
Linguistic and Methodological Bases of Simple Sentences in Uzbek and German Languages

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Abstract: The article mainly deals with the word order in the sentence, their place and compared with the word order in Uzbek.

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The use of language is the formation and expression of thought, which, when done through speech, means that language appears in syntax as a whole.

Speech is the basic unit that people use to communicate with each other, the simplest and most typical form of expression, which is the means of expression and information for the speaker, the means of receiving information for the listener.

Due to the individual nature of speech, the order of words in the Uzbek language is also free. However, this "freedom" is never outside the scope of general linguistic law. The goal of the speaker is to have a general order of words based on style requirements.

In Uzbek, word order may change for methodological purposes: The teacher spoke about discipline. The teacher talked about discipline. Such a change in order does not affect the dominance of the members, but it does affect the methodological aspect of the speech, the subtlety of the meaning of the thought.

The development of the modern Uzbek language testifies to the strengthening of the free order in it. The influence of the Russian language, including live speech, is obvious: the Free State in the order of parts of speech is more pronounced than in the literary language, speaking dominates in speech.

The order of words can sometimes affect the grammatical situation. This also changes the meaning. This phenomenon occurs when the function of a word - the grammatical function of which is not known from the morphological formation - is determined by order.

The influence of order on the grammatical situation is a very rare phenomenon in the Uzbek language (the syntactic function of the elements in a sentence is also evident from such means as word-changing affixes, auxiliaries: this free order is a situation that offers great opportunities).

In German, sentences have two features, a stable word order and a frame structure. The fact

that a sentence in German has a certain word order and frame structure, or more precisely, the location of some parts of speech is clearly defined, poses some difficulties for Russian and Uzbek students from a methodological point of view. Linguistic literature suggests that in German, too, the word structure in a sentence has two features: that is, some parts of the sentence have a more or less definite place in the sentence, while others do not have a definite place in the sentence at all. The role of parts that do not have a clearly defined place in a sentence depends on the context and emotional factors in each specific situation, the context, or the communicative function of the parts of speech (1.10)

The arrangement of words in German sentences is so free, but so interconnected, that there is such a great opportunity to change the word order that the word order seems to be optional for German learners. . In this respect, the word order is different from the Uzbek language, where the order of words in the sentence is not clear. In Uzbek, a relatively free word order can be observed, except for the stable structure of the participle. In Uzbek, the cut is placed at the end of the sentence. The identifier always precedes the word it is identifying. In the absence of a separate expression, the determiner comes before the cut. "Ich lese- I read. Der Student schreibt - Student writes" (1.15)

The fact that certain parts of speech in German, first of all, have a definite place in the verb section, does not serve to determine their syntactic role, as in analytical languages. Each of the types of sentences in the German language has a place firmly defined by this type of sentence, i.e., the participle takes the second place in the sentence, the command and the interrogative, the wordless takes the first place in the sentence(13.19).

Acquiring German sentence types means, first of all, putting the changed part of the verb in the appropriate position for each type of sentence in the context of speech, mastering the skills and abilities. Since the German sentence, along with the verb, consists of two parts, the position of the possessor is somewhat clear. The owner takes the first place directly before the cut or the second place after it. In the first case it is called the correct word order, and in the second it is called the reverse order (6.27).

In Uzbek, it is in the first place, and the cut is in the last place. As for the correct and inverse word order, this order is alien to the Uzbek language. In mastering the syntactic scheme of a sentence, that is, the position of the main parts in different types of sentences, the most important is the communicative function of each place in the structure of different types of sentences and its connection to a particular part of the sentence. is to determine. First of all, let's talk about the main points in the sentence structure. According to the linguistic literature, a predicate can come in three main states: first (possessive), second (cut), and last (second part of speech)(.7.188).

In German, the first task in a sentence is the following: a task that represents a logical sequence and the first part of the sentence is usually the basis for expressing an opinion. In the context of a connected speech, the first place also serves as a link between the sentence and the previous context. Often, it is this connection that determines the main part of the sentence. The third task of the first place is to highlight a part of speech that takes the first place outside the rule. In a stylistically neutral speech, a single word has a habit in the first place in the expression of an idea consisting of a sentence, because what is to be specified in the sentence is its subject, and the place of the cut is o. 'does not change. A similar logical-communicative function of the first place can be observed in Uzbek languages. "Students read - Die Student tenlesen, students come - Die Student enkommen" In Uzbek, on the contrary, the cut always comes last. Putting a participle in second place in a German sentence leads to a common mistake in the speech of Uzbek students studying German (3,211).

Such statements are more likely to be interrogative, nonverbal, or imperative. For example, "Are you a student? - Bist du Student?" Or "SprechenSieDeutsch" - Can you speak German? "LesenSie! - Read!", "SchreibenSie den Text!" - Write the text! (6,525) sometimes the first place in a German sentence is occupied by the pronoun "Man". Because in German, according to the peculiarities of the sentence structure, the verb should be in the second place in the sentence, not in the first place. For example, "Man darf nicht rauchen" - Smoking is not allowed. "Man, hat es mir erzählt" - I have been told. "Man bitten sich aus Telefon" - I was asked to call. "This difference in the structure of the German sentence, which leads to a lot of errors in the student's German speech due to the negative impact of the native language, should be taken into account in the methodology of studying the German oral speech of Uzbek students. It is important to take into account this feature of the German sentence structure when studying a common sentence, in which the possessive and the participle are very close to each other, and in Uzbek sentences it is not always necessary to follow this order. (3,229) German such a placement of the main parts of speech in the language is considered a syntactic violation of the word order - a more serious error. As mentioned above, in contrast to some statements, the first place in the connected context becomes the link between the first visitor and the next visitor. This function is often performed not only by the determiner, for example, the possessive pronoun, but also by the preceding sentence, such as tense, causal, prepositional, and other parts of speech. The two completely different tasks of the first place mentioned above are especially important in teaching students' German monologue (1,188)

Now let's look at the placement of the secondary parts of speech that take the place of the cut, including the last one. The last place in a simple sentence is the most communicative if it is occupied by an invariant part of the cut. Speech patterns and grammatical structure should conform to these norms of the German language, including the placement of secondary parts within this structure, and the teacher should teach students the causes of syntactic errors in German speech. While the fact that the cut and the owner are not in the right place does not prevent us from understanding the meaning of the sentence, it is a gross syntactic error that is obvious. All other errors affect the stylistic and logical accuracy of the speech. (3,163)

Now let's talk about the syntactic phenomenon of the German language, which is difficult for Uzbek students - the frame construction. Framed construction is a characteristic feature of German sentences. Dividing a complex and a compound particle into parts and placing its parts apart (e.g., perfect or modal verb-infinitive) is the most striking expression of a frame construction (1.152). In the independent sentence, such a participle frame not only takes the first place, but also includes all parts of speech. At the end of the frame are usually the parts of speech that are closely related to the predicate (cut) and the most important in terms of meaning. The verb frame is formed in a completely foreign order to the Uzbek language, i.e. by putting the prefix of the verb at the end of the sentence (3,173).

However, the frame does not have only the cut-outs of the structure at a distance. Perhaps the verb is also formed in conjunction with the words to which it belongs. For example: "Die Stadtbücherei schliesst ihren Lesesaal in Sommerferienzeit" - "Reading rooms of Sahar Publishing House will be closed during the summer holidays". The presence of a frame structure in German speech, as we have mentioned, plays a very important role in the syntactic associative connections (speech and phrases) in repetition and listening. If we look at the frame structure in a simple German sentence from the point of view of mastering it, it should be noted that for Uzbek students all types of frames, especially additional grammatical changes are required when making the last, second part of the frame. For example: Partizip II form of suffix-related verbs, which poses great difficulty. The infinitive (futurum) modal verb at the end of a sentence is much easier to understand (1.203).

In the Uzbek language, the level of importance of the parts of speech in terms of content is determined by which part of the sentence comes first, depending on the intended purpose of the speaker, the relationship between the parts. But such a ranking does not correspond to the grammatical state of the sentence. For example: "We are preparing for a sports competition". It has a natural, grammatical dominance, but in terms of content it is in the last place. Translated into German, "Wir bereitem den Sport Wettkampf" ranks first and second. Students in the field of non-philology can be explained the order of words in simple sentences in a simple way. Simple sentences also include prepositions. In German, prepositions have two different word orders:

1. The correct word order (die gerade Wortfolge)
2. Reverse word order (die ungerade Wortfolge) (2.75)

The correct word is always in the first place in the sentence, followed by the cut and the second part of the sentence. For example, "Lola lebt in Usbekistan. Wir schreiben die Kontrollarbeit. Karim wohnt im Internat" - This sentence has parts of speech; the cut is in the order of secondary parts of speech. The level part of the sentence is cut in the second place and then has. "In Usbekistan lebt Lola. Eine Kontrollarbeit schreiben wir. Im Internat wohnt Karim" - Darak has a definite place in both word orders. It should always be used in the second place (1.351).

In short, the structure of sentences in German is radically different from the structure of sentences in Uzbek, and in any case such a rule requires special attention. Students also need to know the grammar rules in order to be able to express themselves. Learning German grammar is a deep foundation of knowing German.

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