

Related to the Problem of Word Formation in German

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Abstract

The problem of word production, together with its many models, forms, and styles of expression. This article investigates the challenges surrounding the development of words in German, as well as the viewpoints of a number of scientists who have dealt with these topics. Concurrently, the categorization of these things in accordance with the semantic principle is being spoken about as well.

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Introduction

During the modern development of the language, the problem of word formation has risen to the level of a separate branch of linguistics. This, of course, is closely related to the activation of word-forming tools in our language, the expansion of the range of their functions, as well as the emergence of new word-forming elements. The vocabulary of any language is enriched by the formation of new words. Words that exist in a language, the formation of new words based on the models inherent in that language with the help of affixes is called Word formation.

Methods

It is known that in classical linguistics, types and styles of word formation, models are mainly the research object of morphology. According to H. Paul, a number of scientists have dealt with the issues of word formation in the German language [1,385]. In this regard, the ideas outlined in H. Paul's work "Principles of the history of language" in Chapter XIX entitled "The emergence of Word formation and transformation" served as the basis for textbooks and manuals on word formation. The issues of Word formation in German and various classifications of compound words, even models, have taken their place from the textbooks of lexicology, published and used in the last half century (Atkins & Rundell, 2008).

This issue as noted above a special chapter devoted to word formation in A. Iskos, A. Lenkova's textbook "Lexicology of the German language" on pages 32-87, a special chapter dedicated to the construction of words given in K. Levkovskaya's "lexicology of the German language of the present time" on pages 110-141 in the textbook, M. Stepanova, I. Chernyshova's "Lexicology of the German language of the present time" pp. 76 – 141, Significant chapters are devoted to the formation of words given in L. Shevelyova's textbook "Lexicology of the German language of the present time" on pages 51 – 97. In these works, the methods and means of forming words in German are fully analyzed.

In "Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache" [2,132] - "Dictionary for Learners of German as a Foreign Language" compiled by the famous German lexicographer Günter Kempke, the word is defined as follows: "Das Wort – mündlich oder schriftlich gebrauchte kleinste im Text isolierbare selbständige sprachliche Einheit, die beim Schreiben von anderen durch einen Zwischenraum getrennt wird eine bestimmte eigene Bedeutung oder Funktion hat".

Results and Discussion

This definition of the word shows in a simple and concise way how the word is used in oral and written speech, how it looks, is written, and has special meanings and functions.

So, a word is a concept of a linguistic unit intuitively given and readily used in everyday communication.

The definition of the word is carried out on the basis of three interrelated categories - thought, language and natural existence.

During the last century, the word has been given different definitions by different scientists. Summarizing all the definitions, it is shown that the word has acoustic and semantic proportionality, integrity (akustische und semantische Identität), morphological stability (morphologische Stabilität), and syntactic mobility (syntaktische Mobilität).

Language is a system of systems (F. de Saussure). The word is the smallest, at the same time, relatively independent unit of the language system (De Saussure, 1985).

The German language consists of a system of lexical and grammatical morphemes. They are related to each other. The root morpheme and word-forming morphemes (das Wurzelmorphem und das Derivationsmorphem) form the basis of a word. Ex.: Tisch – ler, freund – lich.

When several stems are added, compound words are formed. For example: Die Tischlampe, weltbekannt u.a.

In the process of speech, grammatical and lexical morphemes are combined. For example: mach – te, Student – en, studier – st.

In German, the term Wortbildung - word formation - has two meanings. In the first sense, it is exactly "word formation", and in the second sense, it is "doctrine of word formation", means of word formation, laws, methods and models, as well as analyzing meanings of newly formed words. In modern German, word formation is one of the most productive ways of creating new words.

As the main word-forming tool in the German language, it is necessary to consider the methods of the formation of compound words by adding the stems and roots of words, the affixation method, through the historical exchange of sounds (Lautwechsel), ablaut, umlaut, brechung (Ablaut, Umlaut, Brechung).

New words are formed based on the word stem and root (Wortwurzel und Wortstamm). The root is the smallest semantic and morphological indivisible part of the word with the main meaning. A root can also exist as a whole word with a full meaning. M: Haus, rot schnell. In the German language, there are many root words with a structure of three or four sounds, which make up 82 percent of all root structures in the German language. For example: Tier, gut, laut, Macht.[3, 287].

The root of the word is a unit with a whole meaning together with the root of the word and affixes (Goodwin et al., 2012). The root is used as a whole unit in the context in the speech process, like the core of the word (Raj et al., 2007). For example: Schuh/werke, Frei/heit. The suffix - (e)n in the infinitive form of the verb does not apply to the root of the word. The word-forming stem and root do not have an independent meaning, as opposed to each other, affixes acquire meaning only when they are added to a certain root or stem. word – forming by the method of affixing, which is characteristic of Indo-European languages is called Ableitung. By

adding affixes to stems and morphemes, new words are formed, and by adding affixes, motivation of the meaning of base morphemes occurs. For example: Studentenschaft, Bauerntum - these words have a generalizing meaning.

Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word, stem or morpheme. This method is common in Indo-European languages (Keshava & Pitler, 2006). For example: kennen – erkennen, Anerkennung. Suffixes are word-forming suffixes and are added to the end of a word, root, or stem. For example: Freund-freundlich, Freundlichkeit.

A. Iskos and A. Lenkova write “...Das Suffix – «schaft» hat neben der Hauptbedeutung (Zustand, Beschaffenheit – Mutterschaft) noch zwei andere: es ist imstande, kollektive Bedeutung auszudrücken – Mannschaft, Genossenschaft und kann auch Gegenstände bezeichnen – Briefschaft, Barschaft, Ortschaft. Das erschwert ihre Klassifikation nach dem semantischen Prinzip...”. [4, 61]

Based on the semantic principle, the German language is divided into the following groups:

Suffixes used to express a person's profession:

er – Leser

le – Sportler

ner – Schaffner

ling – Lehrling

in – Lehrerin

ent – Student

ant – Aspirant

or – Doktor

at – Kandidat

Suffixes representing the origin of a person:

ner – Amerikaner

aner – Hannoveraner

er – Italiener

e – Usbeke

in – Tschechin

Suffixes denoting status (Suffix mit der Bedeutung ”Zustandsbezeichnung”):

schaft – Vaterschaft

tum – Altertum

heit – Gesundheit

Suffixes expressing community and generality (Suffixe mit der Bedeutung ”kollektive Beziehungen”):

schaft – Studentenschaft

tum – Bauerntum

ei – Kaptei

Suffixes representing abstract concepts:

heit – Dunkelheit

keit – Emigkeit

nis – Erkenntnis

ung – Haftung

schaft – Leidenschaft

Suffixes that determine the type of professional activity of a person (Nomina actionis)

ei – Tischlerei

(er)ei – Dieberei

ung – Reinigung

Suffixes representing the place where the event is taking place:

ei – Gießerei

(er)ei – Molkerei

Suffixes naming the final result of the work (Nomina acti):

ung – Sammlung

nis – Erlaubnis

tion – Formation

Suffixes representing some subject names:

er – Wecker

ling – Fäustling

schaft – Barschaft

Diminutive suffixes:

chen – Häuschen

lein – Tischlein

L. Shevelyova says about full and half prefixes (Halbpräfixe) in German: : "Im Deutschen gibt es eine ganze Reihe von Präfixen und Halbpräfixen, die deutlich das esm <Verstärkung> + <Bewärtung> die synonymische Reihe erweitern: Präfixe un-, erz-, ur-: Halbpräfixe Haupt - . Grund- , Kern-, Spitzen-, Bomben-, Riesen-, Super-, Maxi-, Makro-; blitz-, blut-, mords- (Unmenge, Unsumme, Unzahl, Erzfeind, Erznarr, Erschurke – sie steigern die negative Eigenschaft, die in der Bedeutung des Wortes eingeschlossen ist): Unmensch, Unweib; Urgewalt (bekommt ein Sem mit positiver Bewertung); Hauptproblem – Person; Grundfrage, -widerspruch, -neigung, -wille, -eindruck; Hauptbahnhof, -Arzt; Kernfrage, Spitzenleistung, Temperatur, Geschwindigkeit, Riesenfreude, Mordshunger, -appetit, -kerl; blitzsauber, blutung, -arm; kreuzbar, -dumm, -fidel; Stockdumm, -taub, -blind".[5,72.]

Conversion means that a word from one word group passes into another word group and forms a word belonging to a new word group. In this case, the grammatical essence and partial

meaning of the newly formed word change. This ancient model of word formation is common to many languages. For example: Product- produce, government-govern, division- divide, description- describe and etc. We know that the structural units of language serve to form nominative and communicative units. Nominative units include morphemes and words. the sentence is understood as Communicative unity. The structural units of language belong to the phoneme. Indeed, from the morpheme in the language to the units of speech, it is evidenced by the horizontal linear relationship of phonemes. At this point, the question arises as to whether the horizontal linear relationship of phonemes can be called a syntagmatic relationship. In modern linguistics, a syntagmatic relationship is observed at all levels of language and speech, including the phonetic level [6, 447.].

In our view, the occurrence of a syntagmatic relationship is not observed at the phonemic level. This is because phonemes, when taken alone, have no meaning and are not broken down into meaningful parts. A syntagmatic relationship requires the combination of at least two morphemes (as we saw in the previous paragraph).

As a type of horizontal linear communication, an applicative relationship also prevails in language and speech. The applicative relation is a much broader concept than the syntagmatic relation. In other words, an applicative relation is a phenomenon that encompasses both a syntagmatic relation and a syntactic relation. Therefore, we believe that the combination of phonemes to form the original semantic unit of language is the product of an applicative relationship.

From the applicative relation of phonemes the morpheme arises: c-a-n – can, d-o-g – dog, b-o-x – box. Once phonemes begin to form a semantic unit of language, we can talk about a syntagmatic relationship. After all, now phonemes leave their level and begin to form morphemes: dis+agree, il +legal. Here we see the formation of a syntagm in the word model, which shows the attributive – attribute form from the applicative-syntagmatic relationship of morphemes occurring on the basis of structural units of language.

Conclusion

In modern German, conversion and creating words from other word groups is also a productive method. In his time, the great linguist Wilhelm von Humboldt noted that "how and to what extent the fusion of sounds and meanings in words is realized remains a mystery to us". Analyzing the syntagms in word and word combination models, we came to the conclusion that the syntax section of linguistics studies word combinations and sentences. But word syntax problems are still relevant today. So you have to start learning the syntax from the words.

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