
Functional Features of Auxiliary Word Groups in German and Their Expression in Uzbek (On the Example of Für Preposition)

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Abstract: The following article is devoted to the preposition *für* in the German language and its equivalents in Russian and Uzbek languages. Several examples are presented from literary and scientific works.

Keywords: preposition *für*, suffix, prefix, accusative, explanation, translation, meaning.

According to the dictionary, 1. The preposition *für* performs two functions - the preposition (prefix) that requires the accusative and the form of adverb. It is translated into Russian and Uzbek. It depends on the specific event of the phrases and expressions formed by it - the event, the action, the situation. Often this preposition is translated into Russian; for; instead; nor can it be observed to be converted with prepositions and some consonant suffixes. These prepositions and suffixes are translated differently. Let's look at examples: *für ihn* - for him; *für und wider* - for and against; *für nichts und wieder nichts* - in vain; *für eigene Rechnung* - for personal account; *für j-n etw. tun* - to do something for someone, to do something.

It is used to express the sequence of action and state. In this case, it is translated into Russian with the prepositions "za, v, po" from the Uzbek language with the help of the conjugation suffix and auxiliaries such as "then", "after" and the preposition - *ma*. For example: *Schritt für Schritt* - *izma-iz*; *Wort für Wort* - word in word - literally; *Mann für Mann* - one by one ; *Tag für Tag* - from day to day - *kunma – kun*; *Stück für Stück* - piece by piece; all without exception. When used in the definition and determination of time, it is translated into Russian by lexemes such as neither prepositions and the suffix "for now" is used with this pronoun. For example: *für ein Jahr* - for a year; *für diesmal* - this turn; *ein für allemal* - completely; first, as now. Phrases formed by means of *für* can be translated into Russian with the accusative case. For example: *Institut für Fremdsprachen* - Institute of Foreign Languages. In this case, the preposition *für* is not added to the Uzbek language, but it is translated by the possessive suffix. For the Uzbek language, this is the norm. Although the administrative feature of the verb is important in the Russian translation of prepositional phrases, even if the preposition *za* is used in the translation, it is often translated with the addition of a conjunction. For example: *etw. für wahr aufnehmen* - to know or accept something as true; *etw. für seine Pflicht halten* - to know something as one's duty; *für richtig schätzen* - to be considered correct; *für j-n sorgen* - to care about someone.

The preposition *für* is often used in interrogative words: *was für ein (eine, ein)?* - was für? – how are you? What is an Experiment? What for experimentation? What kind of experiment? used in expressions such as *an und für sich*, and they are - itself; *po sebe* ”is translated as *kai*

lexemes, and this preposition is used in sentences that mean someone lives alone. For example: für sich allein wohnen – to have a private room (apartment). The second feature of the für is that it expresses its shape. In this case, it is applied again. For example: für und für - permanent, without stopping, eternal. According to sources, research has been conducted on the translation of the German prepositions durch, gegen, für, um, which require the accusative case, and the prepositions aus, bei, zu, which require the dative, into Russian and Moldavian. According to the author's conclusions based on statistical calculations, there are 8 equivalents of the German preposition für in Russian. These are the prepositions for, though. The most common of these prepositions are the prepositions for and for.

The preposition for is also a für preposition in terms of usage. Some of the theses of this Moldovan scholar mentioned in this article are somewhat controversial. As the author admits, the term “comparative study of languages” is relatively new, but the task of comparative study of the peculiarities of the two languages is not new. We agree with that. However, one cannot agree with the opinion that the French scholar Charles Bally began the study of languages on the basis of the comparative method in his work "General Linguistics and Problems of the French Language" (translated in Moscow, published in 1955). Indeed, information about interlanguage debates dates back to the 11th century. Because our great ancestor Alisher Navoi, who lived and worked at that time, and the French scientist François Fable wrote invaluable works on this subject. Pirimkul Kadyrov, a brilliant linguist and well-known writer, said that they are still recognized for their complexity and have made a worthy contribution to the comparative study of the lexical layer of languages.

In our view, it is difficult to find a detailed study of the subject of prepositions in modern German, such as the monograph of V.N. Syedin “Prepositions of the German language”. Therefore, in this article, we also aim to provide information on their Uzbek alternatives, based on the author's views on the study and interpretation of various features of the field of meaning represented by the preposition für.

Since it has lost its connection with the explicit meaning, the path of development of the abstract relationship in the für preposition is somewhat unknown. The main function that für means in modern German is to express a relationship of purpose and cause that is confused due to intimacy.

First of all, the preposition für represents the purpose of the action, the person of the action being performed in the way of the object or whose purpose, as well as the interest of the performer of the action at the same time.

Purpose relationships can also be given with prepositions such as zu, nach, um, auf, wegen. Because the relative content of the prepositions nach, um, and auf is clearly demarcated, it differs in that the boundaries of the group of logically meaningful words associated with them are strictly defined. However, in combinations involving the prepositions zu and für, parallelism is often observed. Only the preposition zu is used with the words on the left that signify mobile movement. For example: zum Fest fahren - to go on holiday.

If the action occurs for the benefit of an individual, then only the preposition für applies. For example: etwas für jemanden kaufen - to buy something for someone.

If the words on the right refer to inanimate objects, then the preposition zu is often used. For example: etwas zum Mittagessen bringen - to bring something for lunch. The preposition für can also be used in such a case.

By means of the preposition Für can be expressed concepts that are sufficient, suitable, ready, important, purposeful to perform certain works (operations) or to meet the needs of any interested person. Words that mean to be able to accept the world around us are also used

with the preposition für.

For example: sich eignen, taugen, gelten- to be fit for someone or something; passen - to fit (straight); anwenden, verwenden - to apply to anyone. Die Maschinen kann auch für den Sprachunterricht angewandt werden – The machine can be used in language lessons.

In some cases, the expression of the goal relationship is a "function of the object", for example: "picture book, pencil ink, flower pot".

In German, similar phrases are often translated by compound words. For example: Schreibtisch - writing desk - desk; Eblöffel-table table-spoon; Lehrbuch-uchebnik-darslik.

The preposition Für is also used with the names of various organizations, institutions, educational institutions, periodicals. For example: das Ministerium für Außenhandel-Ministry of Foreign Trade; die Zeitschrift für Philosophie-falsafa jurnali

Phrases made by means of für can clearly show the object in terms of volume. For example: die Flasche für 3 Liter-three-liter glass bottle (bottle); der Autobus für 30 Personen-bus for 30 people (passengers);

It is clear from the examples that in most cases the preposition für is translated into Russian for the preposition для, and for Uzbek with the helper. For example: Er gab mir Fett für die Haare-BR.- He gave me oil for hair. Für die Anordnung ist der Senator für Finanzen verantwortlich - Farmoyish uchin maliya oon senator responsible. (NR)

Words with meanings such as emotion, curiosity, inclination, people, devotion to something or occupation, aspiration to something, and enthusiasm are also used (used) with the preposition für. Feelings of dislike are often expressed (expressed) through a genetic preposition.

For example: sich interessieren-to be interested in someone or something; Interesse bekunden (zeigen, haben) - to be interested in someone or something; Interesse erwecken - to arouse interest. Er hat kein Verständnis für Musik.- He does not understand music at all.

Words that are specific to concepts such as discomfort, caring, formal request, grief, surety are a logical continuation of the words described above. For example: Sorge - care about someone or something, grief; Sorge tragen - to grieve, to care (sich) bangen, beben - to grieve for someone or something; Sorgfalt - care about something; denken - to think of someone or something. Fürsprache, Fürbitte - an official petition, application for any person or thing. Beten - to pray, to worship, to pray, to prostrate.

Ich werde jeden Tag für dich beten, Paul. J.B - "Paul, I pray for you every day."

The semantic range of the Für preposition is very wide, and the content of the meanings and concepts it represents is very diverse.

This preposition is used with words that mean to support actions such as struggle, active action for something, relationship, choice.

For example: kämpfen - fight for something - to fight for something

fechten, straiten - fight

aufstehen - to oppose

im Wettbewerb stehen - to race

stimmen - to vote - to vote for someone or something;

agitieren - to agitate for something;

In general Einmütigkeit entscheiden sie sich für ihre Kandidaten. - They voted unanimously for their candidates.

Purposeful relations are inseparably linked with direct compensation, compensation (compensation0). because the buyer seeks to obtain the Commodity or its equivalent in the form of money, in kind, or a service, while the seller presents it to the Buyer as an equivalent. For example:

kaufen, erhandeln - with some amount of money

bestellen- to order a certain amount of money

zahlen, bezahlen - to pay for something (money);

Geld über Geld - to evaluate something. Raise the price;

arbeiten - to work. dienen - to work for a fee;

Phrases that refer to the accumulation of moral and material damage inflicted on a person are also often used with the preposition für. In such cases, only the wegen preposition can pass the function performed by the für preposition. For example: sich entschuldigen - to apologize for someone or something; um Verzeihung bitten - to apologize; tadeln - to rebuke for something; strafen - to impose a fine, j-n für etw, verantwortlich machen - to impose responsibility for something on someone; Mit bewegten Worten dachte Dichter für die hohe Auszeichnung (ND) - The poet expressed his gratitude with high (high) words for the award.

The preposition Für can also be used to mean "occupying a vacancy" or fulfilling an obligation to someone. For example: Ersatz - to replace (someone or something); arbeiten - work for someone; auslegen, zahlen - to pay for someone; Kandidat, Prätendent, Bewerber - a candidate for something. Als Kandidat für diesen hohen Posten wurde Professor Nasarow genannt. -Professor Nazarov was nominated as a candidate for this high position.

When expressing the function of time, the preposition für is similar to the prepositions auf, über, während, durch. The peculiarity of the preposition Für is that it indicates a certain time for the performance of an action. In the past tense, für means the continuation of an action or state. The preposition Während refers to an event that occurs within a period of time. The preposition für is also used to express the concept of "for a certain period of time" to perform an action. For example: Ob er mich vielleicht für die Ferien nach Hamburg einlädt? Überlegt Robert, während er seine Suppe isst - While drinking soup, Robert wondered if he would invite me on vacation to Hamburg. - He prescribed a strict diet for one or two days. - He was advised to follow one or two less strict diets.

In modern German, the preposition für serves to express the purpose of the relationship, as well as the reasons for the action, which is its main function. This function also applies to the prepositions wegen, durch, vor, zu gegen.

The prepositions für and zu are more often combined with words that express concepts such as evidence, basis, than others. Although there is no clear boundary between these prepositions, the preposition zu is often used in relation to the preposition für with the above words. These include: For example; Ursache - the reason for something; Grund, Grundlage - the basis for something; Argument-argument, Beweis - - proof; Bedingung - condition; Chance - chance; Mittel - means - tool; Zeichen - sign - character and others;

Sein Vater war für ihn nicht nur sein Lehrer, sondern auch sein bester Freund - drugom - His father was not only a teacher for him., But also a best friend.

Marie kaufte ein Tütchen Samen für den Balkon. Maria bought a few seeds for planting on

the balcony - Maria bought flower seeds for planting on the balcony. The style is called Ursache dafür. - The reason for this is silence.

From the point of view of origin, the preposition für was originally in various forms in Upper German, and before, - forward. Therefore, since it is a dynamic (growing) action in its original meaning, it emphasizes the inevitability of action, indicating that one object follows the other directly, directly. For example: Tag für Tag - day after day, Woche für Woche - week after week, Schritt für Schritt - step by step; Rubel für Rubel - ruble for ruble, coin.

In the Uzbek language, compounds such as “somma-som, somlab” are not usually consumed, so instead of “tiyinma-tiyin”, tiyinlab collecting compound is used.

The fact that the phrases in the presence of the Für preposition mean different - district meanings and concepts indicates that they are formed by concrete or abstract nouns. For example: Mann für Mann - one after another, all; Wort für Wort - - word by word, without leaving a word, Strich für Strich - exactly, the same; Zug für Zug; - - like two drops of water (similar to each other); Szene für Szene -fight after fight.

Damals... al ser mir Szene für Szene machte,... du schrieb ich ihm. "On the mountain, when he ustraival me scandal for scandal, ya i pisal emu - I wrote to him after he was constantly arguing with me."

Based on the cases analyzed above, we are convinced that the semantics of the für preposition are comprehensive. These are still only a part of the meanings peculiar to him. Also, this preposition still differs from other prepositions by its frequent use. We have not been able to provide statistics on this preposition because the opinion about it is incomplete.

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