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## THEORIES AND PROBLEMS OF DOUBLE WORD FORMATION IN GERMAN

**Bekmurotova Shaxnoza Azamatovna**

Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department  
in Tashkent State Technical University

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**Abstract:** The article declares the figurative meanings of double word formation in German and forms the lexical meanings of a whole system of phraseologies, such as the lexical meaning of a word.

**Key words:** phraseology, linguistics, pairs of words, , lexemes

### I. INTRODUCTION

The richness of any language is made up of words and phrases, because phraseologies express the same meaning of a word, even in the form of a phrase or a sentence. There are different analyses and understandings of scholars in this field on the main features of phraseology and the various combinations performed with them, and to date a number of issues of phraseology in the field of phraseology, lexicology and linguoculturology have been studied to varying degrees by different scholars. Views and relationships are reported. This shows that there are significant differences in the views of scholars on the scope and subject matter of phraseology, and that there is no common understanding of the main features and content of

phraseology. The main feature of phraseology is the idea that it is multi-elemental, portable, figurative and stable.

The main object of the phraseological layer of language is a set of phraseologies. In modern linguistics, the term "phraseology" is defined differently by many scholars and researchers. In particular, according to VN Telia, "for each of the many signs and all kinds of well-known compounds, grouped on the basis of the specific nature of the relationship between them." Therefore, the scientist divides phraseology into 6 parts with small details: 1) lexical idiomatics; 2) V.V. A phrase developed by Vinogradov as a phraseological compound; 3) a unit of speech or ready speech in a pattern; 4) Decembrist phraseology, romantic phraseology, journalistic phraseology, etc.; 5) proverbs and sayings; 6) Reminding "quotes" or "foreign speech". There are some controversial points in this classification. For example, consider paragraph 6 of this classification. Because reminder quotes or foreign speech are not studied in Uzbek linguistics as part of phraseology.

Although phraseology, which has become an integral part of linguistics in recent years, has been

extensively and comprehensively studied, there is considerable debate among phraseologists and linguists about the theoretical issues of phraseological units, their criteria and features, phraseographic issues, and a number of other practical problems. It is known that the main foundation of the science of phraseology was laid by the Swiss linguist Charles Balli. As its direct successors, linguists V.V. Vinogradov, B.A. Larin, N.N. Amosova, Yu.Yu. Avaliani, A.M. Babkin, V.P. Zhukov, A.V. Kunin, A.I. Also, a number of linguists, such as E.D. Polivanov, Ya. it should be noted that the phraseological units are theoretically devoted to problems.

## II. MAIN PART

Many theories about the formation of double words in German have been a hot topic in German linguistics since the late 80s. I. Chernesheva and M. Stepanova have said in relation to pairs of words: The structural sign of a pair of words consists of words that are semantically close to each other. It can be said here that in German, a pair of words is formed from two words belonging to the same word group, or in most cases from three, words of the same or opposite meaning, and in it mainly connecting them, helpers help. E. Agricola said, "A pair of words always consists of two similar words. They are words of a close relationship." he says. Linguist F. Seiler explained that a pair of words is usually connected by an und (and) connector and in some cases by an oder (or) connector.

Also, pairs of words perform the function of reinforcing meaning in German in different ways. In this regard, linguist A. Levkovskaya studies the methods of strengthening the meaning of pairs of words in four ways:

1. By repeating the same word (durch und durch, über und über, nach und nach, halb und halb).

2. By connecting synonymous words or words close to each other (auf Schritt und Tritt. Hof und Gut, Angst und Bange).

3. Words that have different meanings, but there is a very close relationship between them (Haus und Hof, Dreck und Speck).

4. By connecting words that are completely opposite in meaning (Himmel und Hölle, Himmel und Erde)

Clarity in pairs of words is expressed by words placed side by side (same or semantically equal) in general, in most cases with the same semantic series of the same. Examples include Lug und Trug, klipp und klar, or Schickimicki. Moreover, in German, it is seldom interchangeable or variable due to the typical feature of a pair of words called "consistency". The basic logic is selected independently of the existing grammatical rules, which are optimally classified. There are two different types of addition (multiplication, duplication), and the scientist divides them into the following classes, and then on these classes, American scientists also distinguish pairs of words in English. They are as follows:

- Simple pairing mode: Arm in Arm (hand-to-hand, hand-to-hand), nach und nach, von Fall zu Fall (from case to case).

- rhyming pairing (sometimes added) schicki micki (elevator-satang), Techtel mechtel and others.

- When separated by sound alternation. For example: Hickhack, Pingpong, Schnippschnapp.

- Alliteration pairing: Stock und Stein, Biegen und Brechen.

- assonances (similar sounds are emphasized): angst und bange, Hinz und Kunz, gehupft wie gesprungen.

Many pairs of words, including Feuer und Flamme (fire-fire), have the same meaning and differ from other given ones, while others, such as "alt und schwach", are clearly arranged. will not. The difference between pairs of words in linguistics is

that they use random words, which is known only when they are connected with many pairs of words, and in other cases they are not used much. In German, unlike other languages, lexemes, which are a unique unit of language, are also found in other phraseologies and form a concept like words. In this case, a word like "klipp", taken from the example of a pair of sentences klipp und klar, is a whole word and has lost its ancient (origin) meaning. Linguists claim that unique lexemes or pairs of words (sentences) in languages lose their structure and become stable compounds.

### CONCLUSION

In addition, many pairs of words in German are divided into prepositions and prepositions. They precede the concept as a rule: mit (with) is not like Mann und Maus and mit Mann und mit Maus, or durch dick und dunns do not come with prefixes. However, there are exceptions to this rule: weder (na... na) zu essen noch zu trinken. These exceptions are further proof that German belongs to a complex family of languages. In addition to conjunctions, conjunctions also play an important role in the formation of double word forms: auf und ab, mehr oder weniger, weder Fisch noch Fleisch, klein aber oho. It follows that in such a construction a pair of words can be made without a conjunction: tagaus tagein, rück zück, as well as with the conjugation of a suffix.

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