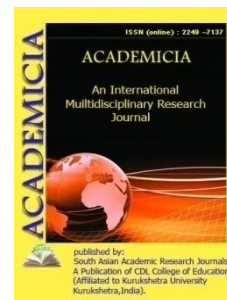


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## GRAMMAR AND STYLISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PAIR WORDS IN MODERN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*The present work provides a quick insight into the problem of phraseology in its theoretical part, briefly dealing with its definition, its main features and the classification of phraseologisms. I pay more attention to the characteristics of the considered word pairs, where I mainly follow the terminology, partial classification and the syntactic and semantic structure.*

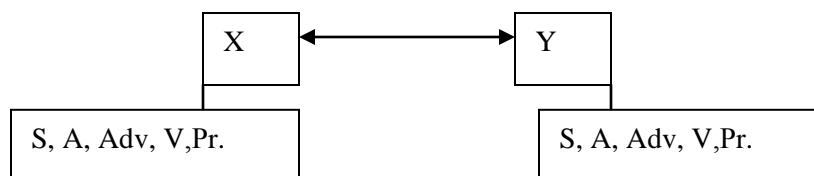
**KEYWORDS:** *Word Pairs, Phraseology, Linguists, Twin Formulas, Dictionary.*

### INTRODUCTION

When classifying a word grammatically, it is important to note first of all the importance of its component, which word group-specific word-forming and modifier suffixes and prepositions it can accept, as well as its function in the sentence. In German, nouns are formed from nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and rhymes. Although a pair of words belongs to a particular word group, it has grammatical norms specific to that group and comes as a part of speech.

Accordingly, when it comes to the grammatical structure of a pair of words, it is understood that the affixes that are common to both components of a pair of words are not primitive or artificial, but the addition of one or both components of the pair of word components. It is advisable to classify the pairs of words in order to analyze them more accurately. For example: Freund und

Feind We define the first component as Freund (X), the second component as Feind (Y). The conjunction that connects the two words is given by the words und, oder, weder... noch, von... bis. The result is a schematic. It is known that, as mentioned above, a pair of words is formed in a horse word group, and they consist of two horses. Pairs of nouns in general - Substantive (S), adjectives in pairs - Adjective (A), pairs of words in pairs - Adverb (Adv), verbs in pairs - Verb (C). From this comes the following formula for a pair of words.



Word groups play an important role in the grammatical classification of pairs of words in German. Pairs of words are related to words that belong to the same noun phrase.

The word Feuer und Flamme is translated into Uzbek as завқ – шавқ, ўт – олов. Both the word “das Feuer” and the word “die Flamme” mean “ўт”, “олов”, “гулхан”, “оташ” and they differ in a single genus, but both words belong to the horse family.

Pairs consisting of nouns are not only used with a few prepositions, but there are pairs of words that come with all prepositions. For example: with Haut and Harr, with Stock and Stein, with Dach and Fach, with Strich and Faden, with Gift and Galle, with Tau and Tag, with Nacht and Nebel, with Ort and Stelle.

Prepositions always precede a pair of words belonging to the noun phrase. However, in German, the occurrence of prepositions in adjectives, adverbs, and rhymes is rare.

In the Uzbek language, pairs of adjectives consist of antonyms. Many pairs of adjectives are formed through additions. For example: азоб-уқубатли, сабр-тоқатли. – ик, - иқ, - уқ, -with the addition of such adjectives as аччиқ-чучук, иссиқ-совуқ, эгри-бугри. In some pairs of adjectives, the pair is added to an additional second component that is common to both components of the word.

If we analyze the content of pairs of words in depth, prepositions and conjunctions play an important role in the formation of pairs of words in German, but in Uzbek there is no preposition, so the formation of pairs of words with the addition of affixes determines the differences between pairs of words.

In German, a pair of words grammatically forms a pair of words from all categories, but this aspect is the same in Uzbek. But now that science and technology are advancing all over the world, the development of languages is no exception. Even some languages are being shortened on the basis of computer language. In the process, both the language and the vocabulary, as well as the pair of words that are part of it, are enriched and expanded.

Even in modern German, because double words are considered expressive language units, they all have a clear meaning and perform a certain stylistic function. They serve to reinforce meaning. For example: zittern und zagen - қалт-қалт титрамоқ, to be in a very frightened state

or situation. fix und fertig мацт бўлиб таппа–тайёр бўлмок. This pair of words describes the condition of a person who is drunk. null und nichtig means to try in vain, in vain, to try to do something but to no avail, to try in vain. This pair of words also performs a certain stylistic function in the sentence because they are stylistically expressive.

It is also possible that a pair of words comes within its own meaning in a sentence and does not acquire a portable meaning. But not all pairs of words have a figurative meaning. For example: Leben und Tod we do not see an amplified and exaggerated meaning in the word life-death pair, because the phraseological meaning is not hidden behind this pair of words. The same phenomenon can be seen in the word arm und reich rich-poor couple. These include double words such as Himmel und Erde, Haus und Hof, einzig und allein, frisch und munter, gut und böse.

It is known that in the Uzbek language, in the colloquial language, in the folklore there are many lapars, terms and olans. A pair of words can be found in each lapar or olan verse. For example:

Ҳай-ҳай ўлан, жон ўлан,  
 Ўлан айтинг ёр-ёр.  
 Келин-куёв пойларига,  
 Тилло сочинг ёр-ёр.

The pair of words began to be used in German prose as early as the 15th century. From this period onwards, the emergence of double words was a topical issue. This process in the middle Ages led to the emergence of various phraseologies in German. Many pairs of words are considered ancient. Their origin dates back to the middle Ages, for example: Hülle und Fülle in Uzbek means “тўкин-сочин”, “мўл-кўл”. This pair of words existed in the 16th century. At the same time, in this century, the Kleidung und Nahrung form of this pair of words appeared, expressing similar meanings of “мўл-кўл”, “икки-биққи”. But there is a big difference between the two pairs of words above, one is expressed in a positive sense and the other in a negative sense. For example, the word Hülle und Fülle has a positive meaning. Because this double meaning is used to describe qualities such as more fertility, abundance, a prosperous life, a symbol of life.

The word *Kleidung und Nahrung* has a somewhat negative connotation. This pair of words combines meanings such as eating and drinking only for the greedy, and dressing modestly even though it does not fit their body. The word Krethi und Plethi is also ancient. In Uzbek it means қаланги-қасанги. More precisely, the history of the origin of this double word dates back to the I century AD. But today this pair of words is rarely used. It has been speculated that the negative connotation of the word Krethi und Plethi occurred centuries later. In fact, in the west, the king's peculiar guards were called Krether und Plether. The word *gand und gäbe*, which means “расм-русм”, “урф-одат” in Uzbek, was first used in the 13th century by Rerkhov Ayke's Sashsenspiegel and later by Martin Luther. In fact, these two adjectives are derived from the vocabulary used in the daily lives of traders. The meaning of the word gang is the price of a commodity in a coin account, i.e. a sign of a constant price. The phrase *Gabe* is derived from the verb *geben*, meaning “нимабераолишимумкин”. But since the original meaning of these two

words depends on the price, and so that it does not change, these two words have become "tradition", "habit". In modern German, these two words form a pair of words.

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