

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOUNDS IN GERMAN

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Abstract: The word is one of the basic building blocks of the language. Man speaks and writes in words. When someone makes a linguistic utterance, they string forms of words together. He links them to larger units. In the written language, these are sentences and texts, functional units in the spoken language, conversation contributions and conversations.

Keywords: the word, pronunciation, dictionary, loan word, meaning.

Words play a special role not only for speaking and writing themselves, but also for dealing with language and, moreover, for imparting knowledge. If someone translates something from one language to another, he must know which words correspond to each other. If someone wants to find out about something, he looks it up in a dictionary or lexicon. No linguistic unit is as aware of the speakers of a language as the word. The word is considered a linguistic unit par excellence.

Each word has a form page and a content page (meaning). The form side can be regarded in the spoken as a sequence of sounds. In written form, in languages with an alphabet, it consists of a sequence of letters. The task of grammar is to describe the form and meaning of words. The grammar explains which regularities the construction of the forms and the construction of the meanings follows and how form and meaning are related to each other. It is only when one knows the

regularities that it becomes understandable that the speakers effortlessly master the many thousands of words in their vocabulary.

The words of the German are not built according to a uniform, hasten scheme. The vocabulary itself is changing, but the regularities that determine the construction of the words are also changing. This is the case for all languages. German is also in contact with many other languages by which it has been influenced and which it has influenced itself. The simplest form of influence is the borrowing of words or parts of words. German has borrowed and still borrows mainly from Greek, Latin, French and English.

Other words are also striking, but few speakers know what languages their constituent parts are from. Rhythm falls orthographically out of the frame, elative (the highest, absolute level of increase in the adjective, along with a case of languages such as Finnish) has a little-known meaning, and pteranodon also has a difficult-to-pronounce sequence of sounds, which does not occur in German at the beginning of syllables.

A speaker of German can thus recognize words as foreign, even if he does not know where they come from. He recognizes such words by certain features of their form or meaning side, comparing them with the properties of German words. However, it is not so that all borrowed words have such peculiarities. Anyone who does not have special knowledge will hardly suspect that windows come from Latin, start from English and furniture from French. These words, with all their properties, are integrated into the vocabulary of German. They do not require special attention.

On the other hand, sing the words mentioned above is not fully integrated. They have characteristics that identify them as foreign. To understand their construction, one must look beyond the regularities that apply to the vocabulary in the core area of German. In Dudengrammatik, such words are meant outside of today's core area when we are talking about foreign words or non-native words.

It is not always easy to decide which words and thus which regularities in a language belong to the native (native) vocabulary. After all, the core area also includes words that were originally borrowed once (windows, start, furniture). In their properties, they no longer differ from other words of the native vocabulary. That is why the distinction native / non-native (native/foreign) in this book refers primarily to the current characteristics of the words and not to their origin. The sound structure as well as the written structure of words can be represented in a simple and plausible way if one distinguishes the basic regularities in the core area from the special regularities in the outer areas (the periphery).

The smallest components of the spoken word are the sounds. Most speakers only become aware of the fact that his word form can be regarded as a result of sounds when they learn to write and read. From the sequence of letters of the written word, you can deduce the sequence of sounds of the spoken word, even if an assignment is not always possible in a simple way.

The description of the sounds themselves is guided by how they are articulated. The description must be at least so accurate that each sound of the language is distinguishable from each other. Only those articulatory differences are taken into account, which one also hears, because the ear must be able to distinguish every sound of a language from every other sound of that language. The words rudder and luder differ by exactly one sound. If a speaker cannot articulate the difference between l and r or if a listener cannot hear it, communication difficulties arise.

For its orthography, German, along with many other languages, uses the Latin alphabet. For example, in order to clearly repeat the pronunciation of the words of the German out loud for out loud, the alphabet should have more letters. German has more sounds than letters in the alphabet. So you can clearly hear a difference between the o in oven and the in open but both correspond to the same letter.

In order to record the sound structure of words, it is therefore necessary to reproduce their pronunciation more accurately than is possible with the Latin

alphabet. In addition, one wants to present the pronunciation in such a way that it becomes comparable to the pronunciation of words of other languages. Special phonetic scripts (phonetic scripts / phonetic alphabets), which contain many more characters than the alphabet of German orthography, serve this purpose. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) has found the widest distribution among phonetic scripts (IPA 1996). The IPA is reproduced in its entirety in the Duden Pronunciation Dictionary (2000).

The IPA provides a sign for every conceivable speech sound. This phonetic transcription can therefore be used to write all words from all languages, regardless of the orthography of the respective language. The o in oven, for example, is written as [o] after the IPA, that in open as [ɔ]. In order to distinguish the phonetic characters from the bookstands of the alphabet, they are placed in square brackets.

When studying the history of the German language, special attention is paid to the development of grammatical laws. The following must be observed:

1. The grammatical structure of the language develops very slowly.
2. The new, as a rule, arises on the basis of the further development of the already existing elements of the language, for example, the adjective arose from the noun, the article from the demonstrative pronoun, etc. It follows from this that the grammatical structure of the language in its development forms a unified, internally ordered whole.
3. The development of grammatical gender proceeds gradually and evenly.

a) The cases in the Old High German period

The Old High German declension, like the New High German declension, has four fully developed cases: nominative, genitive, dative and accusative. In addition, in the oldest linguistic monuments one can find remnants of the instrumentalis. In the preliterate period, the case system was much more complicated in the Indo-European languages, and the following cases existed:

1. Nominative case
2. Genitive case
3. Dative
4. Accusative
5. Accusative case of the place (where to go?)
6. Locative (where?)
7. Instrumentalis (with what?)
8. Ablative (from where?)

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