



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

Volume: 03 Issue: 05 May 2022

## The Derivational Structure of Lexical Units Characteristic of the German Literary Language and Colloquial Speech

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*Received 18<sup>th</sup> Mar 2022, Accepted 16<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022, Online 17<sup>th</sup> May 2022*

### Abstract:

It must be admitted that for a long time the German language in Uzbekistan has been taught as a foreign language. Only thanks to our independence have we been able to explore the internal possibilities of the German language, including linguistic units within the non-pagan layer. As a result of the establishment of good diplomatic relations with other foreign countries, mutual comparative study became possible not only of the German language used by the German people but also of other Germanic languages, as well as the German language used in Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein. The article will focus on the variety of derivative forms and variability of lexical units often used in the process of German colloquial speech. The work aims to study the influence of German language units in the speech process not only on lexical but also on phonetic, structural-semantic, and syntactic derivatives.

**Keywords:** German colloquial speech, oral and speech process, Linguistics, oral and written speech, etymology.

### Introduction

An in-depth study of the language is based on the internal and external capabilities of the language, ie the phenomena of word formation and word use in this language, its interaction with other languages, its internal capabilities and the constant enrichment of external resources also need to pay close attention [1-3]. Indeed, the study of the rational use of words, word formation and word usage is one of the most pressing problems in linguistics. Because any sentence that occurs in the process of oral or written speech, of course, consists of appropriate lexical units, that is, words and phrases. This means that parts of speech that have certain syntactic connections - possessive, participle, complement, and case - are represented first by words and then by phrases. The lexical units involved in the sentences give us information about who the idea is and how it is done. In this regard, the use of words in oral and written speech is inherently important in linguistics [4-7].

Typically, the phenomenon of the phonetic, lexical, and syntactic derivation of a word is more pronounced in everyday speech than in the oral and written form of literary language. Language levels are so interconnected that it is very complex for a language level to appear separately. In linguistics, for example, the objects of study of etymology, lexicology, morphology or syntax, and even spelling, orthoepy, and stylistics are directly related to the word.

That is, at any level of linguistics, the appearance of a word in one way or another is studied. If phonetics is the branch of linguistics that studies the sound and letter formation of a word, whether or not the vowel in a word is stressed, the division of a word into syllables. In lexicology, the types of words according to their semantic relations study the denotative and connotative meanings of words [8-11].

Etymology, on the other hand, is the study of the historical origin of a word, the relationship between morphemes and the morpheme form of a word, and the study of morphology in groups according to the individual characteristics of the word.

In syntax, in turn, we see the syntactic essence of a word, that is, the fact that one word interacts with other words to form phrases, and sentences, as well as to be interpreted as a separate part of speech will be displayed.

The subject of the work is to reveal the derivative and semantic aspects of non-literary layer words in German speech, ie dialectal words, slang words, barbarisms and vulgar words, as well as fixed expressions within the non-literary layer [12-16]. The practical significance of the work is directly related to strengthening the relevant skills and competencies in the German language by conveying the essence of the semantics within the lexical units of the language to students studying German as a foreign language.

### **Literature review**

The level of elaboration of the topic. We know that the German literary language has been studied in our country for a long time from a grammatical point of view. For this reason, the grammar of the German literary language has been included in the works of many Russian and Uzbek scholars, including V.G. Admoni, Y. Shendels, O. Moskalskaya, H. Quintin, T.Z. Mirsoatov, S. Saidov [17-21].

German scholars Jacob Grimm, Adelung, and Duden also provided readers with sufficient information on the grammatical structure of words. Of course, in several works, a grammatical approach to speech styles is also observed. For example, Russian scholars V.S. Grigorieva, L.N. Grigorieva, G.V. Snejenskaya, G.L. Denisova studied the use of one-syllable sentences in speech methods [21-27].

It should be noted that the role of one-syllable sentences in texts, especially in special texts (for example, in the field of technology), has attracted the attention of our scholars. Or, based on the representation of nouns in a literary text, a number of scholars, including E.V. Guliga, V.V. Gavrilova, R.P. Lisichenko, A.M. Lomov, B.T. Tursunov [25-31]. However, it should be noted that in linguistics there are not enough dissertations and textbooks on the phonetic, lexical and syntactic derivation of words in German, and the use of words in speech.

It should be noted that only representatives of the Samarkand School of Derivatology, headed by Professor N.K. Turniyazov, have done some research on the internal syntactic derivations of words in the Uzbek language.

The need for large-scale research on the lexical and semantic derivation of words in the German language is further enhanced by the fact that the independence of our republic opened the way for the Uzbek people to the world increases. As a result, some scientific research has begun to emerge in this regard as well. In particular, German scholars H. Margot, P. Slobinski, E. Neuland, T. Becker are interested in the derivation rules of lexical units of German youth speech in German [26-31].

## Materials and methods

Naturally, economic and cultural ties with neighbouring countries, wars of plunder, and the policies of hegemonic states also play an important role in the development of any language. It is because of such phenomena that words acquired within a particular language appear without changing their form or in accordance with the rules of the new language, the norms of literary language. It should be noted that such assimilated words are also common in modern German and everyday German speech.

It is known that the German language during its historical development was enriched mainly by words borrowed from Latin, Greek, and the languages of the neighbouring country, French and English. German is one of the languages that is distinguished by its various forms. In particular, the German literary language (die Nationalsprache) appears in the form of written German (die Schriftsprache) and oral German (Mundsprache), but German is also called by other terms. That is, Gesamtdeutsch is a general German language; Hochdeutsch, Hochsprache - southern German, now German literary language; Plattdeutsch - North German; Umgangssprache - German communication language in the non-literary layer; Jugendsprache - German youth language and others.

Russian scholars M. Stepanova and I. Chernischova, who have long been engaged in German lexicology, classified German into the following types: Schriftsprache = Einheitssprache = Gemeinsprache = Hochsprache = Kultursprache = Standardsprache; Umgangssprache / Halbmundart = Landschaftssprache = Stadtsprache = Verkehrssprache = Alltagssprache = Haussprache; Mundart = Ortsprache = Volkssprache [12-19].

It should be noted that the lexical richness of the German literary language in the course of long historical development was formed on the basis of various regional dialects, such as Bavarian, Schwab, Alleman, Frankish, Saxon, and Fritz dialects. For this reason, while almost every district of the German state retains its own local dialect, they have their own spoken dialect. One of the distinctive features of any spoken language is, of course, the importance of the role of orthographic assimilation in assimilated words relative to other types of assimilation. An example of such words is "Schofför, Schef, Vestibül, Frisör", which appeared in German instead of the words "Chauffeur, Chef, Vestibule, Friseur" which came from the French language. Or the verb "hantieren," which is widely used in modern German colloquial speech, is also derived from the orthographic assimilation of the English word "hunting" (hunting) and its transition to another word group.

Nowadays, the word is widely used in German colloquial speech to mean dealing with a weapon or bench. As in other languages, the use of a word or phrase in a figurative sense plays a leading role in German colloquial speech.

The following examples show that the semantic variation of figurative words and their function in speech consumption is one of the important features of spoken language. It is derived from the meaning of "das Goldene" (a currency made of metal with added gold), according to the origin of the "Gulden" (German currency), which is common in most social strata, especially in the vernacular [29-33]. Due to the expansion of the meaning of this word, it is now used in reference to currencies made of different metals or paper. For example Silbergulden (silver coin), Papiergulden = Geldbanknote (paper money) and others.

Scholars have different interpretations of the use of the word in figurative senses. In particular, A. Iskos and A. Lenkova divided the use of the word in a figurative sense into the following types:

- 1) the metaphorical, metonymic occurrence of nouns in a figurative sense;
- 2) expansion and contraction of the meaning of the word;

3) increase and decrease the meaning of the word;

4) hyperbel und Litotes (Hyperbel und Litotes);

5) Euphemismus [8] In addition to the above types of semantic changes, Uzbek scholars also play an important role in the transfer of meaning [16-21].

### Conclusion

Like spoken language in other languages, German spoken is very different from spoken language. That is, this speech is mainly used orally in social spheres, the principle of freedom of speech, the ability to replace parts of speech as desired, to quote forgotten words or phrases at the end of a sentence or to express them as a separate sentence was characterized by a focus on shortening words and expressing an idea using simple sentences.

An analysis of the words and phrases widely used in German spoken language shows that it is in the spoken word that it is the main task of the speaker and the listener to communicate quickly and easily. For this reason, we can cite the fact that lexical units are often used figuratively or consist of words within a non-literary layer as the main lexical richness of German colloquial speech.

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