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**DESCRIPTION OF GERMAN LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES*****Rahimova Shaxlo Sadivakasovna****Lecturer, Termez state university, Uzbekistan*

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Word Formation, Suffix, Affix, Vocabulary of the Language, Peculiarity, Characteristics, German, Model, Verb.

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**Abstract:** The paper defines the ways and peculiarities of word formation in modern German language. The paper deals with one of the ways of enriching the verb vocabulary in the modern German language, in particular wordbuilding. In the result of the analysis of the language material, the most productive models and means of the word-building of the verbs are emphasized including word-building models borrowed from other languages. The vocabulary of the language, being a system, is in constant motion. The functioning of language is associated with the disappearance of certain words, with the emergence of new ones, with the change in the meaning or stylistic status of words. Each of the ways of developing the vocabulary of the German language has its own characteristics. The paper draws attention to these features. The paper describes verbal neoplasms not registered in dictionaries until the middle of the 20th century, selected from the texts of the German newspapers "Süddeutsche Zeitung", "Frankfurter Allgemeine", "Der Spiegel", "Joe", "Alles für die Frau", "GEO" and others. The study considers the linguistic material of some dictionaries published in the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries, including dictionaries of colloquial youth vocabulary. So, the main idea of this article is to highlight the peculiarities of word formation in German linguistics through the history.

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**INTRODUCTION**

The vocabulary of the language and the word formation mechanism that serves it, provide a variety of materials for observations, reflections and generalizations. The functioning of the language is associated with the disappearance of certain words, with the appearance of others, with shifts in the meaning of the third, with a change in the stylistic status of the fourth. Historical lexicology convinces us that words are created from the real material in the language and by its models, produced in modern language. The main ways of developing the vocabulary of the German language are word formation, changing the meaning of the word, leading to the appearance of homonyms and borrowings. Each of these paths has its own characteristics. With the help of word formation and change of meaning, the language was enriched with new words based on words already existed in it. With the help of borrowing, the vocabulary of one language is enriched by the vocabulary of another language. Word formation in German was practiced by many foreign and domestic linguists. A major contribution to its study was made by E. S. Kubryakova, K. A. Levkovskaya, R. Z. Muriassov, M. D. Stepanova, V. Fleischer, V. Hentzen, T. Shippan, G. Schmidt (Schmidt, 2005). Word formation, along with borrowing, is the most important way of enriching the vocabulary of the language. By analogy (models and patterns) with already existing lexemes with the help of morphemic and lexical material, word-building constructions are created. There are various models of word-building structures, which often differ in various ways in different researchers, since linguistics does not have a single interpretation and definition of the word-formation model as a unit of word-formation (Stepanova, 2007). The division is based on the types of word-building elements, their combination and hence the resulting word-formative meaning. Development in word formation does not consist in the emergence of new ways of word formation, but in the use of predominantly one or other model (Степанова, 2007).

On the basis of the whole system of word formation, it should be noted that in the German language a major role in the derivation performs compounding, which is a leading way of word formation in German language at the present moment. Being a multifaceted, multidimensional and highly complex phenomenon, word, on the one hand, is often intertwined with the affixation and other means of word formation, on the other hand, is on the border with the syntax. Especially productive is compositing as a way of forming German nouns, which are distinguished by a great variety of their morphological composition. Prefixation is the same as compositing, a very ancient but productive way of word formation. It should be noted that almost all available prefixes are produced in modern German. Suffixation can also be classified as productive ways of word formation in modern German. However, in spite of a number of features that combine the suffix and half-suffix, one can speak about the apparent advantages in word-formation of semisuffles before suffixes. Firstly, many variants of the extended suffixes are unproductive, for example—aner, -aster, -iener, -eiser, -ianer, -iter, -ner, -ser etc. Foreign-

language affixes practically do not participate in the word-production with German bases. Secondly, semi-suffixes that retain a part of the deep semantic structure (biological genus, etc.) are more informative, and the main goal of communication is the transfer of information. Unlike suffixation, word formation by changing the root as an independent way is unproductive in modern language, although words formed in this way are very numerous.

The interpenetration of systems of exogenous and common German word formation is manifested in the functioning of such a unit as a confix. The term “confix” was proposed by G. Schmidt in 1987 examining related morphemes based on the work of E. Fischer and the French linguists A. Martine. G. Schmidt distinguishes confixes as a kind of combination-frequency elements that are not used as a separate lexeme. However, in studies of the last decade, conducted by both foreign and Russian scientists, confix is recognized as a separate word-forming unit within the framework of exogenous word-formation. Most confixes are of Greek-Latin origin (aero-, biblio-, diskut-, fanat-, neo-, polit-, -drom, -graph, -krat, -naut, -phil, -phob, etc.). However, Eins V. suggest that the original German confixes (for example, schwieger-, stief-, -wart) be singled out (Eins, 2009) .

If we start from the whole system of word formation, it should be noted that in German the main role in word formation is performed by composing, remaining productive way of word-formation to the present day. In the XIX and XX centuries the binomial model prevails, productivity of the three-term model increases from the unit up to regular.

### 3. The Most Widespread Composites in the News and Specialized Texts

The most relevant and innovative part of the dictionary is the composition of modern German neologisms. They indirectly reflect mentality prevailing in society as an expression of the spirit of the time. The appearance of a large number of new words in modern German was primarily caused by geopolitical changes in Europe: first—by merging Germany and related events (die Osterweiterung, der Solidaritätszuschlag, die Ostalgie, Dunkeldeutschland), then—integration in Europe (das Euroland, das Eurogeld, die Eurozone, Teuro), the war in the Balkans (der Kosovo-Krieg, der Blauhelmeinsatz, der Kollateralschaden), an increase activity of terrorist organizations (der Anti-Terror-Krieg, die Milzbrandattacke, der Schläfer). Events in the domestic political life of Germany also gave impetus to the formation of a whole number of new words: the designation of new bills, political programs, reform projects, etc. (Job-Floater, Riester-Rente), economic realities (die Öko-Steuer, Ein-Euro-Job, das Sparpaket). Technical Progress, achievement of science, the emergence of new products of human material activity were refracted in the corresponding lexical innovations, for example: die

Datenautobahn, der Stammzellenimport, die Organspende, etc. Replenishment vocabulary of modern German neologisms is due to the action of various linguistic factors, but the most productive of them is composing.

The German compound noun is different diversity of its morphological composition. The word-determinant can be expressed by basics, correlated with various parts of speech: noun, adjective, verb, number. In German there are complex words in which the first component is represented by a verb stem. For example, such German nouns like die Bewegungskraft—a driving force, das Tragbett—a portable bed, die Nähmaschine—a sewing machine. Complex words in German do not disappear and if available variability, for example, a golden Uhr = Golduhr. The possibility of combining different bases in complex word of German is boundless in that the extent to which there is an infinite variety of combinations words in syntactic phrases (Münch, 1990) .

Scientists believe that theoretically formal the possibility of forming a compound word in German is unlimited. But still there are some limitations on the semantic plan, for example: das Brigittenlächeln—smile like Brigitts; das Gefangenauto—a machine in which they carried captives. Without context, the meaning is not understood by these words. Thus, the semantic limitations manifested in the fact that in many cases for the semantization of a complex noun is necessary external context. The glossary is presented in German not only in the system the noun, but also in the verb system, the name of the adjective. In the system of the adjective in German we can observe a large variety of structural models of a complex adjective, a wide variety of semantic relations, expressed by them (Müller, 2005) .

Thus, German is widely represented complex adjectives expressing relations comparison or amplification, for example, kreideweiß, bleißschwer, todunglücklich and others.

Focusing on the dictionary of word-building elements by A.N. Zuev, 71 prefixes of nouns can be found. Almost all available prefixes are productive in modern German language. The semantic feature of prefixing is that the prefix generalizes a certain attribute characteristic of a number of objects or phenomena. For example, un- and miß- prefixes express negativity, the prefix ur- is the concept of the ancient or the original. Also the most frequent and productive are such prefixes of nouns, like ge-, erz-.

Suffixation, like prefixation, is an ancient and at the same time, a productive way of word formation in modern German.

The suffix, like the prefix, is a word-building morpheme, that is, a significant unit of language not found in modern language as an independent lexical unit. The suffix not only creates a new word, but also formalizes the corresponding part of speech, in a number of cases, accurately determining the nature of its grammatical changes. The suffixes of nouns define simultaneously the genus, the type of declension and the formation of plural nouns.

Thus, suffixation is closer than other methods of word formation, it comes into contact with grammar and morphology. Suffix, as well as the prefix, is a characteristic indicator of the lexical generalization, since it indicates that this concept belongs to that or a different class of concepts (Donalies, 2006).

Thus, suffixes of nouns -er and -in indicate the belonging of the given word to the class of words denoting male or female characters, for example:

Lehrer-Lehrerin; Manager-Managerin; Chef-Chefin. Word formation by means of suffixation is a stable way of enriching the vocabulary of the German language. The suffixes of the German language are a system, stable in its basis, but changing and replenishing in the process of language development. At the moment there are about 50 suffixes of nouns.

There are such frequency and productive suffixes as -ling, -heit, -er, -chen, -tum (Donalies, 2007).

Compounding and affixation are closely related. Many affixes of the modern German language arose on the basis of components of complex words. This process is natural and historically justified. As a result of desemantization, the second component of the word has such suffixes, as -schaft, -heit, -tum, -sam, -bar, etc. Suffixes do not always retain their sound composition. For example, -schaft, -tum are formed from the Old German noun *schaft*, *tuom* with the meaning "Beschaffenheit", "Zustand", "Eigenschaft". Since the meaning of the second component is not guessed by native speakers, it is only a means of word formation and does not possess the lexical meaning. The suffix can receive various other meanings over time. The suffix -heit in the Middle German period denoted "Weise", "Art", "Lage". This value still exists today in some dialects (Duden, 2000).

Among the verbs being analyzed, the compositional, as in the whole in German language, is the most productive way of word formation. Complex verbs constitute the largest number of new words (47% of the total sample). Depending on the number of components simultaneously participating in the formative act, two-component and multicomponent (there are three or more components) models, which in turn are characterized by determinative or indefinite relations. V. Fleisher refers the latter to the copulative word formation, for example, *grinskeuchen*, *rollrasseln* (Fleischer, 1995). In our

material, only two-component determinate composites are marked, for example, fernheizen—“heat”, sich totarbeiten—“work to the point of exhaustion”. The first component serves as the definition of the second, which, in turn, gives a general morphological and semantic-categorical characteristic of the connection: fettfüttern—a complex verb with meaning “fatten”.

Different parts of speech are the first component of the complex verb. A large spread in modern German language was given by complex verbs with the first component—the dialect (75% of the total number of complex verbs presented in the sample). The most productive among them: weg- (wegdösen—“fall asleep”), weiter- (weiterverhandeln—“to continue negotiation”), zusammen- (“zusammenmischen—mix”), rein- (reinhämmern—“work hard”), heraus- (herauszüchten—“withdraw, grow (new breed of animals)”), herum- (herumkommandieren—“the time to always command someone”), herunter- (herunterstufen—“enroll in a lower category”) (Fleischer, 1995).

The second place in terms of productivity is taken by the adjective (22% of the total number of complex verbs presented in the sample), for example, losträllern—“sing (song) without text and clear articulation of words”, hochhasten—“to hurry.” Complex verbs with the first component of the noun (3%), for example, mondlanden—“make a landing on the moon”. In our material, the first frequency components are more frequent (68% of the total number of complex verbs) than the second frequency components (22%). It should also be noted that the verbal composition is significantly replenished due to the tendency of stable word combinations to transition to complex verbs, for example, such heißreden—“to talk, to enter into a rage (during a conversation)”, sich querlegen—“to resist, resist (to someone, anything).”

The semiprecipitation is 26% of the whole body of verbs being studied and takes the second place in terms of productivity after composing. In this the group is dominated by verbs formed by semi-prefixes that slightly change the semantics of the original verb, for example, ab- (abfilmen—“cinema, spoken (for) remove” (filmen—“to produce (movie), shooting of smth., take a picture off smth. for the cinema”)), ein- (einkurven—“aviation, landing” (kurven—“Aviation. do a turn [turn]”)), an- (anbaden—“open the bathing season” (baden—“bathe, wash”)), durch- (durchleiden—“(a certain time, situation), suffering to experience” (leiden—“to suffer from something, tolerate,”)), aus- (auspennen—“to have a good night’s sleep” (pennen—“to be able to sleep, but chew, stumble overnight”)), mit- (mitliefern—“simultaneously with something deliver (liefern—“deliver (goods); deliver”)). When creating a goal can be used and semi-prefix nouns, for example, zwischennutzen—“use in between something” (nutzen—“to be useful for sbd./smth., to do good, help someone/do something.”).

The remaining methods of verbal word formation, namely, prefixation, suffixation and verbalization, are less presented in modern German.

The most productive prefixes used to create verbs by prefixing (5% of the total number of subjects units), are ver-, be-, ent-, er- and zer-, for example, verchartern—"surrender to lease a ship, a plane" (chartern—"charter a vessel"), entkalken—"remove calcareous deposits".

2) Agricultural production. fertilize with lime beknien—"strongly and persistently ask" (knien—"to kneel").

However, prefixes of foreign origin such as de-, kor-, re-, inter- are distinguished only for verbs created from the borrowed model (from foreign elements) using the suffix -ier—(1.8% of the total verbs), for example, renaturieren—"to restore in nature, recultivate", depopulieren—"depopulate".

In the study of verbalization (9%), verbs formed from the fundamentals of nouns (the most productive model), for example, birnen—"to feel the impact of a drug or alcohol" (die Birne—"1) pear (fetus), 2) (electric) light bulb"), as well as from the bases of the adjective—"mucht" from him comes an unpleasant smell ("mucht" 1 hungry, 2. weak, languid, tired, tired, exhausted").

From the bases of nouns, verbs of the most diverse values. When analyzing verbs of this type of word formation, we adhered to the semantic classification presented by Duden (Duden, 2000).

As a result of the study, the following vertex groups were identified:

1) verbs of comparison formed from names of persons: flapsen—"fooling around" (der Flaps), eumeln—"celebrate, be mischievous and joyful, have fun" (der Eumel—"youthful, handsome, handsome man"); from the names of animals: dackeln—"go (slowly)" (der Dackel—"dachshund (breed dogs)");

2) abstract verbs based on abstract names, for example, boomen—"to experience a boom (a sharp rise)" (der Boom—"boom,(sharp) rise"), fighten—" (sport.) persistently (actively) fight" (der Fight—"competition");

3) ornamental verbs from abstract names: punchen—"beat" (der Punch), stressen—"create (physical, psychological) stress" (der Stress—"stress, stress state");

4) verbs with instrumental meaning, formed from names items: faxen—"send by fax" (das Fax—"fax"), düsen—"go to motorcycle" (die Düse—"technical nozzle; nozzle; jet; nozzle; mouthpiece");



5) locative verbs with the basis of nouns denoting the place or direction: saunen—"soak in the Finnish sauna [in the sauna]" (die Sauna—"Sauna, Finnish sauna"); shoppen—"buy" (das Shop—"shop").

There are verbs that form several values at once: liften—1) "climb on a ski lift for skiers" (instrumental); 2) "Inspire; strengthen, enhance" (ornamental) (Duden, 2000) .

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