses, it can seem like a daunting task to learn. This is because the three German verb tenses are different and used in different tenses. The indicative is used more often than the subjunctive. The indicative active is used more often than the indicative passive. The imperative mood is used only when necessary as a form of command or request. Therefore, we will dwell on the specific features of the verb moods and the situations in which they can be used.

The subjunctive (form of possibility) is one of the verb moods in the German language, along with the indicative (form of reality) and the imperative (form of command). [5] It occurs in various sentence structures, both simple and compound. However, this statement is often used incorrectly by speakers or users in written speech. To avoid such situations, it is necessary to study the specific features of the Subjunctive mood as well as

possible. So, there are two forms of the Subjunctive: Subjunctive I and Subjunctive II. [6] Their first tense forms are called present tense forms, and the second tense forms are called preterite forms. The Subjunctive I is used to turn passive sentences into passive sentences. That is why it is also called the Subjunctive of the Subjunctive or the Subjunctive of the Subjunctive. Because it usually does not have modal meanings. However, such meanings are also found in

the Subjunctive II, through which unrealistic, unfulfillable desires, unrealistic, conditional possibilities, etc. can be expressed.

ANALYSIS AND EXAMPLES

Below, we will look at how verbs with the subjunctive mood are translated into Uzbek using empirical examples.

In subjunctive I, that is, in possessive sentences:

Sentence in the subjunctive mood in German	Alternative Uzbek translation	The issue of compatibility
Er sagte, er habe keine Schmerzen und fühle sich besser. [8]	U aytdiki, u og'riq sezmayotgan ekan va o'zini yaxshiroq his qilar ekan.	There is no Subjunctive I in Uzbek, so it is expressed using indirect speech. Here, the suffix "ekan" enhances the stylistic correspondence of the Subjunctive I form in Uzbek. Grammatical correspondence is preserved in the translation, but this is not formal grammatical correspondence, but functional-semantic correspondence.
„Er sage, er sei der Geist, der stets verneint.“ [9]	U aytdiki, u – doim inkor qiluvchi ruh emish.	In Uzbek, there is no Subjunctive I, therefore it is expressed through indirect speech. The semantic function is preserved with means such as "-diki", "ekan", "emish". "sei" is the Subjunctive of the direct form "er ist". In Uzbek, this case is expressed through means "emish", "ekan" in accordance with grammatical consistency. The stylistic level is preserved: the sentence expresses not the speaker's opinion, but someone else's.

In most cases, since the Subjunctive I does not have a morphological equivalent in the Uzbek language, it is expressed contextually with means such as "ekan",

"emish", "deyilgan".

Subjunctive II expresses the meanings of possibility, condition, desire.

Sentence in the subjunctive mood in German	Alternative Uzbek translation	The issue of compatibility
“Es wäre besser gewesen, nichts zu sagen.“ [10]	"Hech nima demaganim yaxshi bo'lardi."	"wäre" → is the Subjunctive II form of the verb sein (to be). It is used to express imaginary situations, past regrets, or advice. In Uzbek, it is translated as "bo'lgan bo'lardim", "bo'lsa edi", "bo'lganida edi".
„Ich würde gern ein wenig mit dir plaudern.“ [11]	„Agar imkoniyat bo'lganida edi, men sen bilan biroz suhbatlashgan bo'lardim.“	In German, the construction "würde + infinitive" in the Subjunctive II form expresses an imaginary, probable or conditional action. In Uzbek, this situation is usually expressed in the form "-gan bo'lardim" - which also means conditional, wishful or suppositional.

Although the meanings of condition, desire and assumption are contextually expressed in the cases of Subjunctive II, in some cases grammatical consistency is lost. In particular, there are cases where tense consistency is violated.

DISCUSSION

Maintaining grammatical consistency in translation is directly related to the morphological capabilities of the target language. The morphemes expressing conjunctiveness that exist in German (sei, wäre, hätte, würde) do not have directly corresponding forms in Uzbek. Therefore, translators are forced to convey meaning using syntactic means (agar..., bo'lganida), lexical means (emish, deylgan, hohlardi) or context-based means. Although such cases ensure grammatical correctness of the translation, they often lead to ambiguity or semantic degradation.

The analysis shows that there is no direct grammatical equivalent of the Subjunctive forms in the Uzbek language. However, these forms are expressed using stylistic and syntactic means. In particular, the semantics of the Subjunctive can be effectively conveyed in the Uzbek language through such

combinations as “ekan”, “bo'lgan bo'lardi”, “qilardim”, “istardim”, “mumkin edi”.

We believe that in order to maintain grammatical consistency, translators should pay special attention to the following:

- be able to correctly analyze the context;
- take into account the stylistic genre of the given text;
- be able to actively use stylistic equivalents in the translation process.
- the translator should be able to combine grammatical consistency with semantic consistency.

CONCLUSION

The issue of grammatical consistency in German-Uzbek translation is of crucial importance for the quality of translation. The difference in grammatical structures encourages the translator to take a creative approach. In this regard, not only grammatical knowledge, but also cultural and contextual understanding is necessary. By ensuring grammatical consistency in translation, the content, style and function of the text are preserved. In the translation process, grammatical consistency of subjunctive verbs in Uzbek is not always

preserved. Of course, this is directly affected by the morphological limitations of the Uzbek language, the translator's style and the type of text. In cases of the subjunctive I, partial consistency is created in Uzbek using such means as "ekan", "emish". In cases of the subjunctive II, the meanings of the condition and desire are often expressed using syntactic constructions. Therefore, in order to maintain grammatical consistency, translators are required to have a deep knowledge of the structure of both languages, pay attention to the given context and be stylistically sensitive.

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