



LINGUISTIC OR EXTRALINGUISTIC REASONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF WORDS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES INTO THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

This article is about the introduction of words borrowed from other languages into the German language, and the factors that cause this are discussed. Also, the reasons for the introduction of appropriations and linguistic or extra-linguistic reasons, from which languages to which areas words have been appropriated, are discussed.

Keywords: political and cultural relations, scientific and technical development, Linguistics, objective reasoning, aesthetic aspect of language, German language, vocabulary.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, competitive standards play a major role and importance in the historical history of our country. In this regard, the perfect knowledge of foreign languages in the political and economic, spiritual, and educational development of the Republic has become a priority today. Therefore, there was a need to use advanced technologies to learn and teach foreign languages. Studying especially in foreign languages is of great importance. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these prosper in a close-country country. Each language has its own history of development, and the process has seen the entry of words from other languages.

Increasing vocabulary plays an important role in the enrichment of all languages' vocabulary based on the acquisition of words from other languages. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In modern times, the development of words and phrases related to another language is primarily based on the development of socio-economic relations and science and technology. For example, as a result of the globalization process and the use of new pedagogical technologies in all aspects of the world, many languages in the world are infiltrated by English-language words.

A master's degree in linguistics (German) plays an important role in the training of foreign language professionals. Undergraduate students will be familiar with the knowledge of the development of German in this direction, its dialectical appearance, linguistic, grammatical, phonetic and phraseological views. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

In addition to English, German is more spoken in Europe than in other languages. In Germany alone, there are 83 million inhabitants. This is more than in other European countries. Anyone



who wants to study or travel in Europe can communicate freely with the people of Austria, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein.

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, 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.

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 "g" and "ch" relatives is according to the rules |g|, |e|, |x| is pronounced in the form of a cylinder. Therefore, 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".

METHODS

German is a set of the rules of structure of grammar German, which in many ways is similar to other German languages.

In world linguistics, there are several ways in which the vocabulary of the language becomes richer.

1. Through the making of new words (Word making)
2. Through the introduction of words from other languages (associations)
3. By changing the meaning of existing words (meaning migration)
4. Through the making of phraseological compounds (phraseology)

It shows that the entry of words from other languages plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary. Associations refer to such a process that words that are part of the vocabulary or the entire phrase itself move from another language to another. The encounter of such words in linguistics appears on the one hand in "the phenomenics of communication," that is, in the language and cultural ties of any nation for a long time [1], on the other hand, in the aspirations



of generations towards the last important economic and cultural groups, or in their two or more languages at the regional border. [2]

The term "differences" is a general term for all types of transfer of linguistic events from one language to another and is used mainly in a broader sense, meaning it encompasses not only the result but also this process of adaptation. Adaptation phenomena can be distinguished by language level. [3]:

- phonetic-phonological - importing phonemes, decreasing phonemes or eliminating phonemes,
- grammatical - which is reflected in accepting vocabulary morphemes and replacing flexibly,
- Linguistic-semantic - consists of accepting or increasing words, synthetic, resulting in the structures of self-determination and the order in which they are distinguished in speech. In addition, the processes of mastering are intertwined. The introduction of foreign-language words into the language can lead to fundamental changes in phonostuctura and especially morphostructure; customized words pave the way for vocabulary-making styles in a foreign language.

Linguistics is primarily related to the absorption of linguistics, as this debt is the most common form of vocabulary, as well as the easiest form of recognition by the speaker. Along with word formation and change of meaning, this is one of the main ways to find expression of words and thus an important factor for language change. As mentioned earlier, linguistic vocabulary consists of the acquisition of words from another language, the formation of words in their own language according to a foreign mold, or the change in the meaning of existing ones. Currently, the entire Dictionary of 500-600,000 words in German contains approximately 150,000 different words, so a third of the German words are a word that comes in from a foreign language.

From the point of view of the history of linguistics, the Germans' salinity to the "ancient indigeneous," that is, the inner words (local words) inherited from German and Hindi-European languages, is very large. A layer of words distinguished from Indian-European languages belongs to the entire Indian-European family (for example, dt. neu, ngriech. néos, Russian novice, lat. novus, lit. Naujas), German ancient heritage words, on the other hand, Indian European languages (e.g. dt. Winter, engl. Winter, schwed. Vintage, goth. vintage). Many of these local words have increased in size through compositions and others.

During Roman times (50 BC - 500 BC), the first Latin wave manifested itself before the sound of the upper German (second). The most important area of the adaptation was the Main to the Lower Rhine in the south, and the Upper Rhine-Danube-Alps were relatively rare.

During this time, more than 500 words were received from Latin. Perhaps the oldest word derived from Latin is the word Kaiser.

During the reign of Emperor Augustus (from 31 B.C.E. to 14 B.C.E.), the Romans conquered lands between the Alps and the Danube. Locals on the border quickly began to adopt a Roman lifestyle. The words adopted during this period are primarily related to certain areas of material culture. And thus the words were absorbed in the following areas.



Words that have entered several areas are expressed in the context of ancient Roman culture and civilization. Latin was the official language of the Roman Empire at that time. The German dictionary has enriched its content in the quiy areas:

- qishloq xo'jaligi (plant, ahd. pflanza, lat. planta. Wine, ahd. win, lat. vinum, etc.)
- harbiy (fight, ahd. kampf, lat. campus, wall ahd. wal, lat. vallum and others)
- qurilish sohasida (window ahd. venester, lat. fenestra, chamber ahd. camera, lat. camera u.a.),
- Trade and household appliances (Pfund, covenant. pfunt, lat. pundus, Tisch, covenant. tisc, lat. discus u.a.).

RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The introduction of words from Latin continued later because it is impossible to say that this language greatly influenced the rise of German vocabulary over other languages. In a number of ways, Latin words are derisive not only in the German dictionary but also in many European languages. Because many linguists recognize Latin as the "Bobo language" of several of Jevoropa's languages. Later, by the fifth and seventh centuries B.C.E., as a result of the expansion of Christianity in Germany, Latin was again translated into the field of religion and church traditions. Latin is not only the language of the religious spher, but it is also considered the main language in the fields of science, education and public administration.

From this point of view, each language dictionary contains foreign words that come in from abroad, along with their own words. According to this characteristic, the composition of their own and their own words is separated in linguistics. For example, in English, Arabic, Arabic, and International words are separated. In English, you can include stone, mountain, earth, head, water, tongue, ash, man, child, white, black, red, blue, one, two, three, five, me, you, he, us, bald, ol, bor, ildam, formerly, and so on. Persian words include heaven, often, spring, leaf, tree, room, wind, serob, sweet, courageous, humble, mexribon, beast, and so on. International words include theatre, cinema, concerts, films, composers, cups, physics, mathematics, volleyball, boxing, and so on.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as in world languages, German has been translated into several languages around the world. We can see that Celtic words were originally translated into German , and to use the words and phrases correctly in a certain language, first of all, they are required to be used effectively, knowing the dictionary meaning of these expressions. 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.

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