



THE USE OF LEXICAL UNITS OF TURKIC LANGUAGES IN GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the importance of using lexical units of Turkic languages in German, the main linguistic research work, their differences and the ways of using them. It also gives some important examples.

Keywords: Turkic language, Linguistic approaches, German language, economic, political, cultural, sports and tourist fields, lexicological studies, semantic system, Scientific literature, international scientific work.

INTRODUCTION:

The word Turkism refers to the process of borrowing words from Turkic into German language. In German, so many loanwords are known, which are listed in new lexicons or come from Turkic, or at least come into German through the Turkic language. Linguistic approaches, language contacts as well as their mutual influence and, first and foremost, the phenomenon of the adoption of new words into vocabulary also occur as a result of diverse relations among language carriers, direct contacts and cultural connections, international cooperation in the economic, political, cultural, sports and tourist fields. In the course of its development, the German language has been enriched by other languages in many ways, just as German vocabulary has been absorbed by other languages (cf. e.g. in Turkic *beg armudy-Bergamot*, *kamchi - Kanchu*, *oghlan - Ulan*).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The borrowing of lexical units from one language into another is considered the consequence of the linguistic contacts among nations and cultures that exist in the history of the development of each language.

In the relevant literature, we can see that the term “borrowing” is understood to mean both the acquisition process of foreign language words and, the result of this process, borrowed word itself.

In lexicological studies, lexemes or lexical units are the objects of analysis. Of the many aspects that modern research requires, it was necessary to determine how significant the contribution of the borrowed words in the lexical-semantic system was.



Consideration of the vocabulary as a system. It was proved that a more accurate interpretation of the term "lexical-semantic system" is also extremely beneficial for the study of word formation. New aspects have now come to the fore in the analysis of borrowed words, primarily the interrelationships between root words and borrowings [Stepanova M. D., Cernyseva I. I. 1975: 47].

Causes of borrowings:

1. The main reason for the borrowing of lexical units is associated with different items, that is, their use in other states. For example, fruit species (Bergamotte), clothing (Fez Kalpak), woven fabrics (Kelim, Taft).
2. Cultural-ideological influences, and intercultural relations lead to the adoption of lexical units from one language to another.
3. This phenomenon occurs as a result of the development of technology, relations in science, trade and industry.
4. We can also see from the individual characteristics of the social classes in society, from relations in different spheres. For example, art, culinary.
5. Words used in international cooperation in various fields lead to the emergence of internationalisms. These words began to be used all over the globe, not borrowing from one language to another. It is worth mentioning the terms that are used internationally in the fields of Natural Science and technology.

MAIN PART

In linguistics, the research work, which gives a sufficient understanding of linguistic homonyms, is also of great importance. Furthermore, the semantic borrowing in German was identified as a two-way process:

- 1) the influence of the lexical-semantic system on the borrowed lexemes;
- 2) the influence of the borrowed lexical on the German word stock.

To consider different borrowing processes, some basic concepts need to be clarified. These are, first of all, types and forms of lexical borrowing.

According to their type, borrowings are divided into two groups:

- 1) borrowing of material and lexical unit;
- 2) borrowing of lexical units.

In the first case, i.e. in the case of material and lexical units, we can see the adoption of a word that is new and unfamiliar to another language, for example, let's draw our attention to the words that have entered the German language from the Turkic language: Döner (kabab), Janitscharen (jeni tscheri), etc. Lexical units are accepted from one language to another, but the facts of this word are already expressed by their native words.

The social and linguistic reasons of borrowing into German have been comprehensively examined in research. Here, first of all, F.Seiler's large-scale work is of great importance. We can see the result of the words borrowed into a small Encyclopedia of German, as well as several studies on the history of the language. [2]



The borrowing of lexical units from one language to another is associated with the comprehensive development of the state.

The socio-historical causes also provide information on types, methods and forms of borrowing in different periods of German history.

For the future of the adopted word, the interaction of historical circumstances is always of decisive importance. There is also a certain set of German words that formulate laws that can be based on their current composition. Initially, the process of borrowing is based on the German lexical system, which, as we have already mentioned above, is given in 2 different variations of borrowing. We can say that lexical units are at a higher level in the states that are in contact from the economic and cultural terms. Borrowings from Turkic languages are not numerous compared to from French and from Latin. They are also classified by category.

Linguistic causes of borrowing. The respective level of development of the semantic system that belongs to the borrowing language depends on the general linguistic reasons. The lexical units, which are borrowed into the German word stock, fill a number of “gaps” in the semantic system of the language. Through numerous Turkic borrowings, thematic groups, thematic series or lexical-semantic groups of the German language were replenished and perfected in this way.

The replenishment of thematic series and lexical-semantic groups by borrowing expressive synonyms from other languages is also one of the linguistic causes of borrowing processes.

Linguistic terminological causes of borrowed words from a foreign language consist mainly of terminological use. If we mention another linguistic basis of borrowing, loanwords like root words contribute to the neutralization of excessive polysemy or to the decrease of dispensable homonyms.

The ways of acquisition. Borrowings can enter the language in different ways. [Thea, Schippan. 1987: 275-283]. It was accepted that this is especially true for proper names. The main method of adoption in different Germanic periods was direct contact between language carriers. It arose through the invasion of border zones and the occupation of territories. However, later, borrowing of lexical units had a stronger effect. Today, this is one of the main ways of acquiring foreign lexical units. Scientific literature, international scientific work and fiction convey the words in other languages. Thus, they make it possible to encounter a lot of words that describe objects. It was also determined that the lexical units were borrowed through different methods. The difference between direct and auxiliary means of borrowing was also determined. Direct borrowing is spoken of when a word has been conveyed about another country.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, at different times similar factors cause the adoption of foreign language words: the adoption of the word with the cause of the cultural-ideological or political model of other states, the suitability of words to form terminology and international relations in the broad sense.



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