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ANALYSIS OF TYPES OF ASSIMILATION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article addresses the issue of assimilation in the German language. Word order is one of the most important means of expressing the communicative division of a sentence. When performing its communicative function, word order may have certain limitations, primarily related to the syntactic rules of a given language. This research attempts to establish patterns observed between the order of sentence members and their communicative significance in German.

Key words: assimilation, German language, analysis, communicative significance, comparison, verb, expression, meaning of assumption.

Introduction. The relevance of the scientific research is determined by the need to identify general and specific features of assimilation in the German language.

Methods. This article attempts to establish patterns observed between the order of sentence parts and their communicative significance in the German language. Among following scholars, this issue has been actively addressed by K. G. Krushelnitskaya, I. F. Vardul, O. A. Lapteva, I. I. Kovtunova, V. Z. Panfilov, and O. B. Sirotinina. Interest in this issue is primarily due to its versatility and connection to a wide range of linguistic problems.

Results. The German language has completely lost the marking of aspect as a grammatical category; however, it has retained some semantic features that additionally mark the perfective aspect in the verb structure. According to the researcher R. Kozmova, this occurs due to certain semantic perspectives: temporal, spatial, modal, and causal. Each of these perspectives imparts a certain

semantic nuance to the verb. The temporal characteristic determines phasicity (schlafen - einschlafen), the spatial one - the direction of movement (steigen - aussteigen), the modal one - the intensity of action (trinken - saufen), and the causal one - causativity (springen - sprengen) [6]. Thus, the category of aspect, which is absent in the German language, is partially compensated for by word-formation means that impart certain aspectual nuances to the verb. Another way of partially compensating for the category of aspect in German is the creation of an aspectual opposition between the infinitive of the verb and the verbal noun denoting the action. The infinitive, as a rule, denoting a process, has an imperfective aspect, and the substantive derivative has a perfective one. For example: Die Versandung des Haferflockens fu?hrte zu...; Das standige Versanden... [5]. Languages that possess this category have less need for aspectual characteristics of names.

According to data from the Duden grammar series, based on a statistical survey of a large corpus of examples at the Institute of the German Language in Mannheim, the preterite is the most commonly used form of expressing the past in German. In German, the category of precedence, expressed by the pluperfect and absent in Russian, is grammatically realized. The distinction between the preterite and the perfect is functional in nature, as it depends on the sphere of use. To express a future action, German uses the two-member opposition of future I and future II, contrasted according to the feature of completion. The similarity also lies in meaning, since in both languages the future tense denotes an event that does not yet exist in reality, which is only planned, predicted, or assumed. It follows from this that the boundary between time and mood in the sphere of the future becomes blurred [4]. This is found in many languages in which the future tense has a modal component of meaning and, conversely, modal verbs often have a future orientation. The auxiliary future tense verbs in English will and shall originate from modal verbs. The German modal verb sollen is used to express the so-called presumptive future. The functional sphere of the future in

German intersects with the expression of the meaning of assumption, relevant either to the present or to the past tense. According to some linguists, the modal meaning of future tenses in German prevails over the temporal one.

The modal meaning of the future tense in Russian is more significant than in German, and is presented in the emotional-expressive sphere. It can be reinterpreted, for example, as emotionally negative, cf.: *Pridit on vam!* (= He will not come at all!) In combination with negation, the simple future denotes the impossibility of action in the present [6]. Illustrating the validity of this statement, E.M. Kubarev gives examples of translations of Russian sentences containing negation in combination with the simple future into German [6]. Translations into German and their backtranslations explicate modal verbs and words: Researchers also note the functional transposition of the Russian future tense into the past, where it expresses the forthcoming in relation to another action in the past ("future in the past"). In German, in such cases, the preterite is usually used [7]. Thus, the sphere of functioning of the future tenses in German and Russian differs significantly. The tendency toward a limited use of the future tense is also supported in German by the fact that the sphere of functioning of the second future tense is extremely narrow and covers, mainly, specialized texts containing various kinds of forecasts. Systemic interlingual differences in temporal paradigms entail differences in the interpretation of their semantics and functioning. In Russian studies, the semantics and functioning of verb tenses are interpreted, as a rule, in the categories of functional-semantic fields (FSF). This approach allows us to trace the interrelations of temporal categories proper with aspectual ones, on the one hand, and finite verb forms with infinite ones, primarily with the adverbial participle, on the other. The "general temporal" field includes three characteristic functional-semantic groupings: aspectual functional-semantic groups, temporally localized functional-semantic groups, and taxis functional-semantic groups. Specific descriptions of these functional-semantic groups are undertaken in terms of categorical situations, allowing for a

concretization of systemic-linguistic connections during the actualization of a verb in an utterance. In German studies, the interpretation of the semantics and functioning of verb tenses is based on other theoretical premises. The absence of the category of aspect in German and the absence of the adverbial participle as a hybrid verbal-adverbial form blur the division of the "general temporal" field as understood by A.V. Bondarko. The emphasis of interpretation is placed on distinguishing such categories as "time of action" (Ereigniszeit oder Faktzeit), "time of utterance or perception (by the reader or listener - O.K.)" (Sprechzeit) and "time of consideration" (in a historical perspective - O.K.) (Betrachtzeit). Thus, a double relativization of an action or event in time is recognized, that is, a double deicticity: firstly, in relation to the time of utterance or perception and, secondly, in relation to the time of possible consideration, which is designated by adverbs or specific dates [7].

Grammatical tenses determine the localization of an action or event on the temporal axis relative to the speaker. The German temporal system also allows for a deepening of the temporal perspective when expressing precedence. This gives rise to relations of independent taxis, realized in a compound sentence, a temporal complex sentence, or a chain of sentences. In German, nuances of meaning are distinguished by the lexical content of the utterance and the context and are categorically generalized by the concept of "time of consideration." Let's give one example:

Im Hausgang begegnete er wieder Mina. Sie strich them im Vorbeigehen uber den Kopf. Das tat sie sonst nicht [5]. The highlighted adverb modifies the time of consideration of the action of the last sentence relative to the first two. In the first two sentences, the time of consideration coincides with the actual time of the action and is localized as past relative to the time of speaking. In the last sentence, the adverb sonst gives the utterance a generalizing character, resulting in a much deeper temporal perspective, encompassing numerous encounters with

Mina during which she did not stroke the boy's head. However, the last sentence has no specific temporal localization.

Conclusion. Thus, word order in the German language performs, first of all, a structural and grammatical function. In German, word order is the leading syntactic means for distinguishing between sentence types: independent declarative, interrogative, and subordinate sentences differ primarily in the position of the conjugated form of the verb.

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