



CLASSIFICATION OF COULD WORDS IN GERMAN AND UZBEK

Bekmuratova Shaxnoza Azamatovna

*Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department, Tashkent State Technical University,
Named after Islam Karimov*

ABSTRACT

The usage tradition is very long and rich in the German-speaking area: "Since the early history of the German language, the twin formulas form a distinctive group of phraseologisms." However, we often encounter the word pairs in the current language, they are spoken and written and are in all They are always a lively, invigorating, and in some cases graphic, ornamentation of human utterances. The present work provides a quick insight into the problem of phraseology in its theoretical part, briefly dealing with its definition, its main features and the classification of phraseologisms. I pay more attention to the characteristics of the considered word pairs, where I mainly follow the terminology, partial classification and the syntactic and semantic structure. The practical part includes the corpus of the German formulas and their Czech equivalents

KEYWORDS: *word pairs, phraseology, linguists, twin formulas, dictionary.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the tools to demonstrate the rich linguistic capabilities of all languages is phraseology. Phraseology is an important layer of every language and plays an important role in the visualization of its specific features. The greater the phraseology, the greater the language. Phraseology (proverbs, proverbs and idioms) reflect the history, traditions, customs and culture of the people. At the same time, phraseological features reflect the national characteristics of the people, which, in addition to their deep and rich meanings, give the speech a special warmth and influence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

As the phraseology began to be studied in German linguistics, the question of classification and systematization of phraseological units began to rise. German linguists have classified phrases based on different approaches. For example, M. Stepanova and I Chernyshova have classically and semantically classified phrases. Theo Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseology, namely the phraseological integrity and stable compounds. Another linguist, William Fick, compares phrases with free speech, distinguishing between the two types of verbs. Hence, linguistic scholars have tried to study various aspects of phraseology.

Like all other fields, phraseology has its own subject of study. The study of phraseology, in turn, is so complex and unique that it provides new sources for the development of the above-mentioned linguistic disciplines.

It has already been shown that phraseology is a major theme in German linguistics. First and foremost, the discussion raises the question of classification. Phraseological systems do not have a specific system of structural types and elements of affixes, as in word formation.

In German, a pair of words is also a phraseology. In linguistics, some scholars have included a couple of words as phraseological units. He has been researched in many languages, including VV Vinogradov in Russian by I. Chernesheva, V. Flaysher, A. Lenkova and A. Iskos, and in Uzbek by Hojiev.

In their theories, these scholars regard the double word as a phraseological unit. The main feature and feature of the pair words is the functional stylistic color. The problem of double words in two German and Uzbek languages has not yet been studied.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Many phraseological scholars have used different terms in their scientific works in relation to



double words. In German, these phraseological units are called Paarformel, Wortpaar, Binomiale, Zwillingsformeln, Sprichtwörtliche Formeln, Wortgeschwister, Doppelungen, Formelhafte Wendungen.

A. Iskos and A. Lenkova use the terms "Zwillingsformeln", "sprichtwörtliche Formeln" and "Wortpaare" in their book „Lesestoffe zur deutschen Lexikologie“.

Wernfried Hofmeister used the term "Wortpaar" and "Binomiale" in the book „Sammlung der gebräuchlichen Zwillingsformeln in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache“.

E.H. Assenine also used the term "Wortpaare" in his research paper, and I. Brandsh the term "Paarformeln" as a phraseological unit.

In his book "Double Words in German and Uzbek" by Sh.S.Imyaminova, "Today, double words are used in several languages and do not have a specific name in German. Therefore, the terms "Wortpaare" and "Zwillingsformeln" are more commonly used in German. Different views on the meaning and similarity of the double and repetitive words, as well as the terminology, and the relationship between these two sets of words and their relation .

When it comes to the grammatical composition of a pair of words, it is not a compound or derivative of the components of a pair of words, but rather a combination of one or two components of affixes common to both components of a pair of words. is understood. It is advisable to classify pairs of words to more precisely analyze them. For example: fix unf fertig (fam). We define the first component fix (X), the second component fertig (Y). Let's put together a pair of word binders, with the word uder. As a result, the X scheme is generated. The pair of words formed from the verbs in general - Verb (B), the nouns consisting of nouns (Substantive (C), the double words formed from adjectives - Adjective (A), two we will label the two words that are formed by the adverb - Adverb (Adv). The following formula is derived from:

The pair also deals with the terms that are related to the nouns of the nouns. A pair of nouns is not only used with a few prepositions, but also contains a pair of words that come with all prepositions. For example. mit Haut und Harr, von Gift und Galle and others.

Predogs are always preceded by a pair of nouns. However, in German, the quality, progress, and pronunciation are less common in the categories of the word.

In the Uzbek language, the adjective consists of antonym. Many adjectives come from additives. For example, patience and suffering. With the suffixes such as:

Taking a closer look at the meaning of a pair of words, because German pronunciation plays a key role in the pairing of words in German, while the Uzbek language is not a prlog, it is the root of the double words. The adjectives formed by the addition of affixes distinguish the differences between the two words.

If we stop the problem of double word formation in German, there will be no new word formation in double word formation. They cannot be a combination of words. E. Agricola about the couple words "The pair words are always two similar words. They are words that relate to each other".

Many of our scholars divide pairs of words into two groups, that is, pure words and duplicate words. In another group of researchers, we describe double and repeated words as different categories of words that have common characters, and propose to separate them into separate groups. According to V.Reshetov and U. Tursunov, the double words are a separate group and the repeated words are in the combined words. In the Uzbek language, Professor A. Hojiev, who has done a particularly interesting study of double words, argues that it is not possible to use the term "joint word" in general for double and joint words. clicks. In his view, "double words are two pairs of words, which are formed by the interrelation of two independent lexical or lexical content and the generalization and the general meaning." The distance between the pair words is very close. As an example; good or bad, orchards and more.

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Linguist F. Zeller explained that the two words are usually bound by an underscore (or) linker and sometimes with an oder (or) linker. For example:

es geht alles drunter und drüber (umg)

es herrscht Unordnung; grosses

Durcheinander sein.

разг. все идет кувырком (или вверх дном);

полный ковардак (или сумбур);

страшная путаница (или не разбериха, сумятица) –сам черт ногу сломает.

Ish chappasiga ketmoq, Hammasi ag'dar-tuntar bo'lib ketmoq.

(M.I.Umarxo'jaev, K.N. Nazarov, Deutsch-russisch-usbekisches Phraseologisches Wörterbuch. S. 23)

I. Chernesheva and M. Stepanova describe the following words. "The structural sign of a pair of words consists of words that are closely related. That is a combination of the two words."



In this context, it is possible to say that in German, a pair of words consists of two words of the same word category, or in most cases three, same or opposite words.

In the Uzbek language, the double word is derived from the two words that are formed by the equal combination of two words in accordance with the language rules. As we have already mentioned, the German words are formed by the word *oder*, by the plaintiffs, and in the Uzbek language by the pairing of the words.

fix unf fertig (fam)

1. vollständig fertig

2. vollständig erschöpft

БЫТЬ ГОТОВЫМ, БЫТЬ В ПОЛНОЙ ГОТОВНОСТИ

тайёр бўлмоқ, тап-тайёр, буткул тайёр бўлмоқ.

(M.I.Umarxo'jaev, K.N. Nazarov, Deutsch-russisch-usbekisches Phraseologisches Wörterbuch. S. 39)

German words are very important to the German language. They have the power to make sense of the meaning of the sentence. But they do a variety of ways to make sense. In this regard, the linguist K.A. Levkovskaya studies four ways of translating meanings into pairs.

1. Repeat the same word (*durch und durch, über und über, nach und nach, halb und halb*).

2. By linking synonyms or words close together (*auf Schritt und Tritt, Hof und Gut, Angst und Bange*).

3. Different meanings, but there is a very close connection between them. (*Haus und Hof, Dreck und Speck*.)

4. By linking words that are completely opposite to each other in terms of meaning (*Himmel und Hölle, Himmel und Erde, Hund und Katze*).

IV. RESULT

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es herrscht Unordnung; grosses

Durcheinander sein.

CONCLUSION

After studying the phraseologisms in German linguistics, the question of classifying and systematizing the phrasemological units began to arise. Scientists of German linguistics classify the phraseologisms using different approaches. For example, M. Stepanova and Chernyshyova have classical and semantically classified phraseologists. Theo Shippan also distinguished two types of phraseologisms, namely phraseological integrity and stable connections. Another linguist, U. Fick, compares the two types of Frazeeologismen with the free expression, the meaning of verbs or the incompatibility of verbs. So linguists have tried to learn different aspects of the phraseologism.

As in all areas, phraseology has its own theme. In turn, the topic of phraseology is so complex and unique that it creates new sources for the development of the linguistics mentioned above while studying.

There are already indications that grammar is the main subject of the German language. First, the classification problem is discussed. There is no



separate system of structure types and processing elements (phrasals) as used in phraseologism.

Both German words are also phraseologisms. In linguistics, some scholars have inserted a double word into the phraseological units. Studied in many languages, including Russian V.V. Vinogradov, in Russian at I.I.Chernesheva, V. Flaysher, A. Lenkova and A. Iskos and in the Uzbek language at Hojiev.

In their theories, these scientists say that words are a phraseology unit. The main aspect of both words is the functional stylistic coloring. The problem of double-words in two non-German and Uzbek languages has not yet been investigated.

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