Comparative analysis of the vocabulary of English and German languages

Davronova Diyora Davlatovna

Is a student of SamSIFL

Research advisor: Rustamov Orifjon Mirzokulovich
Is teacher of SamSIFL

Annotation. This article describes in the era of globalization and the rapid development of all the spheres of human life, the analysis of the term-formation methods becomes particularly topical. The functioning of frontier and customs terminology in combination with the terminology of legal acts (in particular in legal documents, agreements, and works that contain certain legal recommendations, requirements, and provisions) plays an important role in the period of deepening integration of countries and international relations.

Key words: English language, German language. lexical unit, research, analysis, linguistic units

The article presents the results of the analysis of the terminological units of the frontier sphere. We compared the professional terminology used in the English and German variant of the same document

– the Schengen Borders Code, which is a regulation that modifies existing legislation on border checks carried out on people. It is intended to improve the legislative part of the integrated border management policy by setting out the rules on crossing external borders and on reintroducing checks at internal border.

In order to compare the terminological units in the frontier sphere in the English and the German language, we have to define the peculiar feature of the linguistic notion "term":

a. secondary use of lexical units, which develops on the basis of their initial general use;

b. special formation of artificial symbols;

c. limited scope of use;

d. the impossibility of direct translation into other languages;

e. the impossibility of arbitrary replacement of individual elements without coordination with the tradition of the field (sphere);

f. a peculiar attitude to such linguistic phenomena as polysemy and antonymy;

g. increased denotative connection. The main point in the specifics of the term lies in its special, professional application. Its scope is limited to a certain area of knowledge. The term is usually understood as a word (or group of words) that have a specific and unique meaning within a given field or specialization, which excludes any possibility of another one that differs from the author's understanding or interpretation. The term can be monosyllabic and consist of a keyword or be a terminological group, which includes the keyword or core of the group, one or more left definitions that specify or modify the meaning of the term.

Since the study is of qualitative type, the data collection and analysis procedure are basically different from the common quantitative ones. To be more specific, our study predetermines the use of the following methods: scientific literature analysis (to analyze the approaches of different scientists to the issue of term determination, description, and functioning), comparative method (to compare the ways of term formation in English and German) and statistics (to define the productivity of different syntactic models of term-formation based on the terminological system of the frontier sphere in both languages). In general, the task of the comparative method is to detect a set of different and similar characteristics of the systems, subsystems, and microsystems of the languages under study.

The same 12% is the group of completely assimilated words. For the most part, they reflect the names of objects and phenomena that have no analogue in the recipient language and represent a single language system on a par with native English words. Among them are words such as allergy - allergy, benzene - gasoline, caffeine - caffeine, hamster - hamster, menthol - menthol, poodle - poodle. 10% borrowings from the German language words-cripples. The German language is known for long and polysyllabic language units, some of which passed into English unchanged (Airship - Luftschiff, standpoint - Standpunkt, worldview -Weltanschauung), others became composite (over-compensation - Überkompensation, selfportrait - Selbstbildnis, storm-trooper - sturmtruppen) or divided into several units (Continentaldrift - Kontinentalverschiebung, finalsolution -Endlösung, nucleicacid - Nukleinsäure). German proper names in English 9%. For the most part, they

include the names of cities (Danzig), mountains (Erzgebirge), firms (Braun), grape varieties (Riesling) and apples (Gravenstein), wines (Liebfraumilch) and cakes (Linzertorte), as well as names (Bernard, Emma) and surnames (Eisenhower), which are widely used by native speakers of the recipient language, but are not completely assimilated. 2% are relative borrowings. The word Kraut, which originally meant cabbage, became contemptuous of German soldiers during World War II, and the word stein, which means "stone", came to mean an earthenware mug.

Morphemic borrowings are only 1%. The particle - fest is a word-forming element in such words as hen-fest, gabfest. The affixes ur- and ver- are of German origin. In words ending in - graphie, the word-forming element has changed to -graphy and has taken a strong position in the English language system. The next principle that we have chosen for further classification is the systematization of language units according to the time of their borrowing. In addition to modern German, words from Old and Middle German are used here. According to the online etymological dictionary of the English language, twenty-four words were borrowed from Old High German, which is 5%. They are predominantly male and female names (Berta, Bruno, Conrad, Dietrich, Jena, Ludwig, Roland, Roger, Ulrich). Middle German is the ancestor of modern German, but its influence on English was not as great as the Middle Low German language composition, which in turn is the ancestor of the modern Low German dialect. Borrowed words also accounted for 5% and turned out to be mostly nouns and verbs from different areas of life, such as cooking and cooking (bagel - "bagel", baking from yeast dough, shtick - a piece), shipbuilding (yawl - rowboat), crime (schmear - bribery), construction (dowel -dowel), animal husbandry (snout - trunk, muzzle of an animal). The Middle German period comes to the end of the 16th century. In the sixteenth century, the territory of modern Germany was fragmented, and a single language system did not exist. English borrowed words that play an important role in trade and economic relations. Among them you can see the names of German and Austrian coins (heller - heller, Kreutzer - kreuzer), the German word for money is gelt. Moreover, the sixteenth century is rich in internal and external armed unrest, so the words junker - junker, as well as protestant - protestant were widely used in the English language. In addition, the

sphere of flora began to develop actively, as evidenced by the borrowed words larch - larch and lucern - alfalfa. The total number of borrowings in the 16th century was 3%.

Thus, we can conclude that the language acquires new linguistic units over many centuries. Our research was connected with a thorough analysis of German language units, where we were able to trace the historical development of loanwords, some of their causes, as well as their nature and essence. In addition, we presented some classifications of the obtained data. With the help of borrowings, the recipient language and its people can get closer to the culture of another country, look at the world around them with different eyes, so borrowed words are not superfluous, but, on the contrary, give the language charm and uniqueness, calling for further research on its vocabulary and its subsequent analysis.

REFERENCES

1.Amara, N. (2015). Errors correction in foreign language teaching. The Online Journal of New Horizons in Education, 5(3), 58-68.

2.Bagherzadeh, R., & Tajeddin, Z. (2021). Teachers' curricular knowledge in teacher education programs: A case of Iran's sociocultural context. InternationalJournal of Society, Culture & Language, 9(1), 43-57.

3.Beier, R. (1980). English language dictionary. Stuttgart, Berlin, Köln, Mainz: Kohlhammer.

4.Cabré, M. T. (2002). Linguistic terminology and normalization: Specialty terminology and languages. Leioa, Spain: EHUShcherba L.V. On the concept of mixing languages / L.V. Shcherba // Language system and speech activity. - L., 1974. - S. 60–74

5. Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary / Ed. V.N. Yartseva; Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. - M.: Sov.entsikl., 1990. - 682 p.

6. OALD: The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2010. Joanna Turnbull (ed.). 8th edn. (1st edn. 1948: see under ALD). Oxford: OUP. Searchable online athttp://oald8.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/OED: The Oxford English Dictionary.

7.Sir James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, SirWilliam A. Craigie, and Charles T. Onions (eds.) 1884–1928;