



CONJUNCTIONS IN GERMAN AND KARAKALPAK

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with conjunctions in the German and Karakalpak languages, their general characteristics, their grammatical meaning and functions in the sentence of all service words of different languages.

KEYWORDS

Phrases, isolated, abstract, part of speech, real, semantics, lexical, phenomenon, action, state, quality, significant words

INTRODUCTION

Much attention is paid to the development of the theory and practice of translation, as well as teaching foreign languages. On this issue, comparative language learning is one of the main aspects that are at the center of the attention of science.

In the last decade, theoretical research has been undertaken concerning the issue of comparing the grammatical phenomena of the Soldered - European and Oriental languages with similar phenomena of the languages of the CIS peoples. There were dissertations devoted to the comparative analysis of the characteristic features of individual grammatical phenomena of the German language and the languages of the Turkic



group, which, in relation to the Karakalpak language, which belongs to this group, there are few similar studies.

This is due to the fact that there are still few translations of fiction that could serve as a material from which researchers blacken language data. Nevertheless, the need for comparative study of German and Karakalpak languages is obvious.

The tasks of comparative typology are to determine the commonality, similarity and difference in the system of languages. Comparative typology is of particular importance in improving the teaching of foreign languages. Comparing one subject with another is one of the most powerful means of cognition of the surrounding world. The weight of the progress of the theoretical half of human knowledge about external nature has been achieved, in essence, in comparing objects and phenomena by similarity. Comparative study is also of great theoretical importance, since the comparative method has a certain value not only for the facts of a foreign language in the process of teaching it, but also for scientific analysis and description of any language. (including native), since the comparison of the facts of different languages allows you to better notice, characterize and comprehend the specific features of each language, and this is clearly an important prerequisite for the discovery and comprehensive study of the internal signs of language development.

The importance of comparative study was also pointed out by such outstanding linguists as academician A.V. Sherba wrote "The contact of one language with others by comparison, as it and also thought in different languages is expressed in different ways naturally bases us on the means of expression and makes a person attentive to such a chance of thought and feelings" [5, 121].

Paying great attention to the comparative study of languages, V.N. Yartseva writes: "Comparison always inevitably enters into the cognition of the studied material" [2, 45].

Even in studies that aim to describe a language as a closed system with plans that lie outside it, as, for example, is the case when comparing the plan of expression and the plan of content. Therefore, comparison can be considered the most universal way to study the language material.

Over the past hundred and fifty years, since the emergence of comparative historical linguistics, there has been a curious shift in the object of linguistic science, its temporal correlation has changed. At the first stages of the development of comparative historical linguistics and many years later, the main subjects of study were ancient languages and early periods in history remained dominant in the science of language for a very long time, until the first decade of our century. However, interest in modern languages has been growing noticeably in linguistics since the 70s of the last century.



The young grammarians have already proclaimed the need for maximum appeal to the language in its real existence, that is, to the language in its real existence, that is, to the modern language.

Nevertheless, it is on the young-grammatical ground that, already at the beginning of the XX century, the works of the largest scientists appear in different countries, seeking to describe the structure of a particular modern language as a certain system.

In the foreign linguistics of the last decade, there has been a revival of interest in theoretical problems, which for a long time was on the periphery of linguistic science in many countries or even almost forgotten.

Definition of the subject of linguistic typology in general. Comparative typology is one of the main sections of linguistic typology in general. Comparative typology is one of the main sections of linguistic typology. It compares a limited number of language systems. The minimum boundedness can be reduced by binary.

The comparative typology is distinguished on the basis of a number of modifying factors, which include:

- 1) indifference to genetic kinship and systemic proximity
- 2) an understandable or contextual approach to comparison
- 3) limited number of languages compared
- 4) cross-level approach to comparison

5) interlanguage of invariants

6) relative limitation of typological operations

7) minimality of the standard language

8) indifference to deep-surface celebration

Comparative typology is widely applied to the description of languages and has both academic and practical purposes. It contrasts with the typologies of the language and is built into its structure as sections. The object of comparative typology is the system of languages to be compared. Comparative typology compares language systems using the method of comparative typology. The task of comparative typology is to identify similarities, closeness and differences in language systems. Comparative typology is notably important for improving foreign language teaching. This is comparing an object with another object in the world around it. The theoretical half-overall progress of human knowledge in external properties has essentially been achieved in the comparison of objects and phenomena by similarity [3, 87].

Comparative studies are also of great theoretical importance. Because comparative law not only presents the facts of foreign languages in the educational process, but also has a certain value in the scientific analysis and explanation of any language (including the mother tongue). A fact-based comparison of different languages allows us to better recognize, characterize and understand the characteristics of each language. Of course, this is an important prerequisite for the



discovery and comprehensive study of internal signs of language development [5, 95].

The grammatical meaning cannot be expressed within words, but not in the surrounding exterior, especially in auxiliary words that accompany important words. The auxiliary word "liberated" is grammatically significant or contains an inflectional assignment. As already mentioned above, auxiliaries have no nominative function, since nothing is indicated as a relation between sentence parts (prepositions, conjunctions) or between sentences (conjunctions). indicates a grammatical meaning independent of Combinations of words in sentences (articles, particles, auxiliary verbs, degree words). These are qualitative relationships. Qualitative and imprecise, numerical, etc. and attachments, references: The relationship between additives and tea is expressed by switching uppercase and lowercase letters and sentences.

I wanted to warm up with coffee: The same is expressed by auxiliary words and prepositions. The term "auxiliary" summarizes several auxiliary parts of speech, as opposed to the main part of speech in German. These include: [4, 97].

1. Prepositions (die Präpositionen)
2. Conjunctions (die Konjunktionen)
3. Articles (die Artikel)
4. Auxiliary verbs haben, sein, werden (die Hilfsverben)
5. Verbs bundle sein (die Kopula)
6. Particles (die Partikeln)

Auxiliary words serve a very specific structural and semantic category of words compared to important parts of speech. The main feature that distinguishes auxiliary terms from keywords is that they do not function independently as members of sentences.

The auxiliary words are always used in combination with keywords to perform a structural function (sometimes called line function) within an utterance. Hence the names "auxiliary" words, structural roles of various types of auxiliary words, etc. At the same time, types differ in their relationship to important words, words. Most auxiliaries are a set of prepositions, conjunctions and verbs, and most particles are so-called syntactic auxiliaries. Combining keywords is syntactic in nature. This is a combination of two or more separate words. While some syntactic auxiliary words help clarify relationships between sentences (prepositions, conjunctions) or components of complex sentences (conjunctions), others help clarify phrases or entire sentences (particles). A verb bundle together with a keyword is a single member of the predicate of a sentence. Articles and auxiliary verbs occupy a special place in the official language. They deal with words that are important in their combination of morphological features. Together they form a single grammatically complex form of the word. Auxiliaries also differ from keywords by a special kind of meaning.

Same as the significant word or function of the nominative function. Not the names of objects,



phenomena, actions, states, properties, etc. In this regard, they often speak of the “de-semanization” of formal language, the lack of a distinct lexical meaning associated with formal roles.

By the nature of semantics, all words in the Karakalpak language, as in other languages of the Turkic group, are divided into two large groups. The first group consists of independent or significant parts of speech - words with real semantics, i.e. having the meaning of certain concrete or abstract concepts of the subject of quality, quantity, action, state, etc. These include names (nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals, interjections, pronouns) and verbs.

The second group consists of service parts of speech – words that do not have real semantics, i.e. do not have the meaning of concrete or abstract lexical concepts, but express only the grammatical form of other words, which indicate various shades related to both a single word in sentences and to the whole sentence, as well as the syntactic relations of words. among themselves in sentences: these include: particles, postpositions and conjunctions. Service parts of speech, as significant words can be:

1. Simple, i.e. expressed in one word, which in turn consist of:

- a) the actual service words that stand out from the vocabulary only in this service meaning and
- b) isolated forms of names and verbs that have stood out from the composition of significant parts of speech in their full official meaning, sometimes being simultaneously homonyms in

relation to the same form in the system of names or nominal forms of the verb (cf. for example: particle – shıgar - probably, probably and the future participle of the verb - shıq-)

2. Complex, i.e. expressed in several words: phrases or even whole sentences (cf. for example: the union of “bliss of the gums” - because, ascending to a complex sentence with direct speech, literally “if you ask - why”).

Depending on the grammatical meaning and function in the sentence, all service words are divided into three separate service parts of speech [1, 102].

1) Particles and modal words with a common semantics of formally grammatical categories expressing modal shades of individual syntagm words, i.e. categories poorly differentiated with various word formation formants.

2) Postpositions - with the general semantics of formally grammatical categories expressing object -predicate syntactic relations between additions and circumstances on the one hand, and predicate on the other, i.e. categories common with case forms of inflection of the name and derived verb forms.

3) Unions with the general semantics of a formally grammatical category expressing the syntactic relations of the connection of words and sentences with each other, i.e. a completely special category that goes beyond word formation and inflection. At the same time, all three service parts of speech are united by a common service function for them in sentences, and therefore they are unchangeable parts of speech and do not have special functional forms,



which are significant parts of speech, although in some cases they can be substantial and attributed.

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