



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.01154.X**

GENITIVE CASE PREPOSITIONS IN GERMAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR PECULIARITIES

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses German genitive case prepositions, classification and distinguishing peculiarities of types of genitive case prepositions and meanings according to their functions. As well as, the translation of genitive case prepositions into the Karakalpak language is analyzed with examples and the similarities and differences between their semantic aspects in two languages are extensively assessed.

KEYWORDS: *Preposition, Case, Adverb, Noun, Dative Case, Genitive Case, Accusative, Nominative, Prepositions Of Time, Prepositions Of Place, Alternative, Conjunction*

INTRODUCTION

In linguistics, there is a great number of words that lexically and grammatically to connect nouns, pronouns, verbs and other words in sentence structure. In the Karakalpak language, case affixes serve to combine one part of the sentence with the others, while **prepositions** (Präpositionen) are the main connectives in German language. In a sentence, a preposition is never a separate part of it, either it goes with the following word to form an object, adverbial modifier, or predicative and attributive. Prepositions come before articles, adjectives and nouns, denoting the location, time, direction and cause of the action. In the sentence, prepositions usually come in relation to grammatical cases. In German, grammatical cases divided into four categories namely: **Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, Dativ** and they are associated with the noun, determining its syntactic function in the sentence.

MAIN PART

In German, **Dativ** and **Accusative** cases have their own prepositions, which are constantly used together. For example, prepositions like **mit** (with), **bei** (at), **von** (from; about), **nach** (after; to), **aus** (out of; from), **zu** (to; for) are always accompanied by dative case, at the same time

accusative case is related to the following prepositions: **durch** (through), **für** (for), **um** (around), **gegen** (against), **ohne** (without). Therefore, through the preposition before the noun, it is possible to find out in which case is the subject. If the preposition **mit** is used in the sentence, then the noun and article in front of it automatically require dative case. For instance:

Ich fahre mit der U Bahn. [1]

Men metro menen baraman.

(I will take the subway.)

However, in German, there are also prepositions that are used in both cases, particularly dative and accusative cases. In that regard, the grammatical case of the preposition is recognized by determining whether the verb is an action or non-action word. On condition that the verb means an action that moves from one place to another, then the preposition takes accusative case, but if the verb is not in motion, then the preposition directly demands dative case.

In addition, there is a wide range of German prepositions which are used in correlation with genitive case. Nevertheless, since they are grammatically complicated, people who learn German as a foreign language make use of those prepositions rarely in oral speech. Instead of this, dative and accusative prepositions which are simple to understand are frequently used, on the other hand, this phenomenon occurs only in colloquial language and they are encountered in expanded scientific literature. The most important and useful prepositions, which require the Genitive case are **während** (during), **wegen** (because of), **trotz** (in spite of; despite). There is a wide range of such genitive case prepositions meaning time, place and cause, which are occasionally used in German.

Although, the number of prepositions that are used in the meaning of time in genitive case is limited, they play an influential role in the semantic meaning of the sentence, being an answer to the question word **qashan?** (when?). In particular, this includes prepositions like **außerhalb** (outside of), **innerhalb** (within), **während** (during) and **zeit** (while).

When we translate the word **außerhalb** from German, means **-tın' sırtında, - dan tısqarı** (outside of something), functioning as genitive case preposition of time:

Außerhalb der Geschäftszeiten ist niemand im Büro. [2]

Jumıs waqtınan tısqarı mekemede heshkim bolmaydı.

(Out of working hour, there is no one in the office)

In this example, the word **außerhalb** has served as time preposition, expressing the unlimitedness of time and event which takes place out of a specific period of time.

The word **innerhalb** means **-tiñishinde, -tiñ waqtında, -tiñ dawamında** (within), performing the function of Genitive case preposition:

Meine Doktorarbeit muss innerhalb eines Jahres fertig sein. [3]

Meniñ doktorlıq jumısım bir jildiñ ishinde tayar bolıwı kerek.

(My doctoral dissertation should be ready within a year)

In the given example the word **innerhalb** is used to express the fact that it is necessary to carry out an action within a specific period of time. Apart from the meaning of time, the word **innerhalb** is used to express the location. When translated from German, it means **-túń ishinde** (inside of):

Innerhalb dieser Stadt gibt es viele Parks. [4]

Bul qalanıń ishinde kóp parkler bar.

(There are lots of parks inside the city)

With the help of the preposition **innerhalb** in this sentence, we can infer information about a particular place.

The word **Während** is used as a preposition and a conjunction in German. In both cases, **während** is used in relation with time, in other words, when it is used as a conjunction, its translation into Karakalpak is **sol waqıtta, dawamında** (during, while). To be more precise, the word **während** serves to connect two or more simultaneous actions.

Während ich koche, sieht mich meine Katze die ganze Zeit an. [5]

Men awqat pisirip atırǵan waqıtta, meniń' pishıǵım maǵan uzaq waqıt qarap turadı

(While I am cooking, my cat looks at me all the time)

The function of the word **während** in this example is to join two sentences which take place at parallel time.

If the word **während** comes in the form of a preposition, then its translation is **-túń waqtında** (when). The word **Während** is among prepositions which are frequently used in genitive case and we can see that it is used only in expressions of time.

Während des Sonnenuntergangs blieben die Tiere ganz still.

Quyashtıń batqan waqtında haywanlar tím tırıs bolıp qaldı.

(All the animals remain very calm during the sunset)

In the above mentioned example, the article **des** has taken the form of genitive case, linking the preposition **während** with the noun.

The word **Zeit** has its own grammatical function, that is, it serves as a noun, it is translated into Karakalpak as **waqıt** (time). When the word **Zeit** comes as a noun in the sentence, it is written with a capital letter:

Hast du heute Zeit? - Ja, ich habe heute Zeit. [6]

Búgin seniń waqtıń bar ma? Awa búgin waqtım bar.

(Do you have time today? Yes, I do)

The word **Zeit** is used in German not only as a noun, but also as a preposition in some cases. When the word **Zeit** is used as a preposition in the middle of the sentence, it is spelled with small letter. The word **Zeit** means **dawamında, boyı** (throughout, along) when translated from German. The preposition **Zeit** comes only before the noun word **Leben** (life), but it necessarily

requires possessive pronoun between the preposition and noun. The preposition comes in the function of meaning occasions which have been happening for a long period of time. Thus, it is true to mention that other types of genitive case prepositions are not used with this word, when it comes in front of the word **Leben** with possessive case.

*Viele Hausfrauen arbeiten **zeit ihres Lebens** für ihre Familie.*

*Kóplegen úy biykeleri **ómir boyı** óz shańaraqları ushın jumıs isleydi.*

(Many housewives work for their family throughout their lifetime)

The prepositions used in the meaning of place in German are very numerous. Being an answer to the questions **qay jerde? qayda?** (where?), these prepositions come on the right and left side of the noun, indicating its position in the sentence.

In addition to the function of preposition, the word **abseits** serves as an adverb. When it comes as an adverb, it means **shette, qaptalda** (beside), denoting the location of the noun.

*Das Haus lag **abseits**. (Adverb)*

*Úy **shette** jaylasqan.*

(The house is located offside)

*Das Haus lag **abseits der Straße**. (Preposition)*

*Úy **kóshenin' shetinde** jaylasqan.*

(The house is outside the Street)

In the given example, the word **abseits** is used as an adverb and a preposition. When it comes as a preposition before the noun, it changes the meaning of the noun, determining the place where it is situated. However, when it comes as an adverb, no clarity has been added to the sentence.

The word **entlang** in German comes in genitive and accusative cases. When we translate it into Karakalpak, it means **boylap, -tıń boyında** (along). If it is in genitive case, it comes before the noun, influencing its meaning:

***Entlang des Flusses** stehen die Bäume.*

*Dáryanıń **boyında** terekler ósip tur.*

(There are trees along the river)

As seen in the example above, the word **entlang** is associated with the noun, conveying its exact location. At the same time, **entlang** can be placed after the noun, when it is connected with Accusative case.

*Gehen Sie immer die **Straße entlang!***

*Kóshe **boylap júriń!***

(Go along the street!)

As you can see in the following example, the word **jenseits** translated from German, means **-tıń basqa tárepinde** (on the other side):

Unsere Freunde wohnen jenseits des Gartens.

Meniñ doslarım baǵdın' basqa tárepinde jasaydı.

(My friends live on the other side of the garden)

The preposition **diesseits** comes in the opposite meaning of the word **jenseits** in Karakalpak, to be more specific, when it is translated from German, it means **-tıñ bergi tárepi, -tıñ bergi tárepinde** (on this side of).

Diesseits des Tales liegt ein schönes Schloss.

Oypatlıqtıñ bergi tárepinde ájayıp saray jaylasqan.

(There is a beautiful castle on this side of the valley)

The words **oberhalb** and **unterhalb** are used in genitive case, possessing contradictory meanings to each other. **Oberhalb** comes in the meaning of **-tıñ ústinde, -tıñ joqarisında** (above), while the word **unterhalb** means **-tıñ astında, -tıñ tómeninde** (below):

Die alte Burg liegt oberhalb der Stadt. [7]

Eski saray qalanıñ joqarisında jaylasqan.

(The old castle lies above the city)

Unterhalb der 1000 Meter - Grenze befinden sich viele Rastplätze.

Mıñ metrli biyikliktegi shegaranıñ tómeninde kóplegen dem alıw orınları jaylasqan.

(There are many resting places 1000 metres below the border)

In the given examples, the words **oberhalb** and **unterhalb** express the precise positions of definite areas.

The word **unweit** serves to express meaning of a place or destination that is not distant in space and translated as **-tıñ qasında, -tan uzaq emes jerde** (not far from, near).

Besuchen Sie oft das Kino unweit Ihres Hauses?

Úyiñizdiñ qasindaǵı kinoteatrǵa tez-tezden barıp turasızba?

(Do you often go to the theatre near your house?)

In German, causative prepositions of genitive case connect the two words or sentences in the sence of causation. To illustrate, several types of such prepositions are given in the following examples.

The word **aufgrund** is translated into Karakalpak as **-tıñ sebebinen, sebepli** (because of; due to), identifying the reason of the result of the acton in the sentence. It can be seen in the next example:

Aufgrund deiner Faulheit wirst du die Prüfung vielleicht nicht bestehen.

Seniñ jalqawlıǵıñnıñ sebebinen imtihannan óte almaysañ-aw!

(You probably cannot pass the exam because of your laziness)

Anlässlich der 1000 - Jahr - Feier unserer Stadt findet im August ein internationales Musikfestival statt.

Bizlerdiñ qalamızdñ 1000 jullıq yubiley bayramınıñ múnasibeti menen avgust ayında xalıqaralıq koncert festivalı bolıp ótedi

(Due to the 1000th anniversary of our city, an international music festival will be held in August)

In the second example above, the word **anlässlich** has been used to indicate a definite cause in the sentence.

The preposition **infolge** means that there is a continuation of some kind of event. Its literal translation in Karakalpak is **-tıñ sebebinen, -tıñ nátiyjesinde** (as a result of). For instance:

Infolge des Unfalls ist das Auto kaputt geworden.

Baxıtsız waqıyanıñ nátiyjesinde mashina buzılıp qaldı.

(The car broke down as a result of the accident)

Moreover, it is essential to state that the genitive case prepositions such as **mangels** and **wegen** come in the meanings of cause and result as well.

Mangels ausreichender Beweise wurde der Angeklagte freigesprochen.

Jeterlishe dáııllerdiñ jetispewshiligi sebebinen ayıplanıwshı aqlandı.

(Due to the lack of sufficient evidence, the suspect was acquitted)

Mangels Arbeitsverträgen können sie jederzeit entlassen werden.

Jumis shártnamalarınıñ bolmağanlıǵı sebepli olar qálegen waqtında jumıstan bosatıwı múmkin.

(Because of the absence of employment contracts, they may be dismissed at any time)

In the given examples, the preposition **mangels** is translated from German as **-tıñ bolmağanlıǵı sebepli, -tıñ jetispewshiligi sebepli** (due to the lack of).

The word **wegen** comes in the same meaning as the word **aufgrund** in Karakalpak.

Wegen des Streiks kamen viele Menschen verspätet zur Arbeit.

Des Streiks wegen kamen viele Menschen verspätet zur Arbeit.

Tártıpsızlıklar diñ sebebinen kóp adamlar jumısqa kesh keldi.

(Due to the lack of order, many people came to work late)

Only two prepositions of genitive case, namely **trotz** and **ungeachtet**, come in the contrary meaning, and translated as **qaramastan** (despite of). In German, these prepositions are considered synonyms, and both of them perform the same function. The unique difference between them is that **ungeachtet** is used only in the written style, whereas the word **trotz** is used in both written and oral speeches.

Ungeachtet des Schmerzes setzte er fort, zu laufen.

Awirwina qaramastan ol juwirwıdı dawam ettirdi.

(Despite his illness, he continued to run)

Trotz des Telefonanrufs haben wir weitergegessen.

Telefon qońırawı bolıwına qaramastan bizler awqatlanıwdı dawam ettik.

(Despite the phone call, we continued to eat)

In the given examples, the words **trotz** and **ungeachtet** have been used to express the acting against regardless of the current circumstances. Apart from the genitive case, the word **trotz** comes in correlation with dative case, however this occurs in oral speech only. The preposition **trotz** comes without any articles, and adjectives in front of it in a sentence.

In German, two synonym words **anstatt** and **statt**, serve to express two things which are mutually exclusive, and translated as **-tiń ornına** (instead of). These prepositions are used just in genitive case, possessing the similar meaning and function.

Statt/Anstatt eines Blumenstraußes verschenkte er ein altes Buch.

Ol gúl dásteniń ornına eski kitap sawǵa qıldı.

(Instead of a bouquet of flowers he gave away an old book)

As it can be seen in the example, the words **anstatt** and **statt** can be used as an alternative to each other. In German, these prepositions come before the noun, giving the meaning that one person, thing or action replaces another.

CONCLUSION

Thus, from the examples mentioned above, it can be inferred that each of the prepositions of genitive case has its distinctive characteristic. It is also worth noticing that they play a vital role in the structure of the sentence as they provide various meanings that have significant impact on the content of the text. We can conclude from the examples illustrated in this research, genitive case prepositions are used to determine the place and time in which the event takes place, contrast which show the difference between two statements, cause which identifies why something happens, and alternation. This means that, in German, in most cases the prepositions of genitive case are used in compound sentences in order to connect one word or sentence with the others. Especially, it is possible to encounter such prepositions in scientific records in linguistics of German language.

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