



## ABOUT A GROUP OF GERMAN COMPOUND NOUNS

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### Annotation

This article deals with a special group of German compound nouns. About the ways in which they are formed and their semantic meaning in this or that combination.

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### Introduction

It is generally recognized that the German language has an extremely developed system of word formation, which is one of the productive means of modern German word formation. Especially numerous are compound nouns, which successfully compete in denoting various realities, which include in the indication of a distinctive feature of the latter, with attributive or propositional word combinations. Although collocations and compound words are categories of related, but different linguistic conditions between them are admissible, especially since, as research shows, a significant number of words, above all, many composites historically go back to collocations.

The word is grammatically complete, and the lexical meanings of its parts (if any) are most completely merged into a single concept, while the components of word combinations are more or less grammatically and conceptually autonomous. However, this should not exclude the possibility of the existence of forms belonging to different strata of language, but revealing similarity in some features or even capable of changing their nature with some modification.

According to I. Stepanova's definition, a compound word is "a morphologically whole-formed unit of language, whose constituent parts (components), based on independent lexemes - words (or compounds of words), are connected to each other according to strictly defined word-formation models and form a compound lexical basis. As is well known, the defining member of German compound nouns is a characteristic of the most diverse content and denotes the material (substance) of which an object is composed (made) (der Plastikbeutel, der Metallfaden), its belonging with a connotation of quality (der Schulgarten usw.) function (das Arbeitszimmer), etc. At the same time, among the compound nouns that are





composed of substantives without connectives, there are some that are based on partition identification, i.e., each of the components of these nouns relates to the same denotative in its entirety, defining it from one side or the other. The semantic fusion of the elements of such words is unequal.

The "inner monolith" is especially complete in those of them whose first elements characterize the object by metaphorical comparison: Kartoffel-Kinder, der Froschmann, or form, together with the postpositive part, a semantic unity of the terminological plan: das Blockbuch, das Modellflugzeug.

The words like der Dichterkomponist, der Freunfeind have less semantic integrity. They are combinations of two nominative nouns connected to each other by the method of composition, and therefore allow the interpretation of their common meaning by the use of the word "zugleich" or the conjunction "und"; der Dichterkomponist- Dichter und (zugleich) Komponist. Fleischer argues that, in contrast to determinative compound nouns, the second components of any copulative compound cannot semantically represent the entire construction. One can hardly agree with such a categorical statement. After all, even the noun "Pulloverjacke", given by the author as an example, can be understood as "jacket of a special kind", similar to such a word as, say, "Butterpilz" (mushroom of a special kind). The same applies to many copulative nouns like Reporter- Ingenieur or Arzt-Kosmonaut. Any of these words defines not a part of an object, but the whole object, but of course each from its own particular point of view.

Nevertheless, there is reason to believe that the structure of compound nouns formed on the basis of the appositional model is less monolithic than that of other compound words, and that both of its constituent components (both the definite and determinative parts) in a number of cases are used independently and directly denote one common denotation.

All that has been said in the article allows us to conclude that German substantive composites, created according to the principle of apposition, form a special group among compound nouns; they are distinguished by less compositional fusion and a clearly perceptible connection with similar word combinations.

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