

Spelling and Use of Words that are Translated from Other Languages into German

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Annotation: German, considered one of the languages of Western Europe, has also enriched its vocabulary over the years based on words and phrases derived from the languages of neighboring countries, including ancient Latin, as well as Italian, French, Spanish, Russian, and English. While the vocabulary of Latin took the lead during the early stages of German development, it is noteworthy that during the 9th and 13th centuries, words and phrases from French and Spanish, Italian during the Awakening in Europe, Russian as a result of World War II, and English played a key role in the vocabulary of the German language.

Keywords: Job, jobben, Computer, Lyceum, College, Chef, Character

However, grammatical signs, sound systems, and spelling of words that are adapted from one language to another can also cause some difficulties. For example, you can derive verbs from the following words of the horse's vocabulary, which are translated into German based on other languages:

jobben - in German speaking the sense of "working";

joggen - in the sense of "gymnastics", "running".

However, the English word "Job" and the term "Joga," whose origins refer to the territory of East Asia, can only be used in the vocabulary of the horse.

Or, the special emphasis is placed on the sound characteristics of some of the letters in words translated into German, such as "Lyzeum, College, Chef, Charakter". After all, in German words, the pronunciation of the diphthong "eu" is "moon," and the reading of the undosh "g" and "ch" is |g|, |e|, |x| is pronounced in the form of a cylinder. That's why,

Students studying German are required to specifically teach such words from what languages they are translated into German and how they are pronounced.

We also believe that students may be misunderstood by the writing of certain words in two different forms of textbooks and publications published in German. For example, the words "computer, creative" are expressed in two different forms in modern German in terms of spelling: "Computer - Computer", "creative - creative".

As proof of our view on the use of loan words, we will focus on the words expressed in textbooks for high school students and academic lyceums and college students, as well as their spelling.

Created by Sh.S.Imyaminova, S.Ya.Abdullayeva, L.T.Kholiyorov, about 100 different words were used in the "Deutsch" textbooks. However, we need to emphasize that some spelling errors were also made by the authors in expressing these words in German. For example, the textbook for the 10th grade of secondary schools has the following disadvantages:

Page 40 of the textbook does not contain a transcript of the abbreviation "DJ." The German word for "joggen", expressed on page 62, is not given. On page 73, along with the term "E-learning," the German words derived from the word "E-Lernen" and "E-Lerner" are expressed without explanation. On page 83, the word "party" from English into German was used in two words without explanation. The assignment to find a German alternative to the word Feed-Back, expressed on page 93, also brings difficulty to readers. On page 110 of the textbook, the Expression of the Non-Profit Organization (non-profit organization) is interpreted into German both logically and grammatically in the form of Die nichtstaatliche und nichtkommerzielle Organisationen (non-governmental and non-governmental organizations). On page 131, the expression "Info-point" is not included in the accompanying section. On page 138

No comment nor transcript of the abbreviation "CV", nor of the joint word "Science-Fiction" on page 170.

The following shortcomings can be seen in the textbook created by the authors of the above for 11th graders:

On page 29 of the textbook, a joint German word is made based on the English word "recycling": Recyclingssysteme, but this place does not mention the reading and meaning of the word "recycling." On page 50, the word "joggen" (gymnastics) is given as a meaning of the German word laufen. The meaning of the word "Azubis", expressed in the letter of a girl named Roksana on page 91, is not understandable to readers. In the textbook, the word "hairedresser" means "freer" in two different forms, in the form of "Frisur" on page 98 and "Friseur" on page 100.

Textbooks written for students of academic lyceums and vocational colleges and whose authors are S.Ya.Abdullayeva, L.T.Holiarov, S.A.Ziyayeva, Sh.A.Mayliyeva also outline a number of shortcomings in the pronunciation and spelling of German-speaking words. Here are some of the shortcomings in the "Deutsch 1/2 Zum Ziel" textbooks:

"Deutsch 1. The lesson "Zum Ziel" does not show transcription of words such as "Chef" (17-bet), "Job" (18-bet), "Feed-Back" (32-bet), "E-Learning" (43-bet), "Chance" (45-bet). This presents difficulties in correctly pronouncing such vocabulary. Students are somewhat incomprehensible by such compounds as "die Studenten – ID-Images" and "Website von Facemash", expressed in the text "Heiss oder Nicht?" on page 78. Also on page 134, the word "Resume", meaning "brief summary", was used in the form of "Resumee", while instead of the German word "bequem" (convenient), the word "comfortabel" was used. Lesson 1 of the 12th Lecture in the textbook contains the word "Evaluation" with a spelling error. The same word is given in the form of "Evaluation" in Glossar, which is attached to the textbook. Also from page 151

The combination of "ins Visier" used in the text "Mein Plan/Mein Ziel" is not understandable not only to students but also to teachers.

"Deutsch 2. The Zum Ziel textbook observes relatively few errors in the spelling of vocabulary and combinations. For example, on page 17 of the textbook, the words "I-Phone, Evernote" are not included in the accompanying quote. We also think that the fact that the word "Recherche" and the verb "recherchieren" derived from the word "recherchieren" (24-bet), which is derived as a headline, are also given to students without a transcription, which is derived from the word "recherchieren", which is derived from the word as a headline, will make it difficult for students to pronounce these words correctly. In turn, when the word "Profi" (65-bet) was replaced by the word "Professional" or "Master" in one of the texts given in the textbook, the meaning of the word would have been more understandable to the students.

As a conclusion, we should emphasize that to properly use embedded words and phrases in a certain language, first of all, they require the efficient use of these expressions, knowing the dictionary meaning. Also, in order to ensure that the pronunciation and spelling of the received words are not mistaken, we think that they will have to be expressed with their corresponding transcriptions, in a way that has not changed shape.

Adabiyotlar:

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