

LINGUISTIC INTERPRETATION OF THE DERIVATION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Aburakhmanov Sirojiddin Muminkulovich,
Ph D. Senior Teacher of the Second Department of Foreign Languages,
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract

The field of derivation has an independent status today as a separate branch of linguistics. Since it is specific to the study of derivation problems, it is inextricably linked with this concept from the etymological point of view. It is known that before using a term, it is necessary to explain its essence and meaning. Therefore, let's first pay attention to the lexical meaning of the word derivation. This word is actually derived from the Latin word, derivation-, which means that one thing is separated from another. In other words, derivation means that one element branches off from another element. It can be seen that among the above meanings of the word "derivation", only the concept of "word formation" is of grammatical importance. That is why the term "derivation" has been used only in the lexical plan, that is, in the context of word formation, until the current stage of linguistics. The concept of "lexical derivation" has just started to be used as a linguistic term, as mentioned above. The term "derivatology" was adopted in 1981 at the prestigious scientific conference held at Perm University on the topic "Theoretical problems of derivatology". It can be seen that among the above meanings of the word "derivation", only the concept of "word formation" is of grammatical importance. That is why the term "derivation" has been used only in the lexical plan, that is, in the context of word formation, until the current stage of linguistics. The concept of "lexical derivation" has just started to be used as a linguistic term, as mentioned above. The term "derivatology" was adopted in 1981 at the prestigious scientific conference held at Perm University on the topic "Theoretical problems of derivatology".

It should also be said that derivatology did not appear in a vacuum. Like other sciences, it has historical roots. Scientists discussed the derivation of lexical derivation. The issue of derivational structure from the lexical point of view was first put on the agenda by the Polish linguist Eji Kurilovich. The description of this issue is covered in his work known as "Lexical derivation and syntactic derivation" published in 1936 [1:79]. Mechanisms of lexical derivation are extremely diverse in the German language. This type of made-up words has been studied within the compositional method of traditional word formation. As one of the integrative properties that are the priority for the formation of a word, it has received the status of a synthetic word regardless of its formation. Relying on this status when distinguishing word formation as a separate field, A. Gulomov defines word formation as follows: "Word formation, in general, is the creation of a new word, no matter what method or means. Word formation is a separate branch of linguistics, an independent linguistic field, branch, which examines the formation of words, the rules, models, tools of new word formation, and in this connection, the structure of words" [3;7].

V. Fleischer notes that the interpretations of word formation in German linguistics are not the same. In particular, word formation is interpreted as an important phenomenon that increases the vocabulary of the language, according to the fact that it is a phenomenon of creating a new word on the basis of units existing in the language. When it is taken into account that the formation of words is based on a certain rule, method, pattern or model, the creation of new lexical units using one or another method in the language is defined as a set of rules and methods of word formation existing in

the language[4;27]. From these considerations, it is clear that the definitions of word formation are guided by the mechanisms that are considered important for the occurrence of such a phenomenon. But there is no unanimity among scientists even in defining such mechanisms. When word formation is approached from a paradigmatic point of view, formation appears as a phenomenon that creates lexical units that have the status of words. Similarly, word formation is generally defined as the possibility of forming a new word or forming a new word on the basis of lexical units existing in the language, regardless of any method or means.

When approaching the formation of words from the syntagmatic point of view, it is necessary to pay attention to the separate mechanisms that create the formation process and their internal relationship. That is why supporters of such a point of view attach special importance to the process manifested through the base + formant combination as the main mechanism leading to word formation. M.D. Stepanov admits the following: "Until now, artificial words have been studied as ready-made products recorded in dictionaries"[2;47]. E.Donalies in German linguistics in his research works, when word formation is analyzed in the syntagmatic plan, the structure of a separate word in speech, i.e., the morpheme structure, is realized, and on this basis, he explained well with arguments and proofs how the word is formed. For example: Höhe - height, Haustür - door, Künstler - artist.

In the first of our examples above, words that undergo morphological change are presented. For example, if we take the word "Höhe", which means "height", we see that these two morphemes "hoch" and "e" are added, but here the root "hoch" is considered as a unit of measurement, and with the addition of the suffix "e" "Höhe" becomes "height". "The noun phrase is being created. In German, a new word is formed by adding a suffix to the stem of the verb and adjective groups. In our second example, "Haus" - "house" and "Tür" - "door" are combined to form "Haustür" "house door", and in our third example, "Kunst" and "-ler" are combined to form artificial words. It follows that in our first example a simple word is formed, in our second example a compound word and in our third example artificial words are formed.

In the German language, derivation, that is, word formation, is a process that requires the relationship between the base and the derived structure. This property allows to determine which semantic component specific to the base acts as an internal form for the artificial word. If we divide the derivation of the German language into a morphological stage, we will first have to discuss the history of the German language. The morphological structure of the German language has developed and improved over the centuries. M.D.Stepanova, there are two types of compound words in the German language, one of which is lexical and the other is syntactic. - compound words formed as a result of joining in the object relationship are introduced [2:104]. The initial basis for the formation of compound words is related to the speech syntagms that are formed as a result of the syntactic derivational relationship. They enter the system of units with the status of artificial words through structural-semantic integration. It is clear from this that the derivational stage and structures are the basis for the formation of these stable forms in direct connection with the grammatical process as the initial phase that creates the types of word formation, while the typification and formation process through the consistent use of word formation structures in the formation lines is manifested as a phenomenon that occurs directly in the language system. will be In lexical derivatives, it is possible to see the realization of one of the meaning components specific to the base word as an internal form.

In the compositional method of word formation, a new compound word is formed by adding more than one word to the root: Hand (hand) + Uhr (clock) – Handuhr (watch), Wörter (words) + Buch (book) – Wörterbuch (dictionary). German compound words can be made up of two, three, four, even five or more words: Schreib + Tisch – Schreibtisch (writing desk), Unter+ Grund + Bahn – Untergrundbahn (subway), Strasse + Bahn + Halte + Stelle – Strassenbahnhaltestelle (tram stop), Unter + Grund + Bahn + Station + Leiter – Untergrundbahnstationsleiter (underground station manager).

In the German language, there are also words in which the first component of a compound word represents the plural, and the second component represents the singular. When translated into Uzbek, such words are expressed in the singular form.

Wörter (words) + Buch (book) – Wörterbuch (dictionary book).

Bären (bears) + Haut (skin) – Bärenhaut (bear skin).

Tage (days) + Buch (book) – Tagebuch (diary).

Kinder (children) + Garten (garden) – Kindergarten (kindergarten).

In the connection of the above compound words - er, -en, -e are connected using connecting elements. While these linking elements mean that the determiner of compound words is used in the plural, they agree with the plural form of those words. It is characteristic that the same operand, operator and derivative terms are used in the scientific study of each of the lexical, semantic and syntactic derivations. The operator is one of the main elements that creates syntactic derivation and the derivation process in general. No derivation is possible without an operator. The operator is introduced into any derivational process from the outside, and as a result, it becomes the governing element of syntactic derivation, its owner. For example: the words Tag (day) and Buch (book) are connected by suffix e. If we put them in the form of Tagebuch (daily notebook), a lexical-semantic derivation is formed. This lexical-syntactic derivation is formed by the suffix -e.

M.D. According to Stepanova, compound words differ in the way they appear in the German language according to their relationship to three bases. In particular, some of them come from the word combinations of this language, some of them are in the form of compound words that exist in this language, and some of them are adopted from other languages. Factors such as compactification, terminization, analytical method, special lexicalization, grammaticalization, and affixation are important in the composition of word combinations [2007;31].

The components of compound words can belong to different word classes in German:

- 1). noun + noun Wandzeitung (wall paper), Haustür (door).
- 2). Adjective + noun Jungarbeiter (young worker), Schwarzbrot (black bread).
- 3). Son + horse Zweikampf (two battles), Dreikopf (three-headed).
- 4). Verb + noun Schreibtisch (writing desk), Bindeelement (binding element).

The formation of compound words in the German language is related to speech syntagms, which are formed as a result of syntactic derivational relations. They enter the system of units with the status of artificial words through structural-semantic integration.

In conclusion, it is inevitable that the social speech activity is as important for the static stage of word formation as it is for its dynamic stage. The reason is that in the internal structure of the derivational stages and structures requiring operand-operator relations, as well as in acquiring typical features of these structures, social speech activity serves as a linguistic-cognitive basis.

References:

1. Kurilovich E. Lexical derivation and syntactic derivation // Essays on linguistics - M., 1962. 79.
2. Stepanova M.D. Word formation in modern German. Moscow: KomKniga, 2007, 347 p.
3. Gulomov A. Word formation || Grammar of the Uzbek language.-T., 1975. -S.7.
4. Fleisher,W. Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache.Berlin: 2012,484 S.
5. Donalies, E. Die Wortbildung des Deutschen. Tübingen, 2005. 192 S.
6. Erben, J. Einführung in die deutsche Wortbildungslehre.Berlin, 1975. -337 S.