

## Morpho-semantic Properties of Verbs of Destruction in German and Uzbek

ZAMIRA AMONOVA

*Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Uzbekistan*

### ABSTRACT

*This article explores the morpho-semantic features of verbs denoting destruction in German and Uzbek. The study analyzes the structural and semantic characteristics of this lexical group, conducting a comparative analysis to identify common and distinctive traits of these verbs in these genetically unrelated languages. The methodology is based on analyzing morphological features, semantic markers, and the semantic contribution of affixal components and complex verb constructions expressing destruction.*

**Keywords:** Semantic feature, segmental morpheme, prefix (separable and inseparable), auxiliary verb, complex verb construction (CVC)

### INTRODUCTION

The analysis of the morpho-semantic features of verbs denoting destruction (henceforth VDDs) in German and Uzbek is grounded in fundamental principles of verb semantics and morphology. The central concept of the study—"destruction"—is considered within a linguistic context as a process of ruining, annihilation, or damaging objects, states, relations, and processes. The semantics of VDDs, like other verbs, are examined through the lens of basic concepts such as semantic features, semantic roles, and semantic fields. Semantic features represent the minimal units of meaning composing a word's lexical meaning. Semantic roles reflect the participation of

actants in the situation described by the verb. Semantic fields group lexemes based on the commonality of their meanings. Shared semantic features of VDDs include the degree of destruction, the object of destruction, and the cause and manner (instrument) of the destructive action. Comparative analysis of the semantic features of VDDs reveals differences in the expression of intensity, object, and nature of the destructive action in both languages.

Furthermore, analysis of translational equivalents between VDDs in German and Uzbek demonstrates frequent lexical inequivalence, where a single verb in one language corresponds to multiple verbs in the other, reflecting different semantic nuances. Identifying lexical gaps (missing equivalents) in the lexical systems of VDDs in German and Uzbek is of considerable interest to comparative linguistics. Some culturally specific ways of expressing destruction present in one culture may be absent in another. For instance, the Uzbek verb *yemoq* (to eat), metaphorically, encompasses the semantics of “to destroy, damage, impair, distort; to kill, etc.” [1]. The expression *asabniyemoq* (literally “to eat one's nerves”) signifies intense psychological pressure leading to a nervous disorder. The German verb *essen* (to eat) lacks such meanings. Differences in the semantics of VDDs are also conditioned by the typological features of the languages. German is an analytic language, while Uzbek is agglutinative. In German, meaning is often expressed through prefixes and auxiliary verbs; in Uzbek, through suffixes and complex verb constructions. Consequently, various methods of VDD formation are investigated: conversion, composition, and other complex word-formation models.

#### METHODOLOGY

The research methodology employs structural, semantic, and comparative analysis. Structural analysis identifies the morphological and syntactic features of VDDs. Semantic analysis of morphemes aims to define semantic features and relationships between the root, affixes, and auxiliary elements of

VDDs. VDDs are defined as a lexical group denoting actions directed at the destruction, annihilation, or damage of an object.

Verbs denoting destruction are identified based on semantic (presence of lexical meaning of destruction, annihilation, or damage), syntactic (ability to combine with objects undergoing destruction), and morphological criteria (presence of affixes indicating destructive meaning). However, this study primarily focuses on the analysis of semantic and morphological criteria.

#### RESEARCH ANALYSIS

From a morphological perspective, German presents a system of lexical and grammatical morphemes in close interplay. The root morpheme and the derivational morpheme constitute the basis of the word. The root is the smallest semantically and morphologically indivisible part of a word, carrying the primary lexical meaning. The root can function as an independent word. [2]. Thus, in German, derived verbs are formed by adding affixes (prefixes, suffixes) or other meaningful components to the root morpheme. Some derived verbs are formed from adjectives or nouns; others are formed through prefixation (including the use of semi-prefixes). Semi-prefixes differ from prefixes in that they can be used in a sentence as independent semantic units, separated from the verb stem [3, 7]. Prefixes, when added to the verb stem, modify its morphological structure and, partially or significantly, its lexical meaning, and in some cases, its syntactic properties. In VDDs, prefixes play a crucial role in determining the verb's semantics: they introduce additional meaning, specifying the type and degree of destruction, its nature, direction, and instrument. Comparing verbs of destruction in German and Uzbek, belonging to different typological systems, reveals morphological differences between lexemes. In German, compound verbs often consist of two parts: a prepositive component and the main verb stem. The prepositive component, similar to (semi-)prefixes, contributes the meaning of destruction when added to the verb stem (*dahingehen*, *zergehen*, *umbringen*). Furthermore, full verbs like *werden*, adjectives with a meaning of destruction, the preposition *zu*, the full verb *werden* combined

with nouns denoting destruction are used to form constructions with the meaning of destruction. The following section presents an analysis of affixes and constructions significant for forming the meaning of destruction in German and Uzbek.

Examples of the prefix *ab-* in German:

1. Separation of a part from a whole (breaking off, biting off, tearing off, ripping, cutting, scraping, cutting off, removing, peeling, shaving, chopping, tearing off): *abbeißen, abbrechen, abfeilen, abhacken, abhäuten, abkauen, abreißen, abscheren, abschneiden, abnehmen, abpellen, abrasieren, absäbeln, abschälen, abschuppen, abschürfen, abstechen, abstreifen, abtragen*;
2. Reduction or complete destruction of a part or the whole: *abessen, abfressen, abgrasen, abholzen, ablecken, abnagen*;
3. Cessation of action, destructive outcome of a process: *abblühen, absterben, abtrocknen, abfallen*;
4. Change of state or result of an action under the influence of external or internal factors (temperature, force, pressure): *abbauen, abblättern, abfaulen, abfeuern, abknallen, abschießen, abhungern, ablaufen, abkochen, abkühlen, abmagern, abplatzen, absacken, abscheuern, abschlachten, abschmelzen, absprengen, abtreten, abschmelzen, abstürzen, abtauen, abtöten, abwetzen*.

*An-*: This prefix, besides indicating the starting point of an action (*anbeißen* – to bite into, *anbohren* – to drill into, *anschmelzen* – to melt onto, *anbraten* – to fry, *anbraunen* – to brown, *anbrennen* – to burn, *andicken* – to thicken, *anfaulen* – to rot, *anheizen* – to stoke, *anwärmen* – to warm up), also denotes a destructive effect on the surface of an object (*anfressen* – to corrode, *anfrieren* – to freeze to, *anagen* – to gnaw at, *anrosten* – to rust, *anschneiden* – to cut into, *ansengen* – to scorch, *anstechen* – to prick, *anspizen* – to sharpen).

*Auf-*: Primarily used with transitive verbs denoting actions performed by a person, “auf-” expresses complete consumption, use until exhaustion, destruction through splitting or abrasion (*aufbrennen* – to burn up, *aufessen* – to eat up, *auffressen* – to

devour, *aufhacken* – to chop up, *aufpicken* – to peck apart, *aufrauchen* – to smoke up, *aufreiben* – to rub off, *aufreißen* – to tear open). It also indicates the opening, splitting, or alteration of an object or part thereof under the influence of external factors (*aufbohren* – to drill open, *aufbrechen* – to break open, *aufgehen* – to blossom, *aufkratzen* – to scratch open, *aufplatzen* – to burst, *aufschlagen* – to open up, *aufschlitzen* – to slit open, *aufsprengen* – to blow up, *aufstechen* – to pierce).

*Aus-*: Depending on the lexical meaning of the verb stem, “aus-” indicates the completion of an action (*ausbeißen* – to gnaw out, *ausbrennen* – to burn out, *aussterben* – to die out). When combined with nouns or adjectives, the meaning is determined by the sense of the original word: (*das Grab*) *ausgraben* – to dig up a grave, (*die Feile*) *ausfeilen* – to file down, (*bleich*) *ausbleichen* – to bleach, (*kühl*) *auskühlen* – to cool down, (*trocken*) *austrocknen* – to dry out.

*Auseinander-*: This separable prefix, inherently adverbial, signifies “in different directions,” “to different directions,” or “in all directions.” Combined with verbs of mechanical destruction, it denotes disintegration into parts or crumbling (*auseinanderbrechen* – to break apart, *auseinanderbrockeln* – to crumble, *auseinanderfallen* – to fall apart).

*Durch-*: Can function as a preposition with meanings such as “through,” “across,” or “by means of.” Accordingly, verbs with *durch* - denote a destructive action passing through an object, overcoming an obstacle (*durchbohren* – to drill through, *durchfaulen* – to rot through, *durchbraten* – to roast thoroughly, *durchrosten* – to rust through). It can also denote the passage of one object through another, causing damage (*durchbeißen* – to bite through, *durchschießen* – to shoot through, *durchstechen* – to pierce through, *durchschlagen* – to break through). When combined with verbs of separation, it indicates division into parts (*durchschneiden* – to cut through, *durchreißen* – to tear through).

*Ein-*: Indicates direction inward. In verbs of destruction, it denotes destruction or damage from within (*einfallen* – to collapse, *einknicken* – to buckle, *einschießen* – to explode, *einfrieren* – to freeze solid).

*Ent-*: An inseparable prefix, in verbs derived from nouns or adjectives, it denotes the removal of something from a whole, destruction, or annihilation (*entarten* – to degenerate, *entgräten* – to debone, *enthaupten* – to behead, *enthauten* – to skin).

*Entzwei-*: This prefix introduces the meaning of splitting, destruction, or disintegration: *entzweibeissen* – to bite in two, *entzweifallen* – to fall apart, *entzweigehen* – to split.

*Er-*: An inseparable prefix attached to verb stems derived from adjectives, it indicates the completion of an action related to a change in a person's physical state: *erblinden* – to go blind, *ertauben* – to go deaf, *erbleichen* – to turn pale, *erhärten* – to harden.

*Los-*: Denotes the detachment or separation of something from something else (with the purpose of liberation): *losbrechen* – to break off, *losreißen* – to tear off. It can also indicate an attack or assault: *losschießen* – to shoot, *losschlagen* – to hit.

*Dahin, hin, tot-*: These components within compound verbs contain the semantics of death, destruction, or demise: *hinsiechen* – to waste away, *hinstrecken* – to stretch out (to die), *totmachen* – to kill, *totfahren* – to run over (fatally), *totschlagen* – to beat to death, *totstechen* – to stab to death.

*Um-*: Depending on the lexical meaning of the verb stem, the prefix *um-* denotes the infliction of minor or serious damage to an object, deprivation of life, murder, or damage under the influence of overhead pressure or a strong impact: *umbiegen* – to bend, *umbrechen* – to break, *umgraben* – to dig up.

*Ver-*: An inseparable prefix whose meaning depends on the verb stem. It can denote: 1) the gradual completion of a process: *blühen* – *verblühen* (to bloom – to wither), *bluten* – *verbluten* (to bleed – to bleed to death), *glühen* – *verglühen* (to glow – to burn out); 2) a change of state, transition to another state, or transformation into something: *verdorren* – to wither, *vergilben* – to turn yellow, *vergären* – to ferment, *vermodern* – to rot, *verrotten* – to decay; 3) a change in the composition of a substance due to being covered by another substance, leading to destruction: *verkalken* – to become encrusted with lime, *verkohlen* – to become charred, *verrosten* – to rust, *verschimmeln* – to become moldy; 4) in verbs derived from nouns, *ver-*

indicates the cause or means of destruction: *das Gas – vergasen* (gas – gas poisoning), *das Gift – vergiften* (poison – poisoning), *der Durst – verdursten* (thirst – to die of thirst), *der Hunger – verhungern* (hunger – to starve to death), *die Wunde – verwunden* (wound – wounding); 5) the death or destruction of a living being: *verenden* – to die, *verrecken* – to kick the bucket, *versterben* – to die, *vertilgen (vernichten)* – to destroy.

*Zer-*: This inseparable prefix, frequently occurring in verbs of destruction, denotes fragmentation, cracking, ruin, [3] or explosion: *zerbomben* – to bomb to pieces, *zerbrechen* – to break; destruction through wear, damage, or gnawing: *zerkratzen* – to scratch, *zerfahren* – to wear out; dispersion or atomization of gaseous, powdery, or liquid substances: *zerrinnen* – to melt away, *zerstäuben* – to atomize, *zerpulvern* – to pulverize, *zersprengen* – to shatter; reduction or disappearance of an object as a result of an effect: *zergehen* – to dissolve, *zernagen* – to gnaw away.

*Zusammen-*: While this prefix primarily signifies connection or unification, when combined with some verb stems expressing destruction, it can convey meanings of collapse, ruin, or disintegration: *zusammenbrechen* – to collapse, *zusammenfallen* – to cave in, *zusammenstürzen* – to crumble.

In Uzbek, verbs denoting destruction, like other lexico-semantic groups of verbs and other parts of speech, are divided into derived and non-derived verbs. The base of non-derived verbs is formed from roots (*arch, ayir, ayni, achi, bijg'i, bich, bos, buz, buk, bo'k, bo'g', eg, ez, eri, esh, g'aji, kavsha, kemir, kemti, kert, kes, kirtay, kuy, muta, nura, o'y, o'l, o'pir, o'rta, o'ta, o't, o'ch, pish, qada, qaz, qayir, qayna, qot, qula, sasi, sin, sit, sug'ur, suq, suz, so'y, shil, shish, tala, tep, tesh, tirna, tit, topta, tort, chaq, chop, uz, ur, ye, yor, yirt, yul*), which convey the basic meaning (in this case, destruction). The analysis of VDD formation uses two word-formation methods: 1) affixation, 2) composition [4].

There is the semantics of verbs formed through affixation. Among the affixes forming VDDs, the most common are *-la, -a(y), -a(r), -lan, -lash*.

The affix *-la* is one of the most productive. It is added to nouns denoting instruments and indicates an action performed using that instrument: *randa – randala* (grater – to grate), *arra – arrala* (saw – to saw), *egov – egovla* (chisel – to chisel), *qaychi – qaychila* (scissors – to cut), *pichoq – pichoqla* (knife – to cut). Furthermore, this affix can denote the causation of a state or action denoted by the stem: *burdala – to crumple*, *mog‘orla – to rot*, *parchala – to destroy*, *sho‘rala – to become salty*, *shikastla – to damage*, *zangla – to rust*, *yarala – to wound*, *bo‘kala – to deform*, *infektsiyala – to infect*, *falajla – to paralyze*. In this case, partial or complete damage to a living being or object is implied under the influence of another substance causing the state denoted by the noun within the verb.

Furthermore, the affix *-la* can denote the provision of something, the imparting of a property or state indicated by the stem. The linguistic significance of this type of word formation lies in the fact that it forms both verbs with positive meanings and verbs denoting destructive consequences, depending on the meaning of the change or coating of the object's composition. For example, the verb *legirlamoq* (to alloy) denotes the process of adding alloying elements (chromium, aluminum, nickel, titanium, etc.) to certain materials, metal alloys, to improve their properties (strength, flexibility, plasticity, heat resistance, etc.): to alloy steel, alloyed cast iron [1]; *ishqorlamog* (to alkalize) – to treat with alkali, to add alkali; to alkalize water; *bug‘lamog* (to steam) – 1) to treat with steam; to steam laundry; 2) to wrap up for sweating (for therapeutic purposes); *nikellamoq* (to nickel-plate) – to apply a nickel coating to metal products; to nickel-plate a bed. Conversely, the verbs *dimlamog* (to extinguish) and *dudlamog* (to smoke) denote the transition of food products from one state to another under the influence of temperature, leading to destruction. As the examples show, verbs with the affix *-la* in most cases denote biochemical, mechanical, and thermal destruction.

The affixes *-a(y)* and *-a(r)* form verbs of destruction from adjectives and adverbs. In this case, the verb expresses the acquisition of a feature, state, or degree denoted by the adjective

or adverb: *qoraymoq* (to blacken), *toraymoq* (to narrow), *ozaymoq* (to decrease), *sarg'aymoq* (to yellow), *bo'zarmoq* (to pale), *gezarmoq* (to rot), *oqarmoq* (to whiten), *puchaymoq* (to swell), *qizarmoq* (to redden), *ko'karmoq* (to turn blue), *eskirmoq* (to wear out).

In verbs of destruction formed using the affix *-lan* or *-lash* from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, the emergence of a feature or state, an influence, or a change in the aggregate state of a substance is denoted: *botqoqlan* (to become swampy), *zararlanmoq* (to be damaged), *zaxalanmoq* (to be poisoned), *so'xtalanmoq* (to become dilapidated), *uvadalanmoq* (to wither), *yallig'lanmoq* (to become inflamed), *dag'allashmoq* (to become rough), *kesaklashmoq* (to crack), *kichiklashmoq* (to decrease), *mayinlashmoq* (to soften), *muloyimlashmoq* (to soften), *mo'rtlashmoq* (to become brittle), *siyqalashmoq* (to polish).

Compound verbs with the structure Noun+Verb: In this case, a compound verb is formed by adding a specific word-formation component to a stem with the meaning of destruction. The stem, as a rule, consists of one or two nouns or adjectives: *betob* (sick), *nogiron* (disabled), *xazon* (fallen leaves), *bo'tqa* (porridge), *chil-chil* (crackling), *chok-chok* (crackling) *bo'lmoq* (to become); *futur* (crack), *darzketmoq* (a crack appears); *lat* (abrasion), *shikast* (damage), *sovuq* (cold), *kaltak* (blow), *zaxa* (wound), *dam yemoq* (to strike); *do'mbiraqilmoq* (to play the dutar), *gazakqilmoq* (to strike), *girraqilmoq* (to rumble), *jandaqilmoq* (to fight).

Complex verb constructions (CVCs) predominate in the formation of verbs of destruction in Uzbek. Only some of them (*tur, bor, bo'l, bit, chiq, o't, ol, qol, qo'y, ket, yubor, tashla, tush*) can be combined with the main verbs of destruction. In these constructions, auxiliary verbs are combined with participles of the main verb with the affixes *-(i)b, -(a)y, [5]* denoting various aspects of the action: direction, intensity, beginning, duration, completion. However, not all auxiliary verbs can be combined with the main verbs of destruction. For example, instead of *muzlabqolmoq* (to freeze), *muzlabtashlamoq* (to throw to freeze) is not used, or instead of *sindiribtashlamoq* (to break), *chopibyetmoq* (to reach, chopping) is not used. The possibility of

combining an auxiliary verb with a particular verb depends on the semantic features of the action denoted by the auxiliary verb. In the first example of the CVC *muzlabqolmoq* (to freeze), the auxiliary verb *qolmoq* (to remain) indicates the onset of the freezing state (of water or other liquid under the influence of cold). A similar example is observed in the CVC *eribqolmoq* (to melt). Conversely, in the combination *muzlabtashlamoq* (to throw to freeze), semantic incompatibility is observed.

The auxiliary verb *tashlamoq* (to throw) denotes a quick, abrupt action of the subject over the object. In the sentence *Akmaloynanisindiribtashladi* (Akmal broke the mirror), the auxiliary verb *tashladi* (threw) indicates that Akmal's action (subject) of breaking the mirror (object) was performed quickly and forcefully. Conversely, in the verbal constructions *muzlabqolish* (to freeze) and *eribqolish* (to melt), a slow change in the state of the substance is implied, which then “remains” in this state: *Suvmuzlabqoldi* (the water froze) – the water froze and remained frozen, *Muzeribqoldi* (the ice melted) – the ice melted and remained melted.

The auxiliary verbs *turmoq* (to stand) and *yotmoq* (to lie) indicate the subject's being in the state denoted by the main verb: *zanglabyotibdi* (is rusting), *qizaribturipti* (is reddening), *o'yilibyotipti* (is decaying).

In CVCs with the auxiliary verb *bormoq* (to go), the direction of the action from the initial to the final point, gradual development, intensification, and change of state (in some CVCs – in all directions) are implied: *sarg'ayib/eskirib/suyuqlashibqizarib/kengayib/torayibbormoq* (to yellow/age/liquefy/redden/expand/narrow).

The auxiliary verb *bo'lmoq* (to be) in CVCs indicates the completion of the action. This completion can refer to the object (*qoreribbo'ldi* – the snow melted – completion of the snow melting process) or to the action itself (*u olmaniyebbo'ldi* – he ate the apple – completion of the eating process). If in the last example the auxiliary verb *bo'ldi* (became) is replaced by *qo'yimoq* (to put), the meaning of the action will change. In the CVC *Olmaniyebqo'yimoq* (to eat an apple), it implies not so much the completion of the action as the disappearance of the object

(the apple). According to A. Xodjaev, if the action of the main verb is not directed at the object, then the completeness refers to the action itself (completion of the action). If, however, the auxiliary verb *boʻl* (to be) is combined with a verb denoting an action on an object, then the completeness refers to the object, that is, to the complete completion of the action on the object [6]. However, in our opinion, the complete completion of the destructive action, the absolute destruction of the object, is expressed by the auxiliary verb *bit* (to end). In the following CVCs with the auxiliary verb *boʻl*, the achievement of the final point of the action is implied, while with the auxiliary verb *bit*, the complete disappearance of the object: *Erib, qaynab, qaynab, soʻlib, chiribboʻlmoq* (to melt, to boil, to wither, to rot), *Chirib, yonib, bitmoq* (to rot, to burn) [7].

The auxiliary verb *ketmoq* (to go), when combined with the participle of the main verb, indicates a high speed of action, a sudden transition to another state: *qizarib/oqarib/isib/muzlab/zamburugʻlabketmoq* (to redden/whiten/heat up/freeze/become moldy).

The auxiliary verb *chiqmoq* (to come out) indicates the complete completion of an action occurring inside the object, and in combination with some main verbs (often over enumerable objects) – the sequential performance of the action: *sindiribchiqmoq* (to break), *arrollabchiqmoq* (to saw), *bukibchiqmoq* (to bend).

The auxiliary verb *olmoq* (to take) is used to express the quick, instantaneous, and one-time performance of a destructive action, and its result: *tirnaboldi* (scratched), *qiriboldi* (cut off), *suqiboldi* (pierced).

The auxiliary verb *qolmoq* (to remain) indicates an increase in the intensity of the destructive action, a transition to another state, and a stay in this state: *sargʻayib/qarib/oqarib/eskiribqolmoq* (to yellow/age/whiten/decay).

## DISCUSSION

A comparative analysis of the morpho-semantic properties of verbs denoting destruction in German and Uzbek reveals both

common tendencies and significant differences in the ways lexical meaning of destruction is expressed.

Both languages extensively utilize prefixes and suffixes to modify the semantics of the base verb. These morphemes carry semantic weight, specifying the nature, degree, instrument, or method of destruction. Both languages exhibit an interplay between morphological and semantic means of expressing destruction. The lexical meaning is often determined by the combination of a prefix (suffix) and the lexical base of the verb. Both languages employ both simple and complex verb constructions to express destruction, reflecting the richness and flexibility of the languages' expressive capabilities.

German exhibits a more developed and systematized system of prefixes expressing destruction (e.g., *zer-*, *ver-*, *ent-*, *an-* etc.), [8] each possessing a relatively stable meaning. In Uzbek, prefixation plays a less significant role in expressing destruction, often yielding to post-fixation and complex verb constructions.

Uzbek actively employs suffixes (e.g., *-la*, *-a(y)*, *-lan*) to form verbs of destruction, often combining them with various parts of speech (nouns, adjectives). German primarily utilizes prefixes; post-fixation is less prevalent in its verb system.

Uzbek frequently employs complex verb constructions with auxiliary verbs, conveying nuances of action (beginning, completion, intensity, manner of action). German also possesses compound verbs; however, auxiliary verbs play a less significant role in conveying the semantics of destruction compared to Uzbek.

In conclusion, despite shared principles in expressing destruction, German and Uzbek demonstrate differences in their preference for morphological means and methods of combining these means to achieve the desired lexical meaning. These differences are due to the typological features of the languages and reflect different paths of cognitive organization of the semantic field of "destruction" in the minds of native speakers.

## REFERENCES

1. O‘zbektiliningizohlilug‘ati. “O‘zbekistonmilliyensiklopediyasi” davlatilmiynashriyoti, Toshkent, 2007, “Ye”, -21 b.
2. М.Э.Умархўжаев Немис тили лексикология лексикография фразеология фразеография, “Жахон-интер-принт” нашриёти, Андижон, 2010, 102 б.
3. DUDEN: Deutsches Universalwörterbuch. Mannheim 2007. 6.Auflage, S.1970. -2128 S.
4. А.Ҳожиёв “Ўзбек тили сўз ясаши тизими “Ўқитувчи” нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, Тошкент 2007, 168 б.
5. Matkarimova D., Mamatqulova N., Mamatjonova N. “Ona tilini o‘rganamiz”, Alisher Navoiy nomidagi O‘zbekiston Milliy kutubxonasi nashriyoti, Toshkent 2013, 576 b.
6. А.Ҳожиёв “Феъл”, Ўзбекистан ССР “ФАН” нашриёти, Тошкент, 1973, 192 б.
7. Л. В. Шевелева Лексикология современного немецкого языка : Lexikologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache : курс лекций : учеб. пособие / Л. В. Шевелева. - Москва : Высш. шк., 2004 (ГУП Смол. обл. тип. им. В.И. Смирнова). 239 с.
8. Словарь словообразовательных элементов немецкого языка / А. Н. Зуев, И. Д. Молчанова, Р. З. Мурашов и др.; Под рук. М. Д. Степановой. - 2-е изд., стереотип. М.: Рус. яз., 2000. -536 с.
9. Fleischer Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache, 3. Überarbeitete Auflage, Leipzig 1974. -484 S.

**ZAMIRA AMONOVA**

INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER,  
UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD  
LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY,  
TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.

E-MAIL: <MIRA555.05.05@GMAIL.COM>