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TURQUOISE - AS AN OBJECT OF GERMAN LEXICOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the Turkish dialects, which are current problems of lexicography, which have entered into German annotated and other dictionaries published in the XIX-XX cc. in different ways.

KEYWORDS

Topical, problem, lexicography, vocabulary, borrowing, explanatory dictionary, stylistics, principle, fixation, semantics, status, appropriation, etymology, interpretation.

INTRODUCTION

One of the current problems of modern lexicography is to define the boundaries of the inclusion in explanatory dictionaries of «non-standard» layers of lexical composition, which entered the lexical system of the language in different ways and at different times. The question of the Turkish language is also part of the problem of borrowing in the German language. Let us assume that when the borrowings from Western European and classical languages in German were

examined in the smallest detail, the Turkish borrowings in German remained as “stepsons” of the lexicon and were given little attention.

In this regard, we try to fill one of the empty spaces in the scientific literature and enrich our presentation of the lexico-grammatical and semantic properties of Turkisms in the German-only dictionaries of the XIX th and XX th centuries. On this occasion we face two main tasks. A larger task is to universally characterize

the principles of selection and fixation of Turkish borrowing, and the narrower task

is to present in a complete system the lexical, grammatical, semantic and stylistic properties of Turkish in the explanatory German dictionaries of the XX century identify and describe.

Here it must be said that both one and the other task is undoubtedly remarkable and the search for its solution continues to be always relevant, although the problem of borrowing in the German language is one of those problems that require study. Moreover, this is Borrowing from all other languages is a way to enrich a particular vocabulary. Father Jespersen wrote about the borrowed words: "The borrowed words are a stone of philology because they allow us to know the approximate date of linguistic changes, the source of civilization, and give us information about the inner life of the nation." [1.109-127] This tradition is likely to have been maintained in the German language throughout the foreseeable history of its development, from I. K. Adelung and I. G. Kampe to modern studies.

The current state of the problem of Turkisms in German-speaking countries, at the stage in which the composition of the borrowed Turkish vocabulary is examined, separating the principles of their selection, describing the semantic units and the principles of their interpretation. In the analysis of Turkisms in the explanatory dictionaries of the German language of

the XX th century. In the 19th century, we found more than 506 words of Turkish origin, but only a small number of Turkisms denoting the vital terms specified in all dictionaries.

We negate the complexity of describing words of Turkish origin, however, as they are generally borrowed in dictionaries, a number of tokens have a wide meaning in the source language, and on German soil there is a narrowing and expansion of meanings, etc. is possible.

The work also examines the semantic structure of Turkisms and their correspondence in different dictionaries, which allows us to determine the nature and direction of semantic shifts in the Turkish borrowings of the German language. The analysis is mainly subjected to the "mastered" Turkisms, although we are clearly aware of the great complexity and internal contradiction of the feature "mastery", since a whole series of words can be mastered in one plan and not mastered in another.

In the scientific literature there is a different understanding of the term mastered word. Without going into detail about the analysis of different points of view and their commentary, we believe that the assignment criterion is the dominant word. Without going into the analysis of the different points of view and their commentary in detail, we believe that the criterion for assigning Turkish words in German to the

mastered words is that they are included in the lexical-semantic system of the language.

Next, when studying Turkisms, we rely on F. Dornseif's concept [2.283] and carry out a semantic interpretation of Turkisms in thematic groups. Such a method gives us the opportunity to find out to which thematic group these or those Turkisms belong and what area of objective reality they cover. The Turkisms are grouped according to their semantic meanings and function and we have divided them into 27 thematic groups. When grouping the Turkish borrowings in German, we slightly changed F. Dornseif's system and adapted it to our material.

As mentioned above, among the turquoises that have entered the German language there are synonyms and equivalent definitions. In dictionaries, they characterize the meaning of a word by comparing it with words that are close and identical in meaning (according to the principle of internal translation into German). Synonymous interpretations are used for words that are no longer Turkish. Dictionaries are defined using synonyms and lexical duplicates: Turkish descent, stylistically neutral;

QUARK – KÄSE

Berkmann (1923) QuarkL.slav, m.Käse aus frischgeronnener Milch, mhd. alsotwarc; tworoǵ, Russian tvaroǵ; trans. Worthless thing, junk. [3.404].

DOLMETSCHER – ÜBERSETZER – FÜRSPRECHER

Klappenbach (1967) Dolmetscher, der; -s,-<türk → ungar> (berufsmässiger) Translator oral and written communication: in efficient, nimble D.; around do the D.: take part in an international conference as D. Erist D. at the court; dazu Chef-, Gerichts-, Heeres-, Konferenz-, Kongress-, Lagerdolmetscher.[4.837].

Wörter, die im Gebrauch stilistisch eingeschränkt sind:

Sprach-Brockhaus (1976): der MUFTI –s/-s, islamischer Rechtsgelehrter.

[arabisch Entscheider]. [5.446].

nicht verwendete Wörter:

Klappenbach (1967): MUSELMAN, der; -en, -en<pers.>umg. veraltend Moslem.

Conclusion so, the semantic content of Turkisms in dictionaries is determined by: a) the actual lexical techniques in which are revealed features of the meaning of words, their synonymous, equivalent, etymological and semantic sides; b) a detailed description of the etymological and encyclopedic information (e.g. the Brothers Grimm dictionary); c) a complete definition that reveals the meaning of a word, that is, it indicates the totality of its characteristics.

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