

On The Use of Infinitive Groups in German and Uzbek Languages

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Annotation: The perfect study of the rules and units of foreign language grammar, which are unfamiliar to Uzbeks, is a skill that arises from a very diligent practice. z compounds, describing their types and similarities and differences in the two languages. The grammatical material on infinitive phrases is widely available in the field of German language practice and theory. There are materials on this in all grammar textbooks and manuals. Even in large-volume German-Russian and German-Uzbek dictionaries, there are cases when some rules for word formation are emphasized.

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The achievement of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan has allowed the development of science and enlightenment in the country, which has made the Uzbek name known to the world, and the future of education as a solid foundation for a great state. From the first days of independence, education, spiritual and enlightenment work has become a priority of our state policy. Today, our foreign partners, our young people, see us and admire them in every way. Today, it is not difficult to hear the words of our foreign partners at every step: "Your youth, your children's eyes are burning ." Today, with great hopes and dreams, I am determined to contribute to the development of my country

It is not only our duty, but also our duty to provide all-round support to our determined and courageous young people.^[1] We must not forget that the foundation of the future in educational institutions will be created, simply speaking, the people of the future of our children today, how education and training can be. It would not be a mistake to say that today we are all witnesses to the perfect mastery of foreign languages.

The perfect study of the rules and units of foreign language grammar, which are unfamiliar to Uzbeks, is a skill that arises from a very diligent practice. z compounds, describing their types and similarities and differences in the two languages. The grammatical material on infinitive phrases is widely available in the field of German language practice and theory. There are materials on this in all grammar textbooks and manuals. Even in large-volume German-Russian and German-Uzbek dictionaries, there are cases when some rules for word formation are emphasized.

1. In German, infinitive phrases occupy a leading position among such syntactic units belonging to another category. Among them, the phrases with the indefinite form of the verb form a significant part. For this reason, about 10% of the questions in the entrance exams to higher education institutions are devoted to the topic of infinitive conjunctions and phrases.
2. It is known that some of the rules of word formation are similar in German and their native languages, while other rules and guidelines are radically different. In the formation of phrases, the interaction takes place in both languages in the same way - in three forms. That is, in the form of management, adaptation, and adhesion types. At the same time, it should be noted that the grammatical relationships of words, in particular, are different in German and Uzbek. For example, in the Uzbek language, the adaptive relationship is expressed only by the identification of the determiner and the determiner in the same composition, that is, the identity of the determinative possessive pronoun, and in the determinant by the selection of personality indicators accordingly. It has Uzbek in the field of syntax and adapts to the cut number and person. The German language is a clear definition of the entity, and sometimes grammatical gender (rod) on the adaptation of qat`iy cut rule, as well as an adaptation of German orderliness. Management grammatical type of German language and different forms seems that the Holy qaralmish belonging to the category of management at every step of the compound. Management, on the other hand, manifests itself in verbal, qualitative, and qualitative,

figurative, and even auxiliary forms. Therefore, it is well known that along with auxiliaries that require an accusative, a dative, and a genitive, there are the same auxiliary free expressions that sometimes require an accusative and sometimes a dative. When a certain auxiliary requires a horse or a diamond in an accusative, when a horse or a diamond in a dative requires a verb (or a consonant z). Writing grammatical communication, there is usually a link to enter words contacts (Beiordnung) by way of collusion and integral intonatsiyasida will appear.

3. The phrase in each language model (scheme) be made as and context that according to 2 different groups separated.

- Free (variable) phrases
- Stable (phraseological) phrases

Phrases belonging to both groups are distinguished from each other by the following differences.

- Free phrases:

- 1) instability (content)
- 2) has a complex and portable content
- 3) specific structure - is formed according to the semantic model (scheme) .

- Phraseological expressions are:

- 1) the stability of the content
- 2) phraseological (portable) meaning and

3) does not have a model. A common feature of the word combinations in both groups is that the grammatical relationship of the words in them is decided on the basis of the way and types of communication inherent in the introduction of words in the language.

Infinitive, which is the basis of infinitive groups, is one of the three forms of the verb in German. It plays an important role in the formation of time forms. These two infinitive types belong to four infinitive forms. In German, infinitive free expressions have a unique internal structure.

In the Uzbek language, by adding infixes to the verb stem, infinitive forms with semantically different meanings are formed. For example, the following verbs can be made from the verb to **see (sehen)**.

appear (aussehen)
(sich sehen)

See - to be seen (gesehen werden)

see (sehen lassen)

show (zeigen)

2. Unlike the infinitive in German, the infinitive in Uzbek does not have the property of jumping in a sense. German horses infinitiv (das Lesen das Sprechen, das Lachen) in the Uzbek language, **eroding** added to the legality of the character of the horse. (Name of act - Nomen Agency.) For example: walk, stand and smile etc. Such words can perform all the functions of a horse.

In German it can be used independently and in conjunction without the infinitive **-zu** in speech, in contrast, in Uzbek it is used only in the independent case. The independent infinitive comes in the function of having a speech in German. In the Uzbek language, however, this is rarely the case.

In many cases, the Uzbek language, try to name (Nomen agantis) , **eroding** expressed by the suffix, in German **-zu** with and **-zu** your application. For example: **Rauchen ist verboten - Smoking is prohibited.**

Gut (zu) lernen ist unsere Pflicht. - Good reading is our duty.

Die Tuer abzuschliessen war verboten. (JRBecher)

Locking the door was forbidden.

- Unlike Uzbek, German is a one-piece sentence that expresses a command or a wish through a free infinitive. For example:

Aufstehen!

Stillstehen!

“Das Maul halten” - bruellte er (L.Frank)

The stable infinitive in German, in contrast to Uzbek, serves as a part of the compound verb (**Futur I** and **II** active and passive, Conditional I and II and other constructions). this is explained by the suffix **-ish** and other appropriate suffixes.

Infinitive I, II (zu or zu you) = verb stem + lying

For example: Ich hoere jemanden laut sprechen - I hear someone talking loudly.

There are cases when each free phrase as a whole enters into external contact with other words or combinations in the sentence in which it participates (Äußerung) . In such a syntactic situation, the main factor is the degree to which a particular phrase enters into a syntactic relationship with other parts of speech. Accordingly, infinitive phrases can serve as a primary part of speech or a part of secondary speech. In order to express such syntactic relations in Uzbek language, it is expedient to choose a word (or phrase) as an alternative means, which corresponds to what syntactic part of the leading and subordinate word in the phrase.

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^[1] Islam Karimov. Serving for the happiness and great future of our country is the highest happiness. Tashkent, Uzbekistan - 20015, p. 245.