



MODELS OF THE FORMATION OF COMPOUND TERMS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Khamidov Mirmukhsin Mirolimovich

Assisting Professor of the Department of Languages

Tashkent State Agrarian University

E-mail: mirmuhsinagrar@yahoo.de

Abstract

This article deals with the formation models of compound terms related to selection and seed production in German.

Keywords: Word formation, compound words, terms, compound nouns, models.

Introduction

Creating new words by combining words and word parts based on certain rules is called word formation. Word formation is a never-ending process that happens anew every minute. New words are always needed to name scientific advances, new technical experiences, tools, etc. In such new terms, usually existing words and phrases are taken and new words are formed based on certain patterns existing in the language. Therefore, a word that has not been encountered in this form before can be understood without any difficulty [1.79].

In language, it is not always possible to express objects, events, and their signs in one word. That is why there is a need to express a specific subject or concept through a new whole word formed from the combination of two or more words. Compound words are often formed by combining two base words. In the language, this method is used to create words typical of nouns and adjectives.

Compound words combine the meanings of the basic morphemes in their composition to name objects and events with great precision, and can express two different signs of them at the same time. Therefore, compound words are a purposeful combination of two independent words that serve to express two concepts in one word.

One of the most important features of compound words is that they have formal integrity. The formal integrity of a compound word is manifested in the absence of a grammatical relationship, or more precisely, a syntactic relationship between its components. Therefore, regardless of the number of components of a compound word, it is considered one word. In the linguistic literature, this method of word formation is called by various terms, such as "syntactic", "word addition" (slovoslozhenie), "base addition" (osnovoslozhenie), "composition method", "analytic method", "morphological method".

This idea is directly related to terms. The most effective way to form terms is through compound words. The task of this article is to reveal some general patterns of formation of the compound terms related to selection and seed-breeding in German.

Compound word formation is a very productive technique in German. A compound word is formed by combining two or more words with a lexical meaning and a base. Compound word components are mixed with each other in such a way that they are perceived as a whole independent unit. Since subject



names are not clearly differentiated by the need for compound words, they are motivated by the goal of giving them a more precise name. That's probably why the word that comes before the compound words acts as a determiner of the next word. Compound words develop on the basis of syntagms, syntactic connection of several words. Sometimes compound words are formed as a result of syntagma becoming meaningfully and grammatically integrated [2,21]. For example: der Boden (soil) + die Bakterie (bacterium) = die Bodenbakterie (soil bacteria), die Gemüse (vegetable) + der Samen (seed) = der Gemüsesamen (vegetable crop seed).

Nouns play an important role in the formation of compound words in German. It is also worth mentioning that compound nouns are not always bisyllabic, but studies have shown that they can be three, four, or even six. Such compound words are also called "Schlangenwörter" because they are very "chain-like" connected and extended. They can be translated into Uzbek language only with the help of word combinations. In the Uzbek language, "chain-like" complex compound words are very rare or almost non-existent [2,21-22]. For example:

der Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaftskapitänskajutenschlüssel (Key to the cabin of the captain of the Danube Cruises Association).

According to the results of the research conducted by professors Drozd and Zaibike, 56.5% of the 9,000 studied terms are two-part compound nouns [3,142].

As for the formation model of compound nouns, the authors led by Z.R. Novitskaya in their manuals focused more on the problems of their translation into Russian than on the formation of compound nouns in German [4,130]. V.V. Arordova, T.V. Borisova, N.M. Domrovskaya stated that although nouns, adjectives, verbs, numbers and prepositions are involved in the first (determining) part of compound nouns in the German language, the last (main) part, of course, the noun takes a fixed position. In their textbooks, they discussed five different ways of forming compound words [5,384]. In the textbook "Deutsche Grammatik", I.P. Tagil paid special attention to the laws of compound nouns with the connecting suffixes -e, -er, -(e)n, -(e)ns, -(e)s, -o, and explained them attempted a broader analysis using examples [6,249]. While Drozd and Zaibike showed five main types of compound nouns in German, in the works of A. Iskos and A. Lenkova [7,39] these models are seven. Let's consider the laws of formation of joint terms related to selection and seed production according to the seven models proposed by A. Iskos and A. Lenkova:

1. Horse + horse model. The defining word in this model is: a) does not change: die Hybrid (hybrid) + die Pflanze (plant) = die Hybridpflanze (hybrid plant), das Ei (egg) + die Zelle (cell) = die Eizelle (egg cell).

b) takes a genitive suffix at the end: das Geschlecht (sex) + die Zelle (cell) = die Geschlechtszelle (sex cell);

c) ending with suffixes such as -heit, -keit, -schaft, -ung, -ion, it is connected to the main word with the suffix -s: die Landwirtschaftsbank (agricultural bank), die Bewässerungsmethode (irrigation method), die Krankheitsbekämpfung (against diseases fight), die Infektionskrankheit (infectious disease), die Keimfähigkeitsuntersuchung (fertilization test of seeds);



d) genitive stem, ending in -e, takes -n: die Pflanze (plant) + die Zucht (cultivation) = die Pflanzenzucht (plant science), die Sorte (variety) + die Vielfalt (diversity) = die Sortenvielfalt (variety of varieties), die Blüte (blossom) + der Kelch (bowl) = der Blütenkelch (bowl, flower bowl);

e) in the middle stem, its plural form is used: das Rind (cattle) + die Zucht (breeding) = die Rinderzucht (breeding cattle).

2. Verb stem + noun model. This model is very effective and is widely used in specialist language: pikieren (plant) + die Maschine (machine) = die Pikiermaschine (planter), blühen (bloom) + die Dauer (duration) = die Blühdauer (duration of flowering).

3. Adjective + noun model: fremd (other) + die Zucht (cultivation) = die Fremdzucht (external breeding), schnell (fast) + die Wüchsigkeit (growth) = die Schnellwüchsigkeit (fast growth).

The uniqueness of this model is its unlimited efficiency. Compound nouns of this type have the ability to create their opposites through antonyms: die Frühreife (early) – die Spätreife (late), der Kleinbetrieb (small farm) – der Großbetrieb (large farm).

4. Number + compound noun model. Numbers can come either as words or as numbers: drei (three) + das Feld (field) + die Wirtschaft (farm) = die Dreifelderwirtschaft (three-field rotation), fünf (five) + das Jahr (year) + der Plan (plan) = der Fünfjahrplan (five-year plan), tausend (thousand) + das Korn (grain) + das Gewicht (weight) = das Tausendkorgewicht (1000 seed weight).

5. Preposition + noun model. In German, it is a rather productive way to form compound terms using prepositions: unter (under, under) + die Art (type) = die Unterart (subtype), aus (from) + das Blühen (blooming) = das Ausblühen (to bud), in (-in, -to, in, into) + die Zucht (breeding) = die Inzucht (inbreeding, interbreeding of blood-relative plants).

6. Pronoun + noun model. In this model, the pronoun *selbst* is more productive in forming a compound term for selection and seed production: *selbst* (self) + der Bestäuber (pollinator) = der Selbstbestäuber (self-pollinators), *selbst* (self) + die Fruchtbarkeit (fertility) = die Selbstfruchtbarkeit (self fertilization), *selbst* (self) + die Sterilität (infertility) = die Selbststerilität (infertility, infertility).

7. Verb + noun model: innen + die Sorte + die Kreuzung = die Innensortenkreuzung, mehr (more) + der Wert (value) + die Steuer = die Mehrwertsteuer (value-added tax), fort (forward) + die Pflanzung (planting) = die Fortpflanzung (multiplication, multiplication).

Above, we looked at seven patterns of compound noun formation in German, using the examples of compound terms related to breeding and breeding. From our research, it became clear that the first five models are considered active in the formation of field-related joint terms, while the productivity of the last two models is much lower. [8, 4644]

If one of the components of a compound term is Latin or Greek, and the other is made up of its own element of the German language, such terms are called hybrid terms. A hybrid word in a broad sense is a "hybrid" word made up of different linguistic elements" [9,98]. Examples of such terms are: die Erosionsgefahr (danger of erosion), der Heterosissamen (heterosis seed), die Hybridpflanze (hybrid plant), der Vegetationspunkt (growth point).

In conclusion, after studying the laws of formation of compound terms related to selection and seed production in the German, English, Russian and Uzbek languages, which are the object of our scientific



research, we were convinced that among the compared languages, only the German language is more productive in forming compound terms related to agriculture.

REFERENCES

1. Der kleide Duden. Deutsche Grammatik. – Mannheim: Dudenverlag, 1988.
2. Umarkhojaev M.E. Lexicology and phraseology of the German language. - Andijan, 2010. - 152 p.
3. Drozd L. Seibicke W. Deutsche Fach- und Wissenschaftssprache. – Wiesbaden: Oscar Brandstetter Verlag K.G., 1973.
4. Новицкая З.Р. и др. Грамматика в таблицах: Немецкий язык. – М.: Воениздат, 1985.
5. Ардова В.В., Борисова Т.В., Домровская Н.М. Учебник немецкого языка. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1965.
6. Тагиль И.П. Deutsche Grammatik. – Санкт-Петербург: КАРО, 2003.
7. Искос А., Ленкова А. Лексикология немецкого языка. – Ленинград: Просвещение, 1970.
8. Khamidov M.M. and others. Comparison of models of formation of compound terms related to selection and seed breeding in Uzbek and foreign languages. A Journal for New Zealand Herpetology 2023 (Web of science).
9. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1966.