



# THE IMPORTANCE AND ROLE OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN GERMAN LANGUAGE SENTENCES

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## ABSTRACT

*This article analyses about the role of parts of speech in sentence structure in German language and nonspecific formation of subject and predicate with examples. Also given the idea about the peculiarities of sentence structure in German and Uzbek languages. Word order plays an important role in the syntactic connection of words in a sentence, in the construction of a sentence, in the separation of sentences from each other. In German, main parts of speech have a stable word order in a sentence. The ideas are supplied with examples taken from different –linguistic styles, in particular, prose and poetry.*

**KEY WORDS:** *language, parts of speech, construction, stable world, importance, stylistic status, actual division of speech*

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## INTRODUCTION

Language acts as a tool that creates interactions between people and is the most important means of communication between people.

Language has its own characteristics, order, laws and rules. We learn languages based on these. Well, so let's take a look at the place and order of the parts of speech in the sentence structure of German language. In the Uzbek language, the order of parts of speech is almost free, the replacement of parts of speech does not affect their grammatical state, but each change of order has a certain effect on the content, its attenuation, stylistic status, in which the speaker's goal is important. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the actual division of speech, that is, the theme and the rhyme. Only then the goal can be approached clearly and correctly. The influence of order on the grammatical situation is a very rare phenomenon in the Uzbek language.

## METHODS

In our research we have used the methods of comparative analysis in the contexts that clarifies the use of parts of speech in the German language. Moreover, we have applied distributional method, as our research is closely connected with the places of parts of speeches in the context. It should be noted that we have also used statistical method to calculate the results.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We know that in both German and Uzbek, availability of parts of speech and their place and order in the sentence are very important. In understanding the changes taking place in the word order of the German language, it is useful to keep in mind its traditional nature at all times. Word order plays an important role in the syntactic connection of words in a sentence, in the construction of a sentence, in the separation of sentences from each other. In German, main parts of speech have a stable word order in a sentence and are of great importance, as the type of sentence can be determined by the position of the main parts in the sentence. In this circumstance, the word order performs a grammatical function. For example, the stable position of the predicate in the sentence with the possessive serves as the main tool in distinguishing the affirmative sentence from the interrogative, the main clause from the dependent clause. The secondary parts, on the other hand, have a free word order compared to the main parts, of which only the determiner has a stable position. Because the determiner is always used in conjunction with its identifiable part. The remaining secondary parts can come in all other places except the second part of the sentence. It is not possible to determine the type of a sentence depending on the word order of the secondary parts. Nevertheless, their place in the speech is of significant statistical importance. The speaker can place one of the secondary parts of



speech in the first part of the sentence, thereby emphasizing the meaning expressed by that part.

It is worthwhile to consider these points in German language using a few examples. For example: *Ich muss nach dem Unterricht in die Bibliothek gehen.* In this example, the subject is -ich, the predicate is -muss... ..gehen, and the rest are secondary parts. We call this sentence the correct word order, because in the first place there is a subject, in the second place there is a predicate, and in the second place there are secondary parts. On the other hand, the inverse word order has different aspects in the sentence. For example: *Nach dem Unterricht muss ich in die Bibliothek gehen.* In this sentence, in the first place we can see the secondary part (adverb), in the second place we have the predicate and in the third place again secondary parts and then the second part of the predicate. If the predicate in a sentence consists of two parts, its first part comes second, and the second part comes at the end of the sentence.

In fact, when we talk about the parts of speech in a sentence, it is clear that the state of going out of the frame is specific to any parts of speech. It is not uncommon for the main parts (subject and predicate) to come in a non-specific place. To prove that, this is the case, let us cite the following example: *Leise klappte immer noch die Mühle.* According to the analysis of this example, in a sentence, the noun can come anywhere, not at the "first" or "third" place according to the grammatical rule, as the main component, that is, at the end of the sentence. Such freedom, which is peculiar to the subject, occurs not only in the context of simple sentences, but also in the context of compound sentences. Certainly, such variability and mobility, which is peculiar to the subject, which is the grammatical subject of this or that sentence, can be observed in the predicate, or more precisely in the verb-predicate. When it comes to verbs, simple and compound verbs come to our mind. With this, another problem may arise; can variability and mobility be encountered only by simple verbs? Such cases are more common in German fiction: poetry and novels. The problem can be observed in the following examples:

1. *Blieb* freilich noch der siegreiche Artabon. (L. Feuchtwanger)
2. *Traf* ihn Anna allein *an*, dann sprach er. (B. Kaisers)
3. Sie *will sich* aussprechen mit mir. (L. Feuchtwanger)
4. *Abernützen muss* diese größte Gelegenheit. (L. Feuchtwanger)
5. Ihre Zähne *waren trocken geworden* unter ihren langen Lippen. (L. Feuchtwanger)
6. Er *will* ein ehrlicher Mittler *sein* zwischen den Juden und Römern. (L. Feuchtwanger)
7. Irgendwas muss passiert sein mit den Karten, überlegt sie mühsam. (L. Feuchtwanger)

8. Er *kam an* in Schloss Labour, lief sogleich zu Gilbert. (L. Feuchtwanger)

## CONCLUSION

This given sentence "Ihre Zähne *waren trocken geworden* unter ihren langen Lippen" is in the past tense, that is, in the perfect tense. In sentences in the perfect tense, the verb (predicate) usually consists of two parts, the first part comes in the second place and the second part at the end of the sentence. In the sentence above, it can be observed that the position of the predicate is distorted. That is, the second part of the predicate *geworden* comes in the middle, not at the end of the sentence.

Thus, we have seen that variability and mobility within the text include not only subject or predicate, but also detachable prefixes that come with verbs. And we were convinced that even in German, the word order has a somewhat freer nature. In conclusion, it should be noted that the word order and its role in German language are important for language learners and require great attention.

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