



COLLOCATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRIMARY CONJUGATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF FRIENDSHIP IN THE UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES (BASED ON THE VIEWS OF GERMAN LINGUISTS)

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Abstract

This article examines the theoretical foundations of the concept of collocation based on the views of German linguists such as Helbig, Hausmann, Firth, Benson, and others. Furthermore, it provides a comparative analysis of primary word combinations related to the concept of “friendship” in Uzbek and German. The study identifies lexical-semantic and cultural similarities and differences in the expression of the concept of friendship in both languages.

Keywords: Collocation, primary combination, concept, friendship, Freundschaft, Helbig, Hausmann, Firth, lexical-semantic analysis.

Introduction

Research in linguistics shows that collocation — as a system of syntagmatic connections — has been interpreted differently by different scholars.

“In recent years, many scientific studies have been conducted aimed at summarizing ideas about this concept and establishing clear theoretical norms.” (Helbig 2006, 170).

Various linguistic theories and approaches to working with collocations presented by several scholars, such as Helbig, Hausmann, Benson, Firth, and Lehr, help to



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understand the concept of collocation more clearly and allow collocations to be classified in an abstract scheme.

The term collocation comes from the Latin word "collocatio", which means "placement", and in German it is called "Kollokation".

The Duden Universal Dictionary defines this term as follows:

-Order of consideration of creditors; (Order of consideration of creditors)-
Anordnung der Reihenfolge [zu berücksichtigender Gläubiger]; (Procedure for
accounting for creditors (lenders)

-Anweisung des Platzes;(to indicate or mark a place;)

-inhaltliche Kombinierbarkeit sprachlicher Einheiten (z. B. dick + Buch, aber
nicht: dick + Haus)- (the ability of linguistic units to be combined with each other
in terms of meaning (for example,,: dick + Buch — “ thick book ”, lekin dick +
Haus — “ It's not called a "thick house");

-Zusammenfall verschiedener Inhalte in einer lexikalischen Einheit (z. B.
englisch to swim und to float im Deutschen schwimmen); – (the combination of
different meanings in one lexical unit (for example: the English words to swim
and to float are expressed in German by the same verb schwimmen).)

If we look at the history of linguistics, we see that the concept of collocation was first introduced into linguistic discussion by Firth, the founder of British contextualism (see Firth 1957, 196). Firth understands collocation as the occurrence of words together in specific texts, that is, the frequent occurrence of certain language elements together in use.

Within his "Modes of Meaning" approach, he studies collocation not only as a level of meaning, but also as a syntagmatic combination of two. This is manifested in the form of a noun phrase such as "dark night" or a verb phrase such as "the time presses". According to Firth's ideas about collocations, their meaning and use are important in linguistics. Collocations increase the richness and freedom of expression of language by showing natural connections between words. They also play an important role in language learning and mastery, as they make language more natural and understandable.

According to Firth,

„Meaning by collocation is an abstraction at the syntagmatic level and is not directly concerned with conceptual or idea approach to the meaning of words.



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One of the meanings of night is its collocability with dark, and of dark, of course, collocation with night.” (Firth 1957, 196)“

Thus, Firth argues that in a nominal phrase such as “dark night,” which in German is “dunkle Nacht,” part of the meaning of the word night lies in its association with black, and vice versa. This means that part of the meaning of a lexeme derives from its collocations; that is, from words that often occur together.

In his definition of collocation, Bussmann, relying on Firth's idea, gives his example of "dark night". He argues that collocation is a frequent combination of lexical units, the joint use of which is based on regularity and the logically mutually exclusive nature of words. Such a phenomenon is explained primarily on semantic (content) grounds, and does not rely on grammatical factors.

For example: Vogel – fliegen (bird – to fly), scharf – Messer (sharp - knife) (Bussmann 2008, 345).

Therefore, for Bussmann, the semantically related nature of words is the most important criterion for determining collocation.

Steyer also puts forward a similar idea: he considers the frequency of occurrence of word combinations in the corpus, that is, the degree to which they statistically call each other, to be the main criterion for identifying collocations (see: Steyer 1998, 99).

But what meaning can the concept of “logical calling” have beyond the statistical bounds? For example, the combination “starke Angst” (strong fear) is considered natural and expected, but the form “starke Angst” (strong fear)” is semantically illogical, although grammatically correct. Usually the combination “große Angst” (great fear) is used in this sense.

Heinemann describes collocations as "cognitive patterns, as ready-made units important in the construction of sentences and texts, as if pre-formed, but not yet grammatically fixed parts of speech. Their situational use is determined mainly by the characteristics of the text type and the personal preferences of the participants in the dialogue." (Heinemann 1997, 171).

It is not correct to define collocations by their absolute frequency. From a statistical point of view, collocations (i.e. co-occurrences) are units that occur together in a logically more frequent way than by chance, relative to the frequency of their individual occurrences.



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Each word has a certain semantic compatibility (Verträglichkeit) in its combination with other units. For example, in German, schneller Zug (“fast train”) is a natural combination, but schneller Tag (“fast day”) is not. Similarly, frisches Brot (“fresh bread”) is called, but the form frischer Stuhl (“fresh chair”) is semantically illogical and contrary to the norm of speech.

Hausmann argues that collocation consists of two components: a basis (base) and a collocator. Their status is different: the basis is a semantically independent unit, while the collocator relies on the basis to reveal its full meaning. For example, in the combination Entscheidung treffen (“to make a decision”), Entscheidung is the basis, and treffen is the collocator.

The model relies on Hausmann in its views on collocations and describes them as follows:

“Collocations are institutionalized units consisting of two lexical units. One of them is semantically independent, and the other has a special meaning that is formed only as a result of the interaction of these two elements. [...] The semantically independent lexical unit is called the base, and the semantically related unit is called the collocative.” (Model 2010, 73)

Benson, on the other hand, argues the opposite: he believes that collocations consist of "two equal lexical components." (Benson 1985, 62)

The definitions of Firth, Bussmann, Hausmann, Benson, and other linguists show that approaches to the concept of collocation vary considerably.

Based on these approaches, when analyzing the concept of friendship / Freundschaft, collocational peculiarities are observed in both languages. Some of these units are analyzed below.

Collocations formed with the word "friendship" in Uzbek

true friendship - real, sincere friendship;

strong friendship - a stable, unbreakable connection;

bond of friendship – a symbolic expression, a bond of friendship;

friendship strengthening – the process of strengthening friendship;

international friendship - friendship between nations;

A loyal friend is a unit that denotes a loyal person.

Friendships - relationships based on trust between friends, partners



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In these examples, friendship appears as a semantic base, and the units attached to it, such as strengthening, connection, international, and connections, act as collocators. For example, in the combination strengthening friendship, the verb expands the semantic scope of the base.

In German “Freundschaft” collocations formed with the word

Verb: nom. beginnen · entstehen · wachsen, sich entwickeln · ergeben y enden · zerbrechen · zerreißen y jmdn. verbinden y akk. aufbauen · knüpfen · stiften y besiegeln · erneuern · halten · pflegen · vertiefen · würdigen y erhalten y aufkündigen · kündigen · zerstören y dat. auf F. basieren · beruhen

Adjektiv: alt · andauernd · dauerhaft · ewig · immerwährend · lebenslang y aufrichtig · eng · groß · gut · innig · intensiv · richtig · schön · stark · tief · unverbrüchlich · wahr · wundervoll y locker · lose · zart y brüchig · einseitig · verloren * platonisch · zärtlich y familiär · geistig · kollegial · privat (Wörterbuch der Kollokationen im Deutschen. Uwe Quasthoff.S178)

wahre Freundschaft – true friendship;

enge Freundschaft – close friendship;

tiefe Freundschaft – deep, sincere friendship;

Freundschaft schließen – to make friends;

Freundschaft pflegen – to maintain and nurture friendship;

Freundschaft kündigen – to break off a friendship.

In these compounds Freundschaft semantic base, pflegen, kündigen va schließen and acts as a collocator. Interestingly, Freundschaft machen Although the form is grammatically correct, it is idiomatically incorrect, i.e. such a combination is not used in German. This situation is consistent with the non-idiomatic nature of the expression for making friends in the Uzbek language.

Comparative analysis:

Uzbek	German	Explanation
true friendship	echte Freundschaft	Semantically fully compatible
strengthen friendship	Freundschaft pflegen / stärken	Collocational equivalents vary.
bond of friendship	Das Band der Freundschaft	There is a metaphorical similarity.
to break off friendship	Freundschaft kündigen	A perfect match
to be connected by bonds of friendship	In Freundschaft verbunden sein	Semantically appropriate, but stylistically more formal.



Conclusion

The above analysis shows that the concept of friendship / Freundschaft appears in both languages as a lexical unit with high emotional, social and cultural value. At the collocational level, however, they have their own cultural-semantic constraints.

Freundschaft machen or to make friends, even if they are grammatically correct, are not accepted idiomatically, because they contradict the natural collocational pattern of the language. This once again proves the hierarchical relationship between the base and the collocator, as emphasized by Hausmann (2004) and Model (2010): although the base is semantically independent, the collocator forms its meaning only in combination with this base.

It can be concluded from this that the definitions of collocation given by different scholars sometimes contradict each other.

Collocations consist of two unequal and hierarchically related components, namely the base and the collocator.

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