



## **A STUDY OF THE PHENOMENON OF APPLICATION IN GERMAN LANGUAGES**

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### **ABSTRACT**

the article is devoted to the history of the study of the phenomenon of application, the views of linguists are discussed, in which the study of the phenomenon of application was carried out, such as G.Ya., Solganik, A.A. Andrievskaya, Sh. Bally, E.A. Referovskaya, M.E. Shafiro and B. Tursunov.

### **KEYWORDS**

application event, applied constructions, applied elements, sentence, theme, rheme.

### **INTRODUCTION**

It is known that in the study of the phenomenon of application, it is important to address the complex problem of syntactic integrity. Because complex syntactic integrity is based on adjunctive conjunctions. Simple or compound sentences, which are part of a complex syntactic whole, are grammatically independent and are connected by a common content. In such complex syntactic entities, several independent simple or compound sentences are based on a common relationship. The meaningful relationship between the components (sentence fragments, simple and compound sentences) that make up a complex syntactic whole emerges on the basis of a certain common subject or action-state.

A complex syntactic entity cannot be properly resolved in its linguistic essence. It would be unreasonable to conclude that all the structural features of a complex syntactic whole have been studied to the same extent and comprehensively in the scientific research works that have existed so far and were created on the basis of the materials of various languages, because the known and complex even in many scientific research works devoted to the study of the structural features of syntactic integrity, some areas of this topic are left out of the scope of research or the attention of researchers.

It is known that it was applied by G. Y. Solganik in dividing the complex syntactic whole into structural groups. If such principles are applied in research conducted within the framework of the materials of one or another language, it can create many conveniences. Because, in his monograph, the author analyzed the third structural group of the complex syntactic whole in addition to the analysis of the structural groups based on the series and parallel connections of the complex syntactic whole. This structural group of a complex syntactic whole is based on adjunctive relations and they are called adjunctive constructions. Therefore, in linguistics, such a structural group of a complex syntactic

whole is called either an adjunctive construction or a complex syntactic whole based on adjunctive relations.

This complex syntactic unit, based on adjunctive links, differs from the series and parallel complex syntactic unit by its structural formation. This difference is primarily characterized by the fact that the additional elements joining the main expression have intonational completeness, and in written speech it is expressed by adding a "point" punctuation mark. The use of the punctuation mark "point" among the components of such an application construction, firstly, it shows the grammatical independence of the sentence in the main expression function, and secondly, it shows that the additional elements attached to it are not structurally and intonationally independent components, because they are this main one. due to the expression, it appears in order to fill in, concretize, explain its meaning. Although a sentence taken out of context retains its grammatical independence, it loses its intellectual integrity related to other sentences in the context. The applied construction, in turn, serves to maintain intellectual completeness and create it in the process of connected speech. Because it is structurally composed of two or more communicative speech units. Communicative speech units are directly involved in the formation of an attachment construction or a complex syntactic whole based on attachment relations. For the proof of our opinion, we give an example of the conclusions of some scientific researches. A.A. Andriyevskaya analyzes the attachment construction based on the materials of the modern French language, states that such attachment constructions are the origin of a complex syntactic whole, and applies the concepts of "theme" and "rheme" put forward by Sh.Bally in relation to its communicative speech units. On this basis, the first component of the construction, that is, the main expression, is defined by the concept of "theme", and the second component, that is, the additional element, is defined by the concept of "rheme" or "rhematic". Tema here is understood as the beginning of movement, and rhema is its development, concretization. The application of these two concepts to the components of a complex syntactic whole based on application relations leads to the disclosure of another feature of the application element.

With this, the application prepares the ground for explaining another feature inherent in the nature of constructions. This case is characterized by determining the relationship of the applied elements to the components of the actual division of the sentence. A.A. Andriyevskaya's comments are based on the great linguist Ye.A. Referovskaya's monographic work " Лингвистические исследования структуры текста" is also noted. E.A. Referovskaya explained the occurrence of adjunctive elements in the function of rhematic components as follows: "in general, from the point of view of the theory of actual division of sentences, the adjunctive elements themselves are a branch of these rhematic components, because they are an "additional" component to existing leading clauses occurs".

In fact, such assessments given to the application construction or the application elements that are an integral part of it are still perfect, comprehensive, regardless of the fact that this phenomenon is extremely relevant, the history of its study is remote. indicates that it is not studied. That's why B.T. Tursunov in his doctoral dissertation, the application phenomenon is a universal typological linguistic phenomenon, if you analyze it, new aspects will appear before our eyes. he says that they are artistic, prosaic-poetic works of German writers who can embody the functional style. A practical answer to the above-mentioned ideas and considerations is the study of the adjunctive construction and its inseparable part of the adjunctive elements from the perspective of the theory of the actual division of the sentence. Because the study of applied elements as components of the actual division of sentences, more precisely, in the rheme function, has its own history. At this point, we will present some of the

ideas presented in the scientific article "Соотнесенность присоединенного компонента с компонентами актуального членения предидущего предложения" by M.E. Shafiro. M.E. Shafiro applies the term "actual division of the sentence" proposed by the Czech linguist V. Matezius in Russian linguistics and expands its linguistic essence, that is, its components "theme" and "rheme" are not within a single sentence. rather, it tries to explain within a complex syntactic whole. For this reason, M.E. Shafiro's scientific article called "On the topic of the relationship of the additional component to the components of the actual division of the sentence" and mentioned above appeared. This article analyzes a number of examples that correspond to the nature of the adjunct construction and explains the rhematic function of the adjunct element.

In later times, the attitude towards the study of the application phenomenon has changed radically. As a result, separate structural groups of the application construction were selected as the object of scientific research. Such methods used in scientific research led to positive results. Here are some examples of scientific research conducted on this basis:

J. Ye. Petrashevskaya analyzed the application phenomenon through simple sentence structure presented in English. A large number of scientific articles, monographic works, textbooks, educational and methodical manuals are dedicated to the study and analysis of the structural groups of the construction of the application in this order.

A lot of scientific researches have been devoted to the study of structural, spiritual, methodological and a number of other features of the application construction. In these studies, the structural features of the application construct are treated differently. As a result, some aspects that are directly related to the structural properties of the applied elements are left out of the scope of research or treated superficially. In our opinion, two factors may be the main reason behind this situation: firstly, researchers analyze all structural groups of applied elements in the scope of a single scientific article or scientific research work; and secondly, insufficient use of all scientific resources devoted to the study of the application phenomenon.

Such theses are due to the fact that in the study of the structural features of the applied elements, that is, in the analysis, only their traditional, known aspects are paid attention to, but they are not paid attention to, which are characteristic of them, but have not yet become the object of research. informs.

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