

Analysis of Semantic Aspects of Certain Word Combinations and Phraseological Units in Uzbeki, German and Russian Languages

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ABSTRACT

In this article, comparative typological aspects of Uzbek German and Russian languages, different aspects of verb category, grammatical structural similarities, semantic aspects of phraseological units are analyzed. Also, some problems in translating the above-mentioned aspects from one language to another will be discussed. The article is analyzed in a comparative method. The purpose of the article is the grammatical analysis of certain word combinations and phraseological units in the German, Russian and Uzbek languages. According to the conclusion of the article, the differences, similarities and linguistic results of the three languages are shown.

Keywords: Phraseological unit, comparative analysis, systematic, comparative, gender system, synonymous relationship, morphological signs, modal verbs.

INTRODUCTION

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev stated in his "Address" to the Oliy Majlis, "Innovation means the future." If we start building our great future today, we should start it on the basis of innovative ideas and innovative trends. These thoughts, of course, also apply to the science of linguistics. Today, Uzbek linguistics, including the science of comparative typology, is faced with the task of

creating new research based on modern development trends. In the last few decades, the interest of Russian and foreign linguists in typological, i.e. comparative, study of languages is increasing [1].

First of all, it should be said that the German and Uzbek languages are fundamentally different from each other: the German language belongs to the Germanic language group and belongs to the Indo-European language family (140 languages, 2.7 billion speakers), the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family (16 language, 180-185 million speakers). The number of German speakers is about 130 million, Uzbek is about 50 million. Compared to the Uzbek language, the Russian language is closer to the German language. We would also like to remind you that the Russian language belongs to the Indo-European family of languages, like the German language, but it belongs to the Slavic languages and not to the Germanic languages; 260 million people communicate in Russian. Taking these aspects into account, we will also refer to the Russian language in the analysis of examples.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Currently, there are 2 different views on translation among the world's linguists. Scientists of the 1st group put forward the idea that translation does not exist and try hard to prove it. In this regard, Wilhelm von Humboldt's famous phrase "Meine Sprache ist mein Welt" is useful to them. That is: My language is my world. According to them, language is my world, why should it be familiar to everyone. Does it belong to me, my people? What do others have in my world? Deya suggests that translation does not exist. Shakespeare cannot write Navoi's works. Shakespeare's and Goethe's. They say that if Pushkin tries to imitate Goethe's works, his work will still be different from Goethe's. Because each of the above creators has a personal opinion and worldview. One's worldview is different from another's [2].

They will never be exactly alike. Every time a work is translated, a new work appears. That is why they object that the work cannot be translated. The scientists of the 2nd group

categorically reject these ideas. And they follow the following thoughts of another great German philosopher. "Logishes Denken aller Volker sind gleich" ("Logishes Denken aller Volker sind gleich"). They put forward the idea that if they understand each other's personality and customs, then they can understand each other's language, and they have proved this in practice. The idea that there is a translation sounds more pleasant to many. A proper, error-free translation is understandable and valuable for both parties [3].

In order to create an elegant translation that is similar to the original, this creative collaboration is of great importance, both when translating directly and through tagging. Translation is a type of literary work that consists in re-creating a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. A type of literary work that consists in re-creating a text in one language in another language. Translation is the most important form of international communication. Depending on the nature of the original and restored text, it is divided into artistic translation, scientific translation and other types. Depending on the way the original is represented, it can have the form of tafsir, translation, and commentary. Translation It was created due to the need for interaction and communication between people belonging to different tribes. This type of spoken language, called Tilmokhlik, is still preserved today. Over time, the requirements for translation are updated. But its creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change [4].

Grammatical categories of German, Russian and Uzbek languages are one of the important issues of learning the German language and are of great importance in teaching a foreign language. Categories in German, Russian and Uzbek languages have their own characteristics. The study of these grammatical categories, their comparative analysis with German and Uzbek languages, the analysis of their similarities and differences, and their results are of great importance in teaching a foreign language. Also, the importance of grammatical categories in teaching a foreign language is important, especially in the

formation and improvement of oral and written speech skills, and their systematic and comparative study is one of the urgent issues.

We will focus on the issues of translation from German to Uzbek on the topic "Aspekte der phraseologischen Bedeutung", i.e. "Aspects (aspects) of phraseological meaning". Consider the following sentence:

"Die semantische Struktur des Phraseologismus ist die Gesamtheit der ihm innewohnenden Bedeutungselemente, die zueinander in verschiedenen Beziehungen stehen." - Russian. "Семантическая структура фразеологизма есть совокупность присущих ему элементов значения, которые состоят друг с другом в различных отношениях". - Uzb. "Frazelogizmning semantik strukturasi bu uning bir-biri bilan turlicha munosabatda bo'lgan ma'no elementlarining yig'indisi (jamlanmasi)dir".

In this sentence, the word "*die Gesamtheit*" was translated into Russian as "совокупность" and into Uzbek as "yig'indi". A part of the sentence, namely "... der ihm innewohnenden Bedeutungselemente", was translated into Russian as "присущих ему элементов значения", and into Uzbek it was translated as "uning ... ma'no elementlarining".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Now let's look at the next sentence:

"Vor allem sind das Beziehungen direkter Gegenüberstellung (semantischer Opposition), die zwischen bestimmten Bedeutungselementen eines Phraseologismus wirksam werden können, und zwar..." - Russian. "Это прежде всего отношения прямого противопоставления (семантической оппозиции), которые могут оказаться действенными между определенными элементами значения фразеологизма, а именно ..." - Uzb. "Bu avvalo frazeologizmning muayyan ma'n oelementlari orasida ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri (bevosita) qarama-qarshi (zid) qo'yish (semantikopozitsiya) munosabatlaridir, ya'ni ..." [5].

In this case, apart from the German sentence, namely "*Beziehungen direkter Gegenüberstellung (semantischer Opposition)*" is translated into Russian as "*отношения прямого противопоставления (семантической оппозиции)*" and into Uzbek it means "*to'g'ridan-to'g'ri (bevosita) qarama-qarshi, zidqo'yish (semantikopozitsiya) munosabatlaridir*".

Another part of the sentence "..., die zwischen bestimmten Bedeutungselementen eines Phraseologismus wirksam werden können" was translated into Russian as follows: "..., которые могут оказаться действенными между определенными элементами значения фразеологизма"; This part of the sentence was translated into Uzbek as follows: "*frazelogizmning muayyan ma'no elementlari orasida ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan munosabatlar*".

One more thing should be noted here: the relative pronoun "*die*" at the beginning of the determining clause in German is translated into Russian as "*которые*". When translated into Uzbek, the relative pronoun "*die*" can be translated with the conjunction "*qaysiki*" or (as in our example) omitted altogether. Now let's look at the next example. In German: "*[Beziehungen] - zwischen verschiedenen Einzelbedeutungen (Sememen, semantischen Varianten) eines vieldeutigen Phraseologismus*" - in Russian: «[отношения] - между различными отдельными значениями (семемами, семантическими вариантами) одного многозначного фразеологизма» - in Uzbek: «- ko'p ma'noli frazeologizmning turli ma'nolari (sememalari, semantik variantlari) orasidagi [munosabatlar] [6].

In this example, the word "*Beziehungen*" is translated into Russian as «*отношения*» and into Uzbek as "*relationships*". If the word "*Beziehungen*" is plural, it can also be translated into Russian as «*связи*», but in our opinion it is better to translate it as «*отношения*» / «*munosabatlar*».

Let's move on to the next example. In German, «[*Beziehungen*] - zwischen verschiedenen Aspekten (Schichten) jedes einzeln Semems, namely zwischen dem denotativ-significativen Aspekt, der die gegenständliche Gerichtetheit und den begrifflichen Gehalt des Phraseologismus festhält, und dem connotativen Aspekt, in dem additional, communicative

bedeutsame soziale und Individual characteristics are defined;" - in Russian «[отношения] – между различными аспектами (слоями) каждой отдельной семемы, а именно между денотативно- сигнификативным аспектом, который запечатлевает предметную направленность и предметное содержание фразеологизма, и коннотативным аспектом, в котором размещены дополнительные, коммуникативно значимые социальные и индивидуальные характеристики» - in Uzbek language «har bir sememaning turli aspektlari (tomonlari, qatlamlari) orasidagi [munosabatlar], ya'ni frazeologizmning predmetga yo'naltirilganligini (qaratilganligini) va tushunchaviy mazmunini saqlab qoladigan denotativ-signifikativ aspekti bilan qo'shimcha, kommunikativ jihatdan muhim bo'lgan ijtimoiy va individual ta'riflari joylashtirilgan konnotativ aspekti orasidagi munosabatlar»..

Another option of turning to Uzbek language can be offered: «har bir sememaning turli aspektlari (tomonlari) orasidagi munosabatlar, ya'ni predmetga qaratilganlikni va frazeologizmning tushunchaviy mazmunini saqlaydigan denotativ-signifikativ tomoni, hamda konnotativ aspekti, ya'ni qo'shimcha, kommunikatsiya uchun muhim sotsial va individual xarakteristikalarini o'zida mujassamlaydigan munosabatlar» [7].

Let's look at another example. In German, «[Beziehungen]– zwischen verschiedenen Inhaltsplänen, die in der Semantik der meisten Phraseologismen einander gegenüberstehen, d. h. between the current Gesamtbedeutung des Phraseologismus (eigentlicher phraseologischer Bedeutung) and the regular, direct Bedeutung des gesamten Wortkomplexes und seiner einzeln Komponenten. - translation into Russian: « [отношения] - между различными планами содержания, которые противопоставлены друг другу в семантике большинства фразеологизмов, то есть между актуальным совокупным значением фразеологизма (собственно фразеологическим значением) и регулярным, прямым значением всего словесного комплекса и его отдельных компонентов», - translation into Uzbek language: «- ko'pchilik frazeologizmlar semantikasida bir-biriga qarama-qarshi turadigan turli mazmun qatlamlari orasidagi munosabatlar, ya'ni frazeologizmning aktual

umumiy ma'nosi (aynan frazeologik ma'nosi), butun so'z kompleksining to'g'ri ma'nosi va uning (butun so'z kompleksining) alohida komponentlari orasidagi munosabatlar».

In this example, the words "[Beziehungen] zwischen verschiedenen Inhaltsplänen" were translated into Russian as «[отношения] между различными планами содержания», translated into Uzbek as «turli mazmun qatlamlari orasidagi [munosabatlar]». Here the word "Inhaltspläne" is translated into Russian as «планы содержания» and into Uzbek as «mazmunqatlamlari».

The biggest difficulty for Uzbeks in learning German is the German verb, which has many forms. Special attention is paid to prefixes and basic forms, which are completely foreign to the Uzbek language, as well as internal inflection (change).

Usually, the rules of verbs in the languages being compared do not match. Among these differences are the different aspects of the agreements required by verbs. For example:

- In German: sich interessieren für + Akkusativ
- In Uzbek: qiziqmoq +j.k..
- In German: sich treffen + Dativ
- In Uzbek: bilan shug'ullanmoq+b.k.

Complex forms of expression in the system of time, mood and gender create special difficulties. Before the sequence of tenses in prepositional and subordinate clauses (simultaneously, before and after). Both languages have typical forms. Subordinate forms and their possibilities of use are especially complicated for Uzbeks. Here, too, the systematic nature of the language should not be neglected. The six-part tense system of the German verb does not correspond to the fourteen-part tense system of the Uzbek verb.

1. In German, there is only one present tense to express the present tense - Präsens, which has multiple meanings, and in Uzbek there are four forms of the present tense.

Different variants of the meaning of the present tense are represented by seven verb forms in the Uzbek language.

2. There are three tenses for expressing the past tense in German, and eight tenses in Uzbek.

From the point of view of meaning and usage, the three past tenses are partly sharply different from each other, but despite the fact that there are partly synonymous relations between them, in the expression of the past tense in the German language, the foreign to the Uzbek language is there are specific differences.

3. There are two future tenses in German, and three future tenses in Uzbek. Therefore, it is impossible to establish a formal parallelism between the single events in the tense systems of the two languages.

According to their morphological features, German and Uzbek languages have very different infinitive verb forms:

1. German has two infinitives, but four infinitive forms corresponding to two categories. Various syntactic functions and combinations of these infinitives correspond to more than ten infinitive forms in the Uzbek language.

There are two forms of the participle in German: Partizip I and Partizip II.

The Uzbek language has eight participles and five compound adverbs, which, unlike the German participles, indicate the state, time, progress or end of an action (aspect), for example;

o'qiyotgan o'quvchi — der lesende Schüler
o'qilgan text — der gelesene Text
Text o'qilmoqda — der Text wird gelesen u.a.

In the Uzbek and German languages, the position of the verbs in the sentence does not correspond to each other, but in other parts of the sentence there is a partial agreement.

In the Uzbek language, the main verb is at the end of the sentence, and in the German language, it is characterized by the change of the verb position. In German, the position of the verb in the sentence can change.

In German, the copula is expressed differently as a nominal predicate:

Men o'qituvchiman — Ich bin Lehrer - Я учитель
Sen talabasan — Du bist Student - Вы студент
Biz talabamiz — Wir sind Studenten - Мы студенты

In the German language, various modal relationships are expressed with the modal auxiliary verbs – können, müssen, mögen, dürfen, wollen, sollen, which is given in different forms in the Uzbek language. There is no direct equivalence, the infinitive is never used in the Uzbek language in its pure state.

The use of a single verb in the Uzbek language instead of the compound verbs usually used in tenses in German creates big differences in the structure of sentences in both languages.

Often, a German compound sentence with two predicative units corresponds to a simple extended sentence with one predicative unit in Uzbek. Most of the adverbial clauses in the German language, which are introduced with a special conjunction or the pronoun *-man*, appear in Uzbek in the form of the partitive formative - *gan* (-*g'uncha*, -*sa*, -*ib*).

The scope and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation, and in turn, it effectively affects the social thinking of the nation. The term "translation" refers to the process of translation from one language to another, as well as the finished work of translation. The main feature of artistic translation comes from the artistic function of language. Language becomes an aesthetic phenomenon, a fact of art in a work of art. The language of a literary work is an element of "artistic reality". In translation, the process of transferring the artistic meaning of this figurative expressive language to the figurative expressive ground of another language, re-expressing the image with the image takes place. Therefore, the translator perceives the process of artistic thinking of the events in the work anew. According to the requirements of modern translation, the translator must recreate the unity of form and content of the original as a work of art, and preserve national and individual characteristics. The translator relies on the level of development

of the native language, translation traditions, experiences, and takes into account the existence of various differences. The creative ability and knowledge of the translator expands his possibilities. During the process of translation, the translator always thinks in his native language, the native language serves him as an analytical tool, a test criterion. The literary environment of a certain region in different periods, especially the emergence of special schools of translation, shows that it had its established principles and traditions. At present, every developed nation translates materials related to dozens of fields of science and culture (lyrical poems, messages, technology literature, etc.) from the language of hundreds of peoples of the world into their native language. Translation is not copying; the translator's aesthetic need leaves a mark on the Translation beyond his discretion. If the writer artistically expresses his observations from life events in the language, the translator re-embodies the original text in a new language.

CONCLUSION

It would not be wrong to say that all of us are witnesses of the need of the hour to master foreign languages perfectly. We all know that a modern specialist must have mastered several foreign languages. The level of perfect mastery of a foreign language, including German, first of all requires the ability to communicate in written and spoken language. The conclusion of this is that such a specialist should be able to correctly express his opinion and express his attitude.

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