

EXPRESSION OF GERMAN LANGUAGE AUS PREDLOGIN IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Mustanova Shohista Ortikovna

Senior lecturer. Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov

Annotatsiya: AUS predlogi nemis tilida joylashuv, harakat va boshqa holatlarni ifodalovchi muhim so'zdir. O'zbek tilida ushbu predlogning to'g'ri tarjimasi va qo'llanilishi, uning kontekstiga qarab farqlanadi. O'rganish jarayonida talabalar nemis tilida sodir bo'layotgan harakatlar va holatlarni to'g'ri anglash uchun AUS predlogining ma'nosi va qo'llanilishi haqida ko'proq bilim oladilar. Bu, shuningdek, til bilish mahoratini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Kalitso'zlar: nemis tili, AUS predlogi, joylashuv ifodasi, harakat holati, til o'rganish, grammatika qo'llanilishi, til bilish mahorati.

Аннотация: Предлог AUS — важное слово в немецком языке, которое выражает местоположение, действие и другие обстоятельства. Правильный перевод и использование этого предлога на узбекском языке варьируется в зависимости от контекста. В процессе обучения студенты узнают больше о значении и использовании предлога AUS, чтобы правильно понимать действия и ситуации, происходящие в немецком языке. Это также помогает улучшить языковые навыки.

Ключевые слова: немецкий язык, предлог AUS, выражение местоположения, состояние действия, изучение языка, применение грамматики, языковые навыки.

Abstract: The AUS preposition is an important word in German that expresses location, action, and other states. The correct translation and use of this preposition in Uzbek varies depending on its context. During the learning process, students will learn more about the meaning and use of the AUS preposition to correctly understand actions and states occurring in German. This will also help improve their language skills.

Key words: German, AUS preposition, location expression, state of action, language learning, grammar application, language skills.

In linguistics, when explaining the properties of adjunct elements in adjunct constructions, especially when dividing them into structural groups, determining which parts of speech they enter into syntactic relations with, that is, the syntactic cores they belong to, brings many structural conveniences to adjunct constructions. In the cases that arise, the positions of adjunct elements in relation to their syntactic cores, whether they are next to each other or at a certain distance, are also of great importance. According to the analysis of the functions performed by adjunct elements expressed by the accusative case in German in adjunct

constructions using examples from literary texts, we found it necessary to dwell in detail on the degree of distribution of adjunct elements in general, in written speech, and more specifically in German literary speech. The reason for this is that some linguists try to explain the level of adverbial elements in various ways in one or another written text. Linguist E.G. Sidorova, having studied adverbial relations based on Russian language materials, explains the level of spread of adverbial elements as follows: intonation marks play an important role in the transformation of simple sentences into adverbial constructions, since the adverbial construction is based on two aspects: both syntactic and intonation, intonation is expressed in written speech by putting a "dot".

The German language has a complex prepositional system. Prepositions are important elements that connect other words in a sentence and play a major role in determining meaning and context. Types of prepositions: prepositions of place. Prepositions of place express location or change of location. For example:

- in (in)
- auf (on)
- unter (under)

Prepositions of time. These prepositions are used to indicate time:

- am (at, at)
- im (in)
- vor (before)

Prepositions of reason or purpose. These prepositions indicate a reason or purpose:

- wegen (because of)
- für (for)

Prepositions of adjectives. Prepositions derived from adjectives:

- mit (with)
- ohne (without)

Some prepositions in German can also change the case of the word they accompany. For example, some prepositions require the accusative or dative case to be used together:- in and an: accusative when indicating a place, dative when standing in a place.

- Ich gehe ins Kino. (I am going to the cinema.) - accusative
- Ich bin im Kino. (I am at the cinema.) – dative

Words preceded by the preposition aus are usually in the dative case. This means that nouns and tenses used with the preposition must be in the dative case. Example: Die Katze springt

aus dem Karton. (The cat jumps out of the box.)The preposition aus is used with many affixes, which can be used to indicate meaning and context:

- aussehen - to look (e.g.: Er sieht gut aus. - He looks good.)
- ausgehen - to go out, to go out (e.g.: Wir gehen heute Abend aus. - We are going out this evening.)

Examples: to indicate location - Ich komme aus der Stadt. (I am coming from the city.)To leave - Der Hund läuft aus dem Haus. (The dog is leaving the house.)To indicate quality - Das Bild besteht aus vielen Farben. (The picture is made up of many colors.)The preposition aus is an important tool in German for indicating location, time, and state. It is widely used in simplified speech with its simple but effective meanings.

Prepositions in German are an integral part of grammatical practice. Their correct use increases clarity in speech and writing. In Telegram markdown format, an article on the topic "The expression of the German preposition 'aus' in Uzbek" could be as follows:In German, the preposition aus is used in various meanings and often expresses the meanings of "coming out of somewhere", "from somewhere", "from within something". In Uzbek, this preposition is often translated as:

- from (indicating location or direction of movement)
- from within
- from ...
- from the road (in the sense of coming out of somewhere)

Examples and definitions:German Uzbek translation

Ich komme aus dem Haus. | I come out of the house. | aus – from (out of place) |

| Er kommt aus Deutschland. | He comes from Germany. | aus – from (from country, region) |

| Die Schuhe sind aus Leder. | These shoes are made of leather. | aus – from (from material) |

- A noun that comes together with the preposition aus often indicates a place or source.
- In Uzbek, the word order is often expressed with the help of suffixes.
- In order to better understand the meaning of the expressions in which the preposition aus is used, it is important to take into account the context.

The main meaning of the preposition aus in Uzbek is expressed in the form of “-dan”, “ichidan”. When translating it, it is necessary to take into account such meanings as location, source and material. It is useful for language learners to study the use of the preposition aus in different contexts with examples.



References:

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