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COHESIVE SPEECH IN GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

The cohesive parts of a sentence, of course, differ from other morphological devices in their syntactic functions. For example, if secondary parts such as simple adjectives, complements, etc., which are actively used in a sentence, or main parts, such as possessive, cut, perform an independent syntactic function, cohesive parts are more rigid than numerical ones. no matter the answer to the same question, it performs the same syntactic function. Any word that complicates is part of the sentence. It seems that the expansion of the syntactic space of the parts of speech and the morphological means that function as a cohesive part simultaneous form of the sentence by expanding leads to complication. They can be connected not only to the main parts, interpreting and complementing them, but also connecting to each other, defining the meaning of each other, complementing each other.

KEYWORDS: *Law Of Education, Soda, Cohesive, Sentence.*

INTRODUCTION

The future of our country, the future of our people, the prestige of our country in the world community, first of all, depends on how our children grow up and become human beings. The radical reforms launched in all spheres of social life have not bypassed the field of education, including the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" and the main tasks of the National Training Program. focused on training qualified, quality personnel. "The main goal of the program is to further strengthen the material and technical base of higher education

institutions, to improve their modern curricula, to implement qualitatively new approaches in training personnel to meet the growing demands of the times."

The syntactic form of a simple sentence can be expanded and perfected under the influence of various morphological means.

One such tool is the cohesive parts of speech. The cohesive parts of speech are, of course, different from other morphological devices in terms of syntactic functions. No matter how many numerical parts there are, they answer the same question and perform the same syntactic function. However, the expansion of the syntactic level of the main or secondary parts of a sentence inevitably leads to the complication of the sentence structure. Any word that complicates is part of the sentence. It seems that the expansion of the syntactic space of the parts of speech and the morphological means that function as a cohesive part simultaneous form of the sentence by expanding leads to complication. Opinions are expressed differently. An idea can be expressed in simple or compound sentences, in the form of a sentence, a question, a command, an exhortation, a two-sentence or a one-sentence, a complete or incomplete sentence. It depends on the nature of the thought, the specific purpose or intention. The main features of a sentence are the presence of relative completeness and predicativeness, the formation of grammatical rules, the presence of a specific intonation. Although these features of speech are common to most languages, the way these characters appear in different languages, their importance and place vary.

Speech has a unique structure according to its grammatical structure. The construction of two-syllable sentences is based on the main parts (possessive and participle), in which the possessive sentence does not have any word in the form of a consonant. The word in the general agreement can be a cut, a secondary part, or a motivation. An opinion can only have a part that tells you who or what it belongs to. It is the part of speech that affirms, denies, or interrogates the owner of the cut.

In the Uzbek language, the form of the cut is different, and even a horse with a certain conjugation can come as a cut (book - to you). The cut function can also include phrases or some phraseological combinations and sentences.

In German, the cut is usually with the possessive - the person and the number adapt to each other. However, in Uzbek, the cut may not match the person and number. For example:

Die Gebäude sind gebaut - Houses have been built.

The secondary parts of speech serve to express the idea more fully and perfectly. They can be connected not only to the main parts, interpreting and complementing them, but also connecting to each other, defining the meaning of each other, complementing each other. The secondary part has a compound and is included in the main structure of the sentence in the compound parts, without which the idea is not fully expressed, the sentence is not formed.

In conclusion, it can be said that a sentence expresses a certain idea, purpose, it differs from words and phrases, the existence of two-syllable and one-syllable sentences, the division of sentences into types according to the purpose, the presence of semantic completeness, the communicative function of the sentence, the special constructions according to its grammatical structure, the signs and features of the sentence are available in German and Uzbek. But when

the signs and features of a sentence are the same in some places, they are sometimes different - especially in sentence constructions, word order, and so on. For example:

Let this work be done! (in Uzbek for the second person)

Diese Arbeit soll gemacht werden! (in German for the third person)

Simple sentences are divided into two-sentence sentences and one-sentence sentences, depending on the structure of the sentence. The structure of two-part sentences (die zweitgliedrigen Sätze) consists of both main parts. Secondary fragments have or have a cut together or form a cut:

Du siehst nicht schlecht aus. Du bist ein guter Arbeiter.

The cohesive parts of speech, of course, differ from other morphological devices in their syntactic functions. For example, if secondary participles, such as simple adjectives, fillers, etc., which are actively used in a sentence, or main parts, such as possessive, cut, have an independent syntactic function, cohesive parts are more rigid in number. no matter the answer to the same question, it performs the same syntactic function. However, the expansion of the syntactic level of the primary or secondary parts of a sentence inevitably leads to the complication of the sentence structure. Any complication the word also comes as part of the sentence. Even keywords and phrases, Introductory sentences and motivations are also tertiary parts of speech. The common denominator of the cohesive parts of speech is that each cohesive piece is said with a special emphasis. Also cohesive passages accompanying or subordinating other parts of speech may also come. In this case, of course, the main parts or secondary the cohesion of the pieces is important. So below we study the problem of the expansion of the simple sentence form on the basis of each part of speech.

No matter how many co-owners there are, it's all about them follow one another in the same way. For example, in the second of the given examples, wie connector one way der **Amu-Buchoro-Canal, der Kanal der Südlichen Golodnaja-Steppe und der Grobe Fergana-Kanal, Kanalsysteme** like four The **veränderten**-style cut of the sentence is a combination of owners of different names follows the type. But (**Ausdehente**) **Kanalsysteme** has joined the owner by expanding and perfecting the general syntactic level of the determinative sentence as well is coming. We rarely learn uncomplicated sentences in German. It is well known that in simple sentences there is a word order + keism + secondary parts of speech or secondary parts of speech + cut + possessive. But in fiction and in content, exceptional utterances are quoted. But even if the cut in these sentences is not actually involved, it can be made at any time can be restored.

From this it is possible to be sure that the cohesive parts of speech are not only means of extending the syntactic form, but also means of saving linguistic material. This is because the cut is not repeated separately for each owner who comes in a cohesive state, and conversely, the cut is not repeated over and over again for each cut that is in a cohesive state.

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