

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF WORD FORMATION IN GERMAN LINGUISTICS

Magerramova Malahat Abdurrahman Gizi

*Associate Professor, Department of Modern German Language, Azerbaijan State University of Foreign
Languages, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ABSTRACT

The article presents the properties of the system of word formation taking into account the coexistence of two word-formation systems in modern German. Relying on the works of foreign researchers who identify tendencies in the German word formation related to the processes of internationalization and development of the euro-language, the author defines the properties of word-formation as marking of the means used; presence of unmotivated word-building elements and elements with unmotivated alternations in the basis and affixes; the presence of a special word-formation unit - confix; limited distribution of borrowed word-building elements. The article describes in detail various approaches to the division of borrowings into elements and related problems of motivated and unmotivated phonetic alternations in borrowed elements - foundations and affixes. It is established that the unmotivated nature of such alternations during word formation indicates the isolation of the exogenous system in the German language. Particular attention is paid to a unit of the word-formation system, such as confix: the views of scientists on the legitimacy of the selection of this word-building element and its basic properties are examined. Confix is defined by the author as a connected word-formative element, possessing its own lexical-semantic meaning and combining with other elements directly or with the help of a connecting element -o, capable, independently or in combination with another similar element, to form the basis, participate in composing and have unlimited distribution. Thus, confix reflects the tendency to integrate two word-formation systems coexisting in the German language. The conducted research proves the isolation of the system of word formation in the German language. Its results can be used to further analyze two coexisting systems of word formation in the German language and to reveal their characteristic features.

KEYWORDS: *Confix, Text, Word Formation, Word-formative Element*

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

The definitions, characteristics of the main categories of the text are presented by such researches as Anna Akishina, Ilia Halperin, Nataliya Zarubina, Anastasiya Kamenskaya, Tamara Nikolayeva, Helen Selivanova and others.

In the works of the German authors, Verner Eins [3], Joseph Bartz, Elke Donalies [1;2], Sasha Michel, Verner Munch [6], Peter Muller [5], and Volfgan Fleischer[4] describes the state of the word-making system of the German language at the beginning of the XXI century, taking into account the intensity increase of lexical language

composition due to the penetration into German the lexemes from the many languages of the world. Recently, such researchers as E. Rosen, T. Ponomareva, O. Nikitina are increasingly turning to the problems of the German word formation.

In the above mentioned, the actual study of the history of the development of one of the branches of Germanic science - the theory of the German word formation, because the word formation belongs to those subsystems of the German language, which was the subject of numerous research. Word formation is the most productive way of developing vocabulary, in which the change in the morphological composition of words and lexical bases existing in the language has played a leading role. Such changes are not accidental: they are determined by the presence in the language of special word-formation models, that is, morphological-semantic types of words, by analogy with which new words are created. Word-forming models are connected not only with vocabulary, but also with phonetic, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) and stylistic laws of the modern German language system, with its history. At the same time, there was a tendency to recognize the autonomy of the word formation as a branch of language as well as in the area of linguistics, since word-generating laws and phenomena had specific features that distinguish them from the laws of both vocabulary and grammar. One of the tasks of this presentation was a methodological analysis of the theory of the German word formation, first of all, its most representative concepts and studies in contemporary Germanistics, in connection with its own traditions and, as far as possible, with the development of the world science of language. In the center of the study is the formation and interaction of various theoretical trends and trends, which, in fact, are the main content of internal development, that is, the existence of science. It should be noted that the task of fully reproducing the system of scientific views of the scholars of the past and the present, to show the picture of the development of the doctrine of word formation in terms of its directions, schools, tendencies and traditions is much more complicated than, for example, in the field of syntax or general linguistics.

Multi-functionality and multi-aspect of word formation require a complex approach, because only under this condition there is a scientific reflection of language subsystem, which reflects it in all manifestations, not only as an arsenal of available means of nomination, capable of developing and replenished through the existence of word-of-law rules and models, norms of communication between word-forming components, but also as a process of creating new linguistic units in the speech process, as a means of organizing speech structures, thematic division of text, ensuring the connectivity of text segments and integral texts. In this approach, the word-formation system is considered not only in its statics, but also in the dynamics of creative, communicative processes unfolding in our eyes, not only in the normative, but also in the occasional aspect, as a means of individual linguistic creativity, imagery, metaphor, linguistic innovation. All this is an actual task of the theory of the word-formation of contemporary German, but remains still incomplete, or studied only occasionally, in connection with the analysis of individual word-formation models or means of word-formation. The analysis involves all methods and models of word formation, regardless of their belonging to one or another part of the language. It provides a broad factual basis and offers wide opportunities for discovering the creative potential of the word-building system of contemporary German as a whole. Fundamental theoretical concepts are treated in accordance with generally accepted and well-defined definitions that are common in modern linguistic theory. In particular, the function of speech, a separate fragment of a language system or a linguistic unit is defined as the purpose, conditionally, or orientation of those unions or elements caused by the needs of nomination and communication. The nomination is considered as a process of marking, naming objects and phenomena of the surrounding reality by means of linguistic means. Communication is interpreted as a complex process that grows out

from the interaction of such factors: 1) subject - speaker or author of written text; 2) the object is the recipient or the addressee; 3) speech activity; 4) purpose, communicative intention of the author of the expression; 5) the communicative competence of the subject and object of communication; 6) the product - text. The speech activity consists in understanding the motive, planning specific goals and their possible realizations, identifying specific tasks and ways of their solution, understanding and developing the program of concrete actions, implementation of these actions, taking into account the program and monitoring the results of their implementation. The text is considered a product of the implementation of communicative competence through the mechanisms of speech activity. In this understanding, the study of texts can be considered as a learning language in action.

The interpenetration of systems of exogenous and common German word formation is manifested in the functioning of such a unit as a confix. The term "confix" was proposed by G. Schmidt in 1987 examining related morphemes based on the work of E. Fischer and the French linguists A. Martine. G. Schmidt distinguishes confixes as a kind of combination - frequency elements that are not used as a separate lexeme [7]. However, in studies of the last decade, conducted by both foreign and Russian scientists, confix is recognized as a separate word-forming unit within the framework of exogenous word-formation. Most confixes are of Greek-Latin origin (aero-, biblio-, diskut-, fanat-, neo-, polit-, -drom, -graph, -krat, -naut, -phil, -phob, etc.). However, V. Fleischer and I. Bartz suggest that the original German confixes (for example, schwieger-, stief-, -wart) be singled out [4, p. 174]. Following many linguists, we do not share this point of view, since the elements indicated by V. Fleischer and I. Bartz are frequently in German and do not correspond to the criteria for determining the confix, a derivational element of a foreign origin unique to the German language. Traditionally, confixes are attributed to three main properties: cohesion, the ability to form the foundations, and the ability to participate in composing. V. Fleischer and I. Bartz add one more property of the confix - the ability to occupy the initial and final position in the word (this reveals the inconsistency of the interpretation of these German word-building elements as confixes, since schwieger-, stief-, -wart have a fixed position in a word). It seems that the free position in the derivative cannot be considered a property of all the configurations: for example, the -drom or -thek confix can occupy only the final position. Confix as a separate type of derivational elements is singled out by P. Muller; in his opinion, the main criterion for this can be the presence of a confix lexical meaning [5, S. 7]. So, the element -itis (Hepatitis, Computeritis) with the main meaning of "inflammation" and the resultant from its value "unhealthy interest, mania" in German is a confix, although in the donor language (Greek) it is a suffix, that is the status element in the recipient language may not coincide with its status in the donor language. P. Eisenberg believes that confix is an element that, in combination with the connecting element -o, can form the basis for composing. At the same time, the researcher suggests distinguishing the compositional form of the confix (philo-) and the ending form (-loge). P. Eisenberg distinguishes confixes from related roots, which can directly connect with affixes (Techn + ik, techn + isch vs Techno-logie). He is opposed by E. Donalis, who identifies confixes, which can directly combine with other derivational elements (therm + isch, techn + isch), and confixes, which are combined only with other confixes (geo-: geo + graph-isch, geo + log- isch, etc.) [1]. The role of confix in the German word formation is ambiguous. On the one hand, the presence of word-formative elements, functioning according to special rules, is a sign of the isolation of the exogenous system of word-formation of the German language. On the other hand, confix, along with composing, forms a link between two word-building systems. In modern German, many confixes combine with the original German elements, and with elements borrowed from the German language relatively recently (Spielothek, Knastologie, Shopping Mania).

CONCLUSIONS

In modern linguistic theory, there are two basic views on the word-formation system, on its essence and purpose: a) the word formation as a complex structured system means, methods and models, the word-building framework of a particular language; b) Creation as a system in action, a dynamic form of organization and structuring of the lexical composition of a language that is constantly evolving and improving. However, the right to exist has another, equally important view: word formation in nominative and communicative processes, its role and place in the implementation of the nominational - class and communicative human activity. It is associated with a text-centric, communicative-pragmatic approach. The synthesis of all views, with the leading role of the latter, is one of the most important features of this study.

It is concluded that the system of exogenous word formation is characterized by the following features, the formation of which occurs as a result of its interaction with the system of German word production. All its elements have a foreign origin (most exogenous elements used in German, have a Greek-Latin, French or English origin). Some word-building elements entered the German language under the influence of fashion and have primordially German analogues, which leads to competition, as a result of which one of the elements can get out of use. Exogenous word formation is characterized by the presence of unmotivated word-building elements and elements with unmotivated alternations in the basis and affixes. If, in the proper German system of word formation, motions that are not motivated from the point of view of the synchronic approach can be explained by analyzing their historical development, then in the exogenous system the diachronic approach cannot be used: the borrowed elements fall into German with already specified interlaces, which can only be explained by means of historical analysis of the donor language.

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