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LEXICAL-SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE PREPOSITION “NACH” AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of explaining lexical-semantic peculiarities from the German language into Russian as the students of Russian groups often feel difficulties in practice of translating of prepositions in the German language.

KEYWORDS: *Source, Preposition, Comparison, Figurative Meaning, Notion, Practice And Others.*

INTRODUCTION

The preposition nach is one of the prepositions in German language that the Dative case requires. The preposition nach is used first as a preposition, and then as a derivational affix, more precisely as a prefix. In this article, we think about its initial use as a pretext for its specific lexical and semantic features and their expression in Russian language.

The originality of this preposition to a number of auxiliary groups of words has long been emphasized. Its lexical and semantic peculiarities are analyzed in detail by V.N.Syedin. Vocabularies also give some information about this preposition and two different uses for it. Nach requires dative conjugation as a preposition and expresses different meanings, is combined with different groups of words and forms certain stable free phrases.

The preposition nach is translated into Russian “*после, сначала*”, and then into a lexeme, as in the process of finishing work or reading.

For example: *nachdem Essen – послееды*

nachdem Krieg - послевоенны

nachlangen Warten – последлительногоожидания.

nach der Arbeit – послеработы

When the preposition *nach* expresses the meaning of time, it is translated into Russian such as after, then.

For example: *ZehnMinutennachzwoölf – 10 минутдвенадцатого.*

Moreover, the preposition *nach* is used in the past tense setting and denotes through. *ErkehrtenachzweiTagen – он вернулся через два дня.*

The preposition *nach* is translated into Russian as the preposition “*в,на*” when expressing the name of the place of residence.

nachDeutschland – в Германию

nachHeimat – на родину

nachHause – домой

nachoben – вверх

nachunten – вниз

nachrechts – направо

nach links – налево

Also, the preposition *nach* is often used after a noun in Dative, which is required. At such a time in the Russian language will be “*по, судяно, согласно*”. It demonstrates conformity or adherence.

For example: *nachmeinerMeinungmeinerMeinungnach – по моему мнению.*

derReihenach – по порядку

nachVorschrift – по предписанию

nachihremWunsch – по вашему желание

j-n nurdemNamenachkennen – знать кого – либо только по имени.

NehmenSieTropfennachärztlicherVorschrift – Принимайте капли по предписанию врача.

Also managing many verbs requires the use of *nach*.

For example: *fragennachetw – спрашивать о чём – либо*

suchennachetw – искать что- либо

Nach is used as a form of adverb, it serves to form words and phrases with different meanings.

For example: *nachwievor – попрежнему*

nach und nach – постепенно

Die Schuldennach und nachabbezahlen – Постепенно расплатиться с долгами.

As a separate prefix, *nach* tends to express two different meanings:

1. An event is an action that occurs or continues in the event of an incident. *For example: j-m nachgehen- преследоватького- либо.*

2. Used as a meaning to follow someone, to repeat something.

For example: j-m in etwas nachahmen- в чем-то подражать.

The use of the nach as a preposition, as well as software and functions that we get from the context, we will develop based on the work of the linguist V.N.Syedin's "Preposition of the German language". This book goes into detail about the 8 functions of the preposition nach. The results of scientific and analytical observations of 43 features of the preposition nach are carried out, in which the expression of the specific meaning of each function is analyzed. In this article, we examined some of the functions of the preposition nach and provided information on their expression in Russian.

The expression of the case function of the preposition nach aims to show that the object is directed to a fixed and definite place and object in the process of action. The expression of the preposition nach in its pure form then appears in its combination with nouns such as Osten, Westen, Süden, Norden, which show the four cardinal directions on the right.

For example: *nach Osten- на восток*

nach Westen – на запад

nach Süden – к югу

nach Norden – на север

This phenomenon occurs when the preposition nach is combined with the forms denoting place.

For example: *nach oben – вверх*

unten – вниз

vorn – вперед

hinten – сзади

links – налево

rechts – направо

The examples cited have argued that in expressions formed with the preposition nach, the preposition nach represents a direction leading to a specific goal and space. The possibilities of the preposition nach are not limited to this. They are also often used in the form of phrases and expressions with no specific purpose. At such times, it is combined with verbs belonging to different semantic groups to form phrases and expressions through the mixed forms of these verbs.

For example: *suchen – искать что – либо, с глаголом suchen может быть применена его форма Suche.*

For example: *auf der Suchenach – в поиске.*

*Diese Leute wanderten alle auf der Suchenache in ein besseres Leben in dieses Land ein-
Все эти люди приехали в страну в поисках лучшей жизни.*

Nach Wortensuchen – подыскивать слова, nach einer Ausrede suchen – искать отговорку.

Siesuchen die Lagerhäuser mit Hundennach Flüchtlingen ab. (A.S). – Они обыскивали дома лагерь с собаками, чтобы найти беженцев.

Targeted relationships, expressed through the preposition nach, often serve as the basis for expressing concepts that express a strong desire, intense interaction with something, an extreme need for something, desire and want.

For example: *Die Kühebrüllennach Wasser – Коровы мычать – просят воды.*

*In diesem Bezirk wird noch immer nach Gold gegraben. –
В этом районе до сих пор ведётся добыча золота.*

Ihre Lippen zitterten nach einem Wort – Её губы дрожали, чтобы сказать слово.

One of the differentiative features of the preposition nach is manifested in the expression of the action taking place, which ends before the moment of his speech. In such cases, it is rarely replaced by the preposition in.

For example: *Nach den ersten Worten erkannte, sie seinen alten Freund -
Он узнал своего друга по слепервых нескольких слов.*

Expression of a sequence of actions occurs when a work is performed according to a certain pattern, copied, named as a person or an event on behalf of someone else, and acts in accordance with established norms, rules and laws.

For example: *kopieren – копировать, machen – делать, nennen – назвать, zitieren – цитировать, сослаться, gruppieren – группировать, сгруппировать, organisieren – организовать.*

The preposition nach is also often used with nouns with different semantic properties. As part of phrases, the preposition nach reveals its different meanings. These phrases are translated into Russian by, with.

For example: *nach Skizze – по чертежу, nach Entwurf – по проекту, nach Bild – по картины, nach der Natur – с натуры, nach Sonne – по солнцу, nach Tarif – по тарифу.*

The extent of this preposition is very wide. This preposition is often associated not only with concrete and abstract nouns, but also with human names.

For example: *nach Marx – по (согласно) Марксу; nach Puschkin – в стиле Пушкина, nach Repin – в стиле Репина.*

Sometimes the preposition nach can be used after a noun.

For example: *der Reihenach – по очереди*

Der Reihenach erzählte ich von dem Telegramm, der Fahrt und von Mutter, von ihren Koffern und wie sie Vera zurückgerufen hatte.-

In order, I told about the telegram, the trip and my mother, about her suitcases and how she called Vera back.

Although the compound stem contains the preposition nach. In translation, it is rare.

For example: *genaue dem Wortlaut nach – буквально, дословно.*

We have considered only two features and peculiarities of the preposition nach. We plan to provide information on this in future articles. Of course, we hope that our feedback will be more scientific and methodological in nature than scientific and theoretical analysis, and will help our expert colleagues in conducting practical exercises.

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