

## **Structural-Semantical Features of Pair Words in Modern German and Uzbek Languages**

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### **ANNOTATION**

The usage tradition is very long and rich in the German-speaking area: "Since the early history of the German language, the twin formulas form a distinctive group of phraseologisms." However, we often encounter the word pairs in the current language, they are spoken and written and are in all. They are always a lively, invigorating, and in some cases graphic, ornamentation of human utterances. The present work provides a quick insight into the problem of phraseology in its theoretical part, briefly dealing with its definition, its main features and the classification of phraseologisms. I pay more attention to the characteristics of the considered word pairs, where I mainly follow the terminology, partial classification and the syntactic and semantic structure. The practical part includes the corpus of the German formulas and their Czech equivalents

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In German, double words are also considered phraseologies. Phraseologisms are stable word combinations (*feste Wortkomplexe*). We, on the other hand, consider phraseological units to be only the part of a pair of words that has only transitive meanings, and interpret the pair of words that do not have a transitive meaning, coming in their usual lexical meaning, as tautological combinations or repetitions.

In linguistics, some scholars include pairs of words in phraseological units (*phraseologische Einheiten*) and study them in the material of many languages, including: V.V. Vinogradov in Russian, I.I. Chernysheva, V. Flaysher, A. Lenkova and A. Iskos in German, studied in Uzbek by A. Khojiev.

In their theories, these scholars consider double words to be a phraseological unit. A characteristic feature and feature of the pair of words is the functional-stylistic coloring. The problem of double words in German and Uzbek, which are not related to each other, is one of the issues that has not been studied in depth yet.

Many phraseologists have used different terms in relation to pairs of words in their scientific work. That is why in German pairs of words are called by different names. In German, these are phraseological units. “*Zwillingsformeln*”, “*Wortpaare*”, “*sprichtwörtliche Formeln*”,

*Wortgeschwister*”,<sup>1</sup> “*Doppelungen*”,<sup>2</sup> “*formelhafte Wendungen*”, represented by names such as. For example, A. Iskos and A. Lenkova own.

In German, a pair of words is also a phraseology. In linguistics, some scholars have included a couple of words as phraseological units. He has been researched in many languages, including VV Vinogradov in Russian by I. Chernesheva, V. Flaysher, A. Lenkova and A. Iskos, and in Uzbek by Hodzhiev.

In their theories, these scholars regard the double word as a phraseological unit. The main feature and feature of the pair words is the functional stylistic color. The problem of double words in two German and Uzbek languages has not yet been studied.

Many phraseological scholars have used different terms in their scientific works in relation to double words. In German, these phraseological units are called Paarformel, Wortpaar, Binomiale, Zwillingsformeln, Sprichwörtliche Formeln, Wortgeschwister, Doppelungen, Formelhafte Wendungen.

A. Iskos and A. Lenkova use the terms "Zwillingsformeln", "sprichwörtliche Formeln" and "Wortpaare" in their book *Lesestoffe zur deutschen Lexicology*.

Wernfried Hofmeister used the term "Wortpaar" and "Binomiale" in the book *Sammlung der gebräuchlichen Zwillingsformeln in der deutschen Gegenwartssprache*.

E.H. Assenine, in his scientific paper, coined the term "Wortpaare," I. Brandsh, on the other hand, expressed the phraseological unity with the term Paarformeln. Today, however, there is no separate name in the term of a pair of words, which is basically called by several names in many languages and is taken into account exactly in German. Therefore, the terms *Wortpaare and Zwillingsformeln* are more commonly used in German. However, in Uzbek they are called double and repeated words. The closeness and similarity of the meaning of pairs and repetitions, both as semantics and terms, leads to the emergence of different district ideas about these two different word categories and their relationship to each other. Some researchers, including VV Reshetov, AN Kononov, do not distinguish repeated words at all, they study them in pairs. A. Kaydarov considers repetitive words as a kind of double words. He divides pairs of words into two groups, namely pure pairs of words and repetitive pairs of words.

Another group of researchers defines paired and repeated words as different word categories with common features and suggests examining them into separate groups. According to V. Reshetov and U. Tursunov, double words are a separate group, and repeated words are part of compound words. Academician A.Khojiev, who has conducted significant research in this area in the Uzbek language, argues that the term "compound word" can not be used in general for double and compound words. Other scholars find it necessary to study double and repeated (as well as compound words) by incorporating them into complex words.

Translating double and repeated words from one language to another is also a problematic issue. When translating such words from German into Uzbek, it is extremely important to study how the phonetic, morphological and semantic features of such words are expressed in the translation, first of all in order to accurately reflect them in the translation. Indeed, if these features are divided into comparable ones, their interlinguistic similarities, advantages and disadvantages will be known. Consequently, the expressive power and weaknesses of languages are evident.

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<sup>1</sup> Hähnel E., *Putzung : Zur Wörtlbildung und Wortbedeutung*. Leipzig, 1955, S. 89.

<sup>2</sup> Wilke E. *Schriftdeutsch und Volkssprache*. Leipzig ,1925, S.62.

We do not see the phenomenon of new word formation in double word formation in German. Nor can they be a phrase. At this point, it is natural that such a question arises. If a pair of words is not considered a phrase, and a new word is not formed from the connection of the two words in them, then what explains the existence of the pair of words in the language? To this question, linguists have different interpretations of the problem of making double words. For example, the linguist E. Agricola writes: "A pair of words always consists of two (and in some cases three) similar words. They are words of a close relationship."

Linguist F. Zeller explains that a pair of words is usually connected by an *und* (and) connector and in some cases by an *oder* (or) connector. For example: *Recht oder Unrecht, Sieg oder Tod, über kurz oder lang, eine oder mehrmals*.

I.Chernysheva and M.Stepanova give the following definition of a pair of words. "The structural feature of a pair of words is that they consist of words that are semantically close to each other, which means that the two words are a combination."

Thus, a pair of words in German is formed from two words belonging to the same word family, or in most cases three, words with the same meaning or opposite meanings. In paired words, double words and sometimes prepositions are an important element in connecting paired words, through which paired words do not lose their properties. It is also not possible to add an extra word to a pair of words, remove or remove any component, or replace components. When such cases occur, such compounds lose their essence.

In Uzbek, however, pairs of words are derived from units formed by the equal connection of two words in accordance with the rules of the language. As mentioned above, in German pairs of words are formed by the conjunctions *und*, *oder*, while in Uzbek a pair of words does not form their own pair by means of conjunctions. Conversely, the "чизикча" is represented by a (-) sign.

For example: *қовун-тарвуз, эсон-омон, яхши-ёмон, ота-она, ўғил-қиз*

The pair of words is very typical for German. They have the property of reinforcing the meaning by reflecting the richness of the content of the sentence. But they perform the function of reinforcing meaning in different ways. In this regard, the linguist K.A. Levkovskaya explores four ways to enhance the meaning of double words.

1. By repeating the same word (*durch und durch, über und über, nach und nach, halb und halb*).

2. By connecting synonymous words or words close to each other (*auf Schritt und Tritt, Hof und Gut, Angst und Bange*).

3. Words that have different meanings, but there is a very close connection between them (*Haus und Hof, Dreck und Speck, bei Frost und Schnee*).

4. By connecting words that are completely opposite in meaning (*Himmel und Hölle, Himmel und Erde, Glück und Unglück, Hund und Katze*).

Although pairs of words in German are in direct use, they can make up about a third of the vocabulary used daily. But their resonance in language is different from other language units. Nevertheless, the language does its job and ensures that the content of the dictionary is further enriched. But the above ideas are not the same in all languages, they can happen differently in different languages. The richness of the vocabulary of words in the Uzbek language is determined not only by the abundance of word-forming means, but also by the presence of means of full and clear expression of different meanings and nuances in the exchange of ideas. Not only in German,

but also in Uzbek, double words are one of the phenomena that indicate the level of such development of the language.

Many linguists, including F. Zeller, V. Fleischer, I. Chernysheva, E. V. Rozen, K.A. Levkovskaya considers the semantic integrity of double words to be the main feature of phraseology.

As a result of the sequential use of such holistic meanings of pairs of words, synonymous, i.e., semantically closely related pairs of words are paired and semantically harmonized.

In German and Uzbek, pairs of two synonymous words are common. For example: *mit Ach und Krach* - *zo'r-bazo'r*. The word "Das Ach" in Uzbek: 1. қувончли нидо, хурсандчилик нидоси. 2) норозилик, шикоят каби икки маънони беради. The word "der Krach" has four meanings in the dictionary. 1) шовқин, гулдираш. 2) можаро, жанжал, баҳс. 3) қичқирқ. 4) емирилиш, кўчки.<sup>3</sup>

Because the words "Ach" and "Krach" are rhyming and synonymous with each other, the preposition "mit" forms a pair of words "mit Ach und Krach".

However, it should be noted that not every synonym can form a pair of words. In German, a pair of words can only be formed from synonyms that can be used in conjunction. For example, the word *mit Kind und Kegel* in Uzbek is simply translated as "child" in pairs. However, "child" refers to the whole family, from parents to the youngest child.

Similarly: The word *Sack und Pack* is also expressed in a cohesive way and is translated into Uzbek „*бутун кўч-кўрони билан*”, „*дови-дастаси билан*”, „*лаш-луши билан*”. By "Sack und Pack" we mean not only items made of things, but also goods, children, all necessary utensils, and so on. So, this pair of words represents a comprehensive concept.

The second component of some pairs of words exaggerates and reinforces the meaning expressed by the first component. The two components of such a pair of words are synonymous with each other, or consist of words that are semantically close to each other.

For example, in German: 1) *kurz und knapp* The first component of the pair “short and concise” is the word “kurz” meaning “short”, and we meet and use this word many times in our everyday language. However, the addition of the second component, the word "knapp", resulted in a pair of words with a uniquely resonant meaning. For example: *ein Herz und eine Seele* A pair of words such as “бир тану бир жон” are also often used. *Die Geschwister streiten sich nie, sie sind ein Herz und eine Seele*. In Uzbek: *Она-сингиллар ҳеч қачон уришишмайди, чунки улар бир тану бир жонлар*.

If words belonging to a synonymous series are not used in conjunction, a pair of words can never be formed from them. For example, we cannot make synonymous words with "hübsch" (beautiful) and "schön" (beautiful) as "hübsch und schön". Similarly, the words "gleich" (now), "jetzt" (now), "eben" (now) are synonymous with each other. Or simply, although the words "Waterland" (motherland), "Land" (state) and "Boden" (land) are synonymous, they cannot form a pair of words.

Above we have analyzed the synonymous pairing of words that are unique to the noun and adjective word group. But pairs of words consisting of verbs also enter into a synonymous relationship. For example: *hegen und pflegen* in the double word “*пах-пахламоқ*”. The word "hegen" in the couplet means „сақламоқ”, „қарамоқ”, „боқмоқ”, „парвариш қилмоқ” in Uzbek.

<sup>3</sup> Das Grosse Deutsch – Russisches Wörterbuch. In zwei Bänden. Moskau. Sowjetskaja Enziklopedija, 1969.

The word "pflegen" refers to similar concepts. entwickeln und stärken to develop, to thrive The word "entwickeln" in the Uzbek language means „ўсмок”, „ривожланмок”, and the word „кучаймок”, „мустваккамламок”. So the words are just synonyms.

In addition, two pairs of words become synonymous with each other. For example: Denken und Trachten - ҳаёл ва истак, Arm in Arm - елкама-елка, қўлма-қўл. Hand in Hand - елкама-елка, қўлма-қўл. Heim und Herd - уй-жой, ҳовли-жой, бошпана. Haus und Herd - уй-жой, ҳовли-жой, бошпана. Herd und Hof - уй-жой, ҳовли-жой, бошпана.

The Uzbek language also has a pair of words consisting of two synonymous words, which are synonymous pairs of words in the same word group. For example: gradually the word pair belongs to the adjective category.

the easy-going pair of words belongs to the word family.

the weeping double word belongs to the verb category.

the pair-word belongs to the rhyme category.

Although some words in the Uzbek language are not fully synonymous, but they have a common meaning. For example: *соя-салқин, хат-хужжат, от-улов*. There is a commonality in the meaning of these words.

A single word formed as a result of the semantic convergence of the components of a pair of words represents any concept or object. This concept has similarities, commonalities, and contradictions. That is, pairs of words also appear in antonymous relationships. For example, in the word Freund und Feind, the word "der Freund" is translated as "friend" and the word "der Feind" is translated as "enemy". Apparently, both pairs of words are completely opposite, antonymous words. In a plus and minus addition-subtraction pair, both components are mathematical terms, while at the same time representing opposite concepts. arm und reich “rich-poor” double word also consists of antonyms.

The pair of words has a semantic-expressive possibility, through which the pair of words belongs to the leaping part of the phraseology. For example: das Alte und das Neue In the old and new pairs of words, the words “alt” and “neue” belong to the category of adjectives, and the presence of an article before them leads to the leap of adjectives. The adjectives that are fired form a pair of words.

In German, any antonym, that is, a word with an opposite meaning, does not form a pair of words. For example, the words "lachen" and "weinen" are antonyms. Or the words "langsam" and "schnell" are also opposite words. But they do not form a pair of words. In German, pairs of words have unique properties and are distinguished from pairs of words in other languages by the sequence of similar capital letters in their formation. The sequence of similar capital letters in components is called **Stabreim**. For example, in the double word *Schimpf und Schande*, both component capital letters combine words beginning with the “Sch” sound. *Land und Leute el-ulus, Glück und Glas baxt va shisha, mit Haut und Haar bashdan-oyoq, bus-butun, Nacht und Nebel zim-ziyo, mit Stumpf und Stiel tag-tomiri bilan, vor Tau und Tag sahar-mardon*.

In German, such pairs of words are very common. The pair of words is also expressed in the form of a completed rhyme. In this case, the final sounds of the word, sometimes up to five similar sounds, are used in both components. In German it is called Endreim.

Many linguists (I. I Chernysheva, H. Burger, L.I. Roizenzon, F. Zeller, A.M. Bushuy) believe that the tautological pair of words complements the phraseological unit and the phraseological fund

of the language. If a pair of words is formed from the repetition of exactly two identical words, it is called a tautological pair of words. In German, tautological pairs of words are common. Schritt für Schritt, step by step, step by step, Stunde für Stunde hour by hour.

We find tautological pairs of words more often in the noun phrase. Pairs of words in the same noun phrase are distinguished by different features.

Tautological pairs are distinguished by the fact that they give a more reinforcing meaning than other pairs of words. For example: Schlag auf Schlag, Stunde für Stunde. But the usual pair of words is structurally the same in many languages. As an example, we cite a couple of words in different languages. Tag und Nacht (German), day and night (English), den'i niz (Ukrainian), den u noshch (Bulgarian). In German, the usual pair of words appear in all word categories, but the tautological pair of words in the form of tautological pairs of words at + at, ravish + ravish can be opposite, subordinate, or free. At components are often in the form of units and are represented without articles. To classify a pair of words, we denote the noun component as S and the noun component as Adv.

S + für + S, S + um + S. These two models are more synonymous. Because the structure of some components is used with the preposition um, für.

Tag für Tag = Tag um Tag.

Schritt für Schritt = Schritt um Schritt.

S + in + S, S + auf + S. It has a direct close meaning and is mainly used to denote inanimate objects. Ellbogen an Ellbogen, Wand an Wand. S + auf + S. Represents the performance of the same action by an object or person of the same type. Redner auf Redner, Schlag auf Schlag.

S + gegen + S. Indicates that one object is opposite to another object. Mann gegen Mann.

S + über + S. This design ensures consistency of action. Horses are used in unity. Verdacht über Verdacht.

The prepositional component of tautological pairs of words reinforces the meaning relative to the primitive form. This process allows them to be used in pairs. The tautological pair of words differs from the simple pair of words in that they are represented by a preposition. These prepositions come between two words, not before the first component. Jahr um Jahr, Zug um Zug.

Forms also form tautological pairs of words. Adv und Adv.

Alles in allem, wieder und wieder.

Usually in texts we find pairs of words with two components, such as durch und durch, über und über, nach und nach, but they cannot be related in the formation of tautological pairs of words such as auf und auf, wider und wider, gegen und gegen.

When tautological pairs of words are translated into Uzbek, the affix -ma is added after the noun. For example: Wort für Wort is given in Uzbek literally, Seite an Seite face-to-face, Hand in Hand. But at first glance, these words sound like repetitive words. Duplicate words, like double words, consist of two components. But repetitive words differ from paired words in their peculiarities. Repeated words basically mean the plural. Although they give a plural meaning when translated into Uzbek, in German they are formed from the pairing of two identical words or words with similar meanings according to the rules of pair formation. In translation, the closest alternative is selected. For example, it would be expedient if the word Schlag auf Schlag is expressed by an alternative equivalent in determining the meaning according to its use in the sentence. For example: "this was the first Unglück, this mitch traffic. Won jetzt an den kam es Schlag auf Schlag." Hence

the heavy, consecutive coming of unhappiness. This displeasure could have been narrated one by one. However, the double meaning of "blow-blow", "series", ie Schlag auf Schlag, increases the effectiveness of the meaning of the sentence. Or in the second example: „ Sie überlegte eifrig seine Worte, verarbeitete sie Punkt für Punkt “. "He spoke thoughtfully and thoughtfully, point by point." Here, too, the phenomenon of exaggeration of meaning is observed.

In addition, the meaning of some pairs of words in German is also revealed by a single corresponding verb. auf Herz und Nieren The pair of words is translated into Uzbek as "thorough examination", "from thread to needle". This pair of words can also replace the verb "prüfen".

The word Kopf und Kragen is translated into Uzbek as "without thinking", "taking a risk". The verb "riskieren" corresponds to this pair of words.

Schulter an Schulter, Kopf an Kopf The verb "stehen" corresponds to a pair of words. Both complement each other. Thus, it can be concluded that the formation and development of pairs of words in German and Uzbek languages in linguistics.

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