

CONJUNCTIVE OF INDIRECT SPEECH IN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION:

The dedicated to learning of Indirect speech, as this type of transfer of impersonal speech is closely connected with other methods of transfer of impersonal speech. The scientific research also dwells on some peculiarities of impersonal utterance. Despite all these facts, the emphasis is put to learning of semantic - structural peculiarities of impersonal direct speech.

Keywords. Indirect speech, conjunctival functions, subordinate clauses.

INTRODUCTION:

Indirect speech in German has attracted the attention of linguists since the XIX century and has been the material of special research. Here it is necessary to recall, first of all, the works of O. Behagel, where one can find the classical definition of indirect speech in German. He understands by indirect speech any communication of the words or thoughts of another if it is not given in exactly the same form in which it was or could have been expressed (Behagel, 1877: 5).

Indirect speech in German has also been partially studied on the pages of some grammars that appeared in the late XIX – early XX centuries abroad (Vernaleken, 1863; Schötensack, 1856; Sütterlin, 1907). Thus, T. Vernaleken, when considering both direct and indirect speech, pays special attention to the correlation of mood forms. In his work, the use of the indicative and conjunctive acts as a differentiating feature of direct and indirect speech. "Where there is an indication in these examples, the statement is of a direct nature (oratio recta). If we present a sentence in the form of words or actions of some other person,

i.e. if we want to indicate that something should be said not on behalf of the speaker, but on behalf of another person, then the statement will stand in the conjunctive and it will be called indirect speech (oratio obliqua)" (Vernaleken, 1863: 287).

In the grammar of V. Wilmans, indirect narration, question and motivation are considered, and a special place is given to the study of the choice of mood in subordinate clauses of indirect speech. As the author notes, the choice of mood in subordinate clauses of indirect speech is influenced by the temporal form of the main sentence, the meaning of this verb. As well as the presence or absence of a union in the subordinate clause of indirect speech (Wilmans, 1906: 237-255).

MAIN PART:

On the question of understanding the function of the conjunctive in the indirect speech of the German language, different points of view can be outlined. Some foreign linguists of the XIX century, identifying the meaning of the conjunctive of indirect speech with its meaning in an independent sentence, believe that the conjunctive of indirect speech has the meaning of a potentially presumptive modality with a touch of doubt, unreal-presumptive modality. Thus, H.A. Shetenzak, contrasting the conjunctive with the indicative, believes that when the narrator agrees with the content of the speaker's statement, the indicative is used in indirect speech, and in the opposite case, the conjunctive (Schötensack, 1856: 562).

T. Vernaleken says that by the conjunctive we express our own or someone else's judgment, the truth of which is either unknown or not established at all. According to Vernaleken, the difference between the

indicative and the conjunctive is purely modal in nature (confidence - uncertainty), and he interprets the differences between the temporary forms of the conjunctive – Präsens – Präteritum - as differences of a temporary nature.

He gives the following examples for comparison:

Ich glaube, es kommt jemand (bestimmt).

Ich glaube, es komme jemand (unbestimmt).

Ich glaube, es käme jemand. – Hier wird das Kommen in die (nahe) Vergangenheit gerückt, während „komme“ in die Gegenwart fällt (Vernaleken, 1863: 537).

This interpretation of the conjunctiva in indirect speech, which has become traditional among foreign grammarians, is also observed in the works of some linguists of the early twentieth century up to modern Germanists, who have nothing new in understanding the conjunctiva of indirect speech, but the old traditional interpretation of this issue is repeated in a more complicated form.

The reason for the spread of this point of view in the German linguistic literature, as is known, is the identification of the meaning and use of the conjunctive in the indirect speech of the modern German language with its use in earlier periods (Old High German and Middle High German) of the history of the development of this language. Indeed, as special studies show (Levkovskaya, 1946; Stroeva, 1950), the use of the conjunctive of indirect speech in earlier periods of the development of the German language was associated with the content of the utterance, i.e. conjunctiva is very often used to express shades of supposition, doubt, unreality, falsity. However, at a new stage in the development of the German language, the conjunctive of indirect speech, gradually acquiring a new quality, loses its former potential - modal meaning.

As a result of a thorough analysis of the development of the conjunctive of indirect

speech, O. Behagel abandoned the traditional point of view and came to the conclusion that the conjunctive has a purely formal meaning in indirect speech and acts as a grammatical means of expressing subordination (Behagel, 1877: 314).

The same point of view is shared by a number of Germanists. Thus, G. Paul believes that "indirect speech in modern German should be considered as something grammatically dependent, and the sign of dependence is the conjunctive" (Paul, 1960: 159). From this point of view, one could agree if the indirect speech was found only in subordinate clauses. But the conjunctive is not the only feature that determines the structure of the subordinate clause containing indirect speech. There are other means of subordination, such as conjunctions, allied words, word order, correlates, etc. In addition, indirect speech in German appears not only in the form of a subordinate clause but also in a chain of independent sentences and in the form of an infinitive group. Therefore, to interpret the meaning of the conjunctiva only as a sign of subordination seems to us incorrect.

There are also such foreign works where an attempt is made to combine the theory of O. Behagel with the traditional point of view. Such works include the work of V. Flemig "Zum Konjunktiv in der deutschen Sprache der Gegenwart". Its author, recognizing the leading function of the conjunctiva of indirect speech as the function of transmitting someone else's or previously expressed words, does not deny either the function of syntactic subordination or a potentially presumptive modality (Flämig, 1959: 62-63). We observe the same tendency in Duden's Grammar, where an attempt is made to combine the traditional point of view with Behagel's theory (Duden, 1962: 534-535).

In the latest foreign work on conjunctiva "Der Konjunktiv in der Deutschen Sprache der Gegenwart" conjunctiva is considered as the

main indicator of indirect speech. That is why the author of this work Z.Jaeger refers to indirect speech only sentences that depend on verbs that contain a conjunctive I or where the introducing verb can be transformed into a conjunctive form without changing the content of the sentence. With an indicative, in his opinion, it is possible to speak about indirect speech only with a reservation (Jäger, 1971:264).

Among the Russian Germanists, T.V.Stroeva and E.V.Gulyga studied the conjunctiva of indirect speech for the first time. Based on an in-depth study of this issue, they came to the conclusion that the conjunctive is a grammatical means of expressing someone else's speech and serves to grammatically distinguish indirect speech from direct speech (Stroeva, 1950; Gulyga, 1962). T.V.Stroeva emphasizes that the conjunctive of indirect speech acquires a very specific meaning so that it is even possible to talk about the formation of a new mood in the German language, the formal linguistic features of which are the forms of the conjunctive of the present tense.

E.V. Gulyga also talks about indirect modality in the German language, as an established grammatical category for transmitting an utterance through the prism of another person, indirectly. This point of view is shared by all theoretical and practical grammars, according to which German is studied here. Indirect modality is understood in these works as the direct expression of objective reality, i.e. through the prism of another person, but in such a way that the subjective attitude of the speaker himself or the one transmitting someone else's speech is not expressed in the utterance.

Due to the presence of the conjunctive as a means of expressing indirect modality, we meet indirect speech in the most structurally diverse sentences – in various types of subordinate clauses with and without allied

words, as well as in a chain of independent sentences. The most common are:

Additional subordinate clauses:

Der Jäger weinte und schwur, daß er diesen Schmach nicht überleben könne (W. Hauff. Märchen. S. 498).

Definitive subordinate clauses:

Auf seine Antwort, daß er einen Dienst suche, wies man ihn zum Aufseher der Sklaven (W. Hauff. Märchen. S. 124).

1. Subordinate subjects:

Es ist die Bitte der Direktion, dass am Eingang unseres Lehrens und Lernens ein Gedicht stehen möge (H.Kant. Die Aula. S. 121).

2. Subordinate predicates:

Als er am Bahnhof kam, hieß es, es sei Voralarm gegeben worden (A.Seghers. Das siebte Kreuz. S. 262).

3. Time adjuncts:

Frau Hilde war blaß geworden bei seiner Eröffnung, ihre Stimme klang belegt, als sie sagte, sie würde ihn beherbergen, bis sich ein Ausweg fände (M.L.Weinert. Mädchenjahre. S. 120).

4. A chain of independent offers:

Auf der Türschwelle stand die Wirtin Hilde. Ob Felix hier übernachten wolle? Rumbo sei längst weg unten sitze nur Mischel Batschon, er streue Korner vor die Theke, sein Kopf sei voll weißer Hühner (J. Brezan. Mannesjahre. S. 346).

CONCLUSION:

From all of the above, it should be noted that indirect speech is characterized in German by a special mood that clearly distinguishes it from the text of the narrative, namely the conjunctive. The conjunctive in this language is a kind of grammatical pattern of the allocation of indirect speech from the kidney of the author's

narrative, which we do not observe in other languages. Linguists have been dealing with conjunctival issues for a long time and views on its function in indirect speech are different. Due to the presence of the conjunctive, indirect speech occurs in various types of subordinate clauses and in a chain of independent sentences.

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