

REPRESENTATION OF WORD-BUILDING AFFIXES IN GERMAN-UZBEK DICTIONARIES: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:

Research analyzing German-Uzbek dictionaries notes that some German-Uzbek dictionaries contain shortcomings in the process of representing compound nouns, designing the microstructure of the dictionary, selecting lemmas and giving equivalents [1, pp. 192-196]. Furthermore, they have minor shortcomings in the presenting of composites and derivatives [2]. According to the results of this study, which firstly analyses the representation of word-forming affixes in German-Uzbek dictionaries, it was found that word-forming affixes were not included in German-Uzbek dictionaries as lemmas. The fact that each of the derivative words formed with such affixes is given as lemmas in these dictionaries has led to an increase in the size of the dictionary and a violation of the lexicographic principle. In order to eliminate such shortcomings identified during the study and to fill the existing lexicographic gaps (at least, partly), as a result of the study, we created/compiled "sample articles" based on scientific conclusions and lexicographical principles. The obtained results serve to enrich the theory of Uzbek lexicography and are recommended for use in future creating German-Uzbek dictionaries.

Key words: word-building affix; lemma; dictionary article; derivative; composite; lexicographic principle.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The role of dictionaries, especially bilingual dictionaries created in accordance with lexicographic principles, in the teaching and learning of foreign languages is invaluable. In addition to the vocabularies of a particular language, they provide linguistic facts of that language: morphological, syntactic, semantic, and so on. It can be observed that word-forming affixes as well as derived and compound words are presented in such dictionaries.

2. LITERARY REVIEW

In today's lexicographical practice, word-forming affixes are given as lemmas in monolingual and bilingual dictionaries. Because "information on word formation does not take up a central, but also not negligible space in learner dictionaries" (Klosa 2008: 208). If the result of word formation is complex words, the results of word formation processes are, at least at first glance, natural candidates for inclusion in a dictionary (Klosa 2013: 63). Many articles on the topic are published in which mostly the opinion is

expressed that “a dictionary [...] which is particularly understood as a learner's dictionary [...] should also include the linguistic units as keywords that are involved in the expansion of the vocabulary as much as the various word formation elements” (Poethe 1996: 189).

So a number of studies have been dedicated to this topic. For instance, the inclusion of word-forming units in monolingual (German) dictionaries was researched by Allhoff [3], Barz [4], [5], Klosa [6], Motch [5], Müller [7], Poethe [8], Rettig [9], Colff [10] and this problem in bilingual dictionaries was analysed by Frisch [11], Vachkova [12], Möller [13]. In addition, this problem was studied by Hyvärinen [14] on the example of Finno-German dictionaries, and Schmidt [15] on the example of German-Swedish-Russian. Although there is no research on the word-formation units of Uzbek and German, the only comparative typology of the German and Uzbek languages (1982) [16] was created by Benyaminov almost half a century ago. In this book, the methods of word formation are compared in general. Mirsoatov [17], Saidov and Zikrillaev [18], Saidov [19] have partially covered word formation in the view of German grammar.

3. MATERIALS AND RESULTS.

The inclusion of word-forming elements (affixes) in dictionaries as lemmas is recommended by well-known lexicographers based on their scientific conclusions. In particular, Berkow (2004: 38) explained that it is a mistake to give word-forming elements in a grammatical essay before the dictionary corpus: “Firstly, affixes are described in a grammatical essay before the dictionary corpus by the parts of speech with which they are used and by meanings, which makes the search for the desired affix quite laborious. Secondly, in the grammatical essay before the dictionary corpus, the most frequent ways of transmitting these word-formation affixes in the output language of the dictionary are usually not explicitly stated - suffixes, prefixes, circumfixes, and for some languages, for example Khmer or Tagalog, and infixes [20, p. 38]. Besides, the inclusion of word-formation affixes in the vocabulary would also help the user to understand occasionalisms, which are not so rare in texts. Of course, we are talking here only about productive affixes; for example, the German suffix **-er** (*Lehrer*), the Uzbek suffix **-chi** (*maslahatchi*-consultant), the Russian suffix **-ik** (*stolik*- little table) etc.

German lexicographers Engelberg and Lemnitzer (2009) approved the introduction of prefixes and suffixes in dictionaries, especially productive suffixes such as *un-*, *-chen*, *-heit*, *-in* as lemmas, and recommended that the following information be included in dictionary articles with affixes:

- Information about the grammatical categories of parts of speech, such as grammatical gender, declination etc.. For example, the suffix *-ung* forms a group of nouns belonging to the feminine noun, which forms the plural with the suffix *-en*, and in compositing take the *-s*.
- Information about pronunciation of the derivative word, especially its intonation/stressing.
- Other features of the word-formation base required due to affixes and word group information, such as phonetic, syntactic (*-bar* is added only to transitive verbs) or other semantic restrictions.
- Information about morphological features, for example, as a result of the addition of the suffix *-chen*, a part of the stem (some letters) is dropped and added umlaut (*Laden* → *Lädchen*).
- Information about the semantic features of derived words formed with an affix that correspond to the rule.
- Information about the productivity of the affix (if possible, determined using the language corpus) [21, pp. 249-250].

As an example, we can see the following as lemmas given affixes in monolingual dictionaries:

-chen *das*; -s, -; *sehr produktiv*; verwendet, um die Verkleinerungsform eines Substantivs zu bilden (*meist* in Verbindung mit Umlaut des betonten Vokals) ≈ *-lein*; **Bäumchen, Bildchen, Häuschen, Hündchen, Pferdchen, Tännchen**
 || NB: nicht nach Substantiven auf *-ch*: *Bächlein, Büchlein*

Figure (Fig.) 1. Lemma *-chen* in Langenscheidt-DaF5-PW

-ation, -ations. -ation, -tion, and -ion are added to some verbs in order to form nouns. Nouns formed in this way often refer to a state or progress; for example, starvation is the progress of being victimized. Many nouns like these are not defined in this dictionary but are dealt with at the related verbs. eg: ...*confirm*→*confirmation*...
 ...*realize*→*realization*... ...*create*→*creation*...
 ...*produce*→*production*... ...*project*→*projection*...
 ...*purify*→*purification*..

Fig. 2. Lemma *-ation* gevin in Longman-LDOCE3-PW

As we can see in Fig. 1, the suffix *-chen* is presented as a lemma, (*das*) makes it a neuter (noun), the suffix *-s* in the genitive case, the plural form (*-*) without a suffix, and it is a productive suffix, its semantics, synonyms (*≈lein*) and its derivatives (*Bäumchen, Bildchen...*) etc. The inclusion of the word-forming affix in the dictionary as a lemma in this way is important both linguistically and methodologically-didactically. The user learns not only the meaning of the suffix,

ab= *преф. суф. 1. указывает на отработанные продукты, отходы: Abgas отработавший газ; Abwasser, Abwässer сточные воды 2. указывает на разновидность, подтип, подвид чего-л., видоизменённый предмет: Abart разновидность, видоизменение 3. выражает отрицательное отношение к чему-л., кому-л., отрицательную оценку чего-л.: Abgeschmack неприятный вкус, привкус; Abweg ложный путь, заблуждение*

ab= *отд. преф. гл. 1. указывает на удаление, отделение от кого-л., чего-л.: abreisen уезжать; abgeben отдавать, сдавать; abliegen отстоять, быть расположенным в стороне 2. указывает на отделение части от целого, разделение, изъятие, разграничение: abbrechen отламывать; abbeißen откусывать; abbinden отвязывать; abschuppen чистить (рыбу) 3. указывает на движение сверху вниз: absteigen спускаться, сходить; ablassen спускать (напр. флаг) 4. указывает на прекращение, завершение чего-л.: ablaufen истекать (о сроке); abblühen отцветать; abbrennen догорать 5. указывает на тщательное выполнение и многократное повторение чего-л.: abklopfen выстукивать (больного); abküssen расцеловать (кого-л.) 6. указывает на заимствование, подражание образцу: abschreiben списывать, переписывать; abgucken (etw. A von jmdm.) подсмотреть (у кого-л. что-л.); научиться (чему-л. у кого-л.) 7. указывает на убыль, уменьшение, повреждение, изнашивание: abnehmen худеть; sich abarbeiten переутомляться (от работы); abnutzen изнашивать (одежду, инструмент), приводить в негодность (вследствие долгого употребления) 8. выражает отказ, отмену чего-л.: abbestellen отменять заказ; ablehnen отклонять (просьбу); abraten (jmdm. von etw. D) отсоветовать (кому-л. делать что-л.) 9. указывает на снабжение чем-л., добавление чего-л.: abrühren (etw. A mit etw. D) кул. замешивать, заправлять (кушанье, напр. яйцом); abdecken (etw. A mit etw. D) покрывать, накрывать, укрывать (что-л. чем-л.)*

Fig. 3. Lemma *ab-* gevin in „Das neue große deutsch-russische Wörterbuch“

Hence, in bilingual dictionaries there are certain principles developed and approved by lexicographers to present of word-forming affixes as lemmas, as well as dictionaries created on the basis of these principles. Based on these scientific findings, we aim to analyze whether word-forming affixes are presented in following German-Uzbek dictionaries: Ismoilov/Karimov 2020 [23], Boymatov et al. 2016 [24], Benyaminow/ Saidow 1992 [25] and Tulaganov et al. 2018 [26].

In German adjectives make up an average of 15% of the total vocabulary [27, p. 166], but there are “several hundred” simple (not derivated) adjectives [28, p. 530], and adjective-forming affixes are more productive than noun-forming affixes [29, p. 300], so the main part of the adjective words are derivated adjectives. For this reason, we analyze the adjective-forming affixes

its synonym, but also the lexemes derived from it, and thus learns to use them in real communication.

Dobrovol'skij/Sarandin [22] (2003: 113) emphasized that in “Das neue große deutsch-russische Wörterbuch” not all affixes were treated as lemmas, but only those that are of great relevance with regard to the explication of the systemic relationships in the lexicon. For example, the prefix *ab-* is “chained” to the corresponding meanings of the homonymous preposition and the homonymous adverb:

presented as lemmas in the above German-Uzbek dictionaries.

In one of the detailed dictionaries of word-forming elements “Slovar slovoobrazovatelnyx elementov nemetskogo yazyka [Dictionary of word-formation elements of the German language]” [30] 192 adjective-forming units are classified in 12 types:

1. modified version of the suffix of borrowed adjectives (1): **-ibel**;
2. first frequency component of complex adjectives (4): **halb-, nicht-, nieder-, wohl-**;
3. adjective-forming semi-prefix (57): **ab-, aber-, abgrund-, affen-, all-, aller-, an-, baum-, bitter-, blitz- (blitze-), blut-, bomben-, brand-, durch-, engel-, extra-, gold-, gott- (gotts-), grund-, haar-, heiden-, herz- (herzens-), himmel-, hoch-, höchst-, höllen-, hunde- (hunds-), kern-**,

- knochen-, kreuz-, maus- (mäuschen-, mause-, mäuse-), mords-, nach-, neo-, ober-, pech-, pfund-, piek-, pudel-, quasi-, quitsch-, riesen-, sau-, scheiß-, seelen- (sellens-), splitter-, stein-, sterbens-, stink-, stock-, tief-, tod- (todes-, toten-), über-, unter-, vor-, wohl-, wunder-;*
4. adjective-forming semi-suffix (17): *-arm, -fähig, -fertig, -frei, -fremd, -gemäß, -gerecht, -kräftig, -leer, -leer-, -los, -riesen-, -voll, -weise, -wert, -widrig, -würdig;*
 5. borrowed adjective-forming prefix (44): *a- (an-), ab- (abs-), ad-, aero-, agro-, allo- (all-), anti- (ant-), auto-, bi-, bio-, chemo-, de- (des-), di-, dis-, ex-, geo-, hetero-, hexa-, homo- (hom-), hydro-, hyper-, hypo- (hyp-), in- (il-, im-, ir-), infra-, inter-, kon- (ko-, kor-, kol-, kom-), -makro-, mikro-, mono- (mon-), multi-, neo-, paläo-, pan-, poly-, post-, prä-, pro-, pseudo- (pseud-), sub-, tele-, thermo-, trans-, ultra-;*
 6. adjective-forming prefix (12): *be-, ent-, erz-, ge-, ge-, maxi-, miß-, super-, un-, ur-, ver-, zer-;*
 7. extended adjective-forming suffix (1): *-ern;*

8. compound adjective-forming semi-prefix (1): *allzu-;*
9. compound adjective-forming suffix (12): *-artig, -fältig, -förmig, -haftig, -haltig, -lustig, -maliq, -mäßiq, -mütig (-mutig), -selig, -sinnig, -süchtig;*
10. borrowed adjective-forming suffix (20): *-abel, al- (-ial), -ant, -ar, -är, -at, -ell (-iell, -uell), -ent, -er, -esk, -ett, -gen, -id, -il, -in, -iv, -morph, -oid, -os (-ös, -iös), -phil;*
11. indeclinable adjective-forming suffix (2): *-er, -lei (-erlei);*
12. adjective-forming suffix (10): *-bar, -(e)n, -er, -fach, -haft, -ig (-erig, -rig), -isch (-esch, -sche, -erisch), -lich, -sam, -t [31].*

The analysis relies on a classification given in a dictionary published under the editorship of Stepanova, as it is extensive and detailed and covers all word-forming elements. In the above-mentioned German-Uzbek dictionaries is analyzed as follows:

4. DISCUSSION

In Ismailov/Karimov (2020) word-forming units are not given as lemmas. However, we encounter some affixes:

ab 1. *Präp.* D -dan; **ab heute** bugun-dan boshlab; **ab jetzt** hozirdan; **ab wann** qachondan boshlab; **ab sofort** hoziroq, hozirgi daqiqadan. 2. *Präf.* ~ **reisen** jo'nab ketmoq, yo'lga chiqmoq (*transportda*); ~ **nehmen** kamaymoq, ozaymoq.

Fig. 4. Lemma *ab-* presented in Ismailov/Karimov (2020)

In this article **ab-** is given as a lemma, which has two functions: 1. preposition 2. prefix. In the second meaning, the verbs derived from it (*ab|reisen*, *ab|nehmen*) are directly presented. However, in dictionaries where word-forming

elements are given as lemmas, for example, in "Das neue große deutsch-russische Wörterbuch", this prefix is based on the usual lexicographic principles:

ab= *преф. суф.* 1. указывает на отработанные продукты, отходы: Abgas отработавший газ; Abwasser, Abwässer сточные воды 2. указывает на разновидность, подтип, подвид чего-л., видоизменённый предмет: Abart разновидность, видоизменение 3. выражает отрицательное отношение к чему-л., кому-л., отрицательную оценку чего-л.: Abgeschmack неприятный вкус, привкус; Abweg ложный путь, заблуждение

Fig. 5. Lemma *ab-* given in „Das neue große deutsch-russische Wörterbuch“

While such word-forming units have fallen out of the authors' focus, the few derived words formed from them are given as lemmas in this dictionary. For instance, **saudumm** derived from **sau-**, **splitternackt** derived from **splitter-**, **stinklangweilig**, **stinkreich**, **stinksauer** derived

from **stink-**, **stockbetrunken**, **stockblind**, **stockdumm**, **stockdunkel**, **stockdürr** derived from **stock-**, **supermodern** derived from **super**.

In conclusion, in Ismailov/Karimov (2020) the word-forming units have been overlooked by the authors, i.e. not given as lemmas.

Tulaganov et al. (2018) is the largest German-Uzbek dictionary ever created, covering nearly 80,000 words and phrases. However, even in it word-forming units are not given as lemmas. But we can see that derived words formed with word-forming elements are presented as lemmas.

For instance, **stinkfaul**, **stinklangweilig**, **stink|normal**, **~reich** derived from **stink-** (S. Fig. 6).

stinkfaul *umg* juda ham tanbal
stinklangweilig *umg* juda zerikarli.
stink|normal *umg* juda ham to'g'ri; **~reich** *umg* o'ta boy.

Fig. 6. Derived words in Tulaganov et al. (2018)

Also, **stockblind**, **stock|dumm**, **~dunkel**, **stockfinster**, **stock|konservativ**, **~nüchtern**, **~sauer**, **stock|steif**, **~taub** derived from **stock-** (S. Fig. 8).

stockblind umuman hech nimani ko'rmaydigan, ko'zi ojiz.
stock|dumm *umg* to'nka, ahmoq, jinni; **~dunkel** qop-qorong'u.
stockfinster qop-qorong'u.
stock|konservativ *umg* o'ta qoloq qarashli;
~nüchtern *umg* sira ham ichmagan, mutlaqo hushyor;
~sauer *umg* o'ta norozi.
stock|steif taxtaday tekis; **~taub** mutlaq kar, umuman eshitmaydigan.

Fig. 7. Derived words in Tulaganov et al. (2018)

As a result, although the number of words included in the dictionary has increased, one of the basic principles of lexicography, mentioned by Devkin (2005; 4), "maximum information at minimum

space" has not been followed. It would be in accordance with lexicographic principles to give these units in dictionaries as follows:

stink- *kammahsul YaP, so 'z. usl., kamsitish (salbiy) ma'noli*
 o'zakdan anglashilgan belgini kuchaytirish, oshirish uchun qo'llaniladi ≈ sehr; **stinkfaul** o'lguday yalqov, dangasa, tanbal, ishyoqmas □ faul, **stinkfein** (= übertrieben vornehm) haddan ortiq oqsuyak, najib □ fein, **stinklangweilig** o'lguday zerikarli, kishini zeriktiradigan, ziq (diqqat) qiladigan □ langweilig, **stinknormal** haddan ziyod odatiy, o'ta normal □ normal, **stinkreich** o'ta, haddan ortiq boy □ reich, **stinkvornehm** o'lguday aslzoda, haddan ortiq zodagon □ vornehm, **stinkwütend** o'lguday qattiq g'azabl原因, juda achchiqlangan, darg'azab, g'azabli, qahrli □ wütend

Dictionary entry 1. Sample lemma for **stink-**, developed by the author(me)

stock- *kammahsul YaP, so 'z. usl., asosan, kamsitish (salbiy) ma'noli*
 o'zakdan anglashilgan ma'noni kuchaytirish uchun ishlatiladi ≈ sehr (stark); **stockbetrunken** o'lguday ichgan, oyoqda turaolmaydigan tarzda ichgan □ betrunken, **stockdumm** qip-qizil jinni □ dumm, **stockdunkel** hech narsani ko'rib bo'lmaydigan, zim-ziyo □ dunkel, **stockduster** zulmatdek zimiston □ duster, **stockfinster** butunlay qorong'u, zimiston □ finster, **stockkonservativ** o'ta konservativ, o'lguday eskilikni yoqlovchi, eskilikka yopishib olgan, konservatizm ruhi bilan sug'orilgan, mutaassib □ konservativ, **stocknüchtern** juda aqli raso, o'lguday aklli, idrokli, hushyor, ziyrak □ nüchtern, **stocktaub** qulog'i og'ir, toza kar, o'lguday garang □ stäub

Dictionary entry 2. Sample lemma for **stock-**, developed by the author

Although the dictionary of Boymatov et al. (2016) has nearly thirty thousand words and phrases, word-forming units were not chosen as

lemmas by the authors. However, in it the same as Tulaganov et al.(2018) the derived words are given as lemmas. We see this in following examples:

seelensgut *a juda yaxshi, xushfe'l.*
seelenvergnügt *a juda xursand, yaxshi, shod.*
steinhart *a toshday qattiq.*
steinreich *a toshli, toshi ko'p, juda boy.*
sterbenkrank *a o'lar holatda kasal (og'ir betob)*
sterbenslangweilig *a ulguday zerikish*
superfein *a juda yupqa; eng yaxshi; birinchi darajali.*
superklein *a eng kichik, o'ta mayda.*
superklug *a o'ta aqli.*

Fig. 8. Derivated words in Boymatov et al. (2016)

If these word-forming units were included in the dictionary as lemmas, they would save space, it would be possible to understand other words formed in this type of meaning, to be able to form

For instance:

new words in this model. It would be also possible to consciously translate derivated words without dictionaries.

see·len-, see·lens- *kammahsul yarim prefiks*

O'zakdan anglashilgan ma'no/belgini kuchaytiradi, orttiradi, ta'sirchanligini oshiradi; **seelenfroh** zavqqa to'lgan, zavqlangan, maftun, qoyil □ froh, **seelenruhig** co'z. usl. butunlay/juda xotirjam □ ruhig, **seelen(s)gut** juda marhamatli, rahmli □ gut

Dictionary entry 3. Sample lemma for *seelen-, seelens-*, developed by the author

stein- *kammahsul yarim prefiks*

Strengthens, enhances, and enhances the meaning / sign of the core; **steinalt** word. usl. very old, from antiquity (almisoq, daqqiyunus), old □ alt, **steinarm** word. usl. very poor □ arm, **steinhart** word. usl. hard as stone □ hart, **steinreich** word. usl. very rich □ reich

Dictionary entry 4. Sample lemma for *stein-*, developed by the author

ster·bens- *kammahsul frimprefiks*

It is used to enhance (enhance) an emotionally understood character ≈ magic: **sterbenselend** dying sad, miserable, miserable; helpless; rodapo □ selend, **sterbenskrank** sick to death □ krank, **sterbenslangweilig** to the point of death, annoying, heartbreaking, deadly boring □ langweilig

Dictionary entry 5. Sample lemma for *sterbens-*, developed by the author

su·per- *sermahsul prefiks, Word. usl., often humorous or ironic*

It means that the meaning understood from the core is higher than usual; **superbillig** price is very low, very cheap □ billig, **superfein** 1 very thin 2 too thin; 3 very narrow, thin, slender 4 very elegant; 5 The tone is delicate, very elegant, delicate, pleasant 6 very delicate, graceful, polite, courteous □ fein, **superfleißig** very diligent, □ fleißig, **superleicht** very light, light stone, stone-free □ leicht, **supermodern** very modern, traditional □ modern, **superreich** very rich □ reich, **superschlau** very clever, cunning, cunning, cunning, deceitful □ schlau, **supersparsam** very economical □ sparsam

Dictionary entry 5. Sample lemma for *super-*, developed by the author

The last of the dictionaries analyzed is Benyaminov/Saidov (1992), the smallest dictionary, which contains about sixteen thousand words and phrases. Due to the fact that it is a learners' dictionary and its small size, it does not

contain word-forming elements and derivated words formed from them. For example, the adjective-forming affixes such **sam**, **sau-**, **scheiß-**, **seelen(s)-**, **-selig**, **-sinnig**, **splitter-**, **stein-**, **sterbens-**, **stink-**, **stock-**, **sub-**, **-süchtig**, **super-**

and the derivated words formed from them are not

given in this dictionary.

5. CONCLUSION

We analyzed four German-Uzbek dictionaries during our research. As a result, we conclude that word-forming affixes are not included as lemmas in these dictionaries. Instead, derivated words formed from such affixes were chosen as lemmas. This led to an increase in the number of words included in the dictionary, thus, only the size of the dictionary. Therefore, the lexicographic principle of "maximum information at minimum space" was not followed. The "Sample lemmas" created by us overcome these lexicographic shortcomings. The obtained results develop the theory of Uzbek lexicography and are recommended for use in future dictionaries.

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