

GERMAN BORROWINGS AT THE LEVEL OF VOCABULARY IN THE CONDITIONS OF UZBEK-GERMAN AND UZBEK-RUSSIAN BILINGUISM (IN CONDITIONS COVID - 19).

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Abstract: This article examines the German borrowings existing in the Uzbek and Russian languages, many of which have been developed in a particular language environment. In particular, the condition and features of interlanguage relations were discussed, which is one of the reasons for the most significant changes and interactions in the semantic, lexical and grammatical structure of languages, as well as the influence of borrowings on the phenomena of bilingualism and polylingualism.

The purpose of the study. The work is devoted to identify German borrowings in the Uzbek and Russian languages in the context of the sociolinguistic sphere. Against the background of consideration of borrowing, it is necessary to define the scope of their value and use.

Tasks:

- 1) To find out the reasons for the transition of German borrowing words with the help of the Russian language to the Uzbek language.
- 2) To analyze the similarities and differences of lexical borrowings in the recipient language.

Materials and methods. The material for this study was linguistic scientific articles, abstracts and monographs. In the course of the study, a descriptive method was used to establish the status of German borrowings in the Uzbek and Russian languages, which implies the interpretation and classification of the material, which makes it possible to understand and generalize the corresponding theoretical material.

Results. The research results are as following: to identify three main periods of adaptation of borrowings in the recipient language: penetration into speech, selective borrowing, rooting in the language. Determine the level of borrowing, the impact of German borrowing on the development and changes of Uzbek - German and Uzbek - Russian bilingualism. The specificity of the development of the number of borrowings at all levels of the language systems of the Uzbek and Russian languages is one of the important points in the study of bilingualism.

Conclusions. Despite different opinions and definitions of the term borrowing, most linguists agree that borrowing is the process of moving from a source language to a target language, whether in a direct or indirect

form. Under the influence of interference, this article examines changes in the borrowing of languages, as well as the use of the recipient language in the system. Features of these stages may have an impact to the internal and external factors. The impact of extra linguistic situations on bilingual speech needs to be monitored. Borrowing is a process, appropriate for both bilingual and monolingual situations. In many situations, the borrowed elements of the language are adapted to one stage or another at all language levels, i.e. are transformed in accordance with the norms of the recipient language.

Keywords : German borrowing, language contact, interlanguage links, bilingualism, language interference , diglossia, territorial bilingualism , word list

Introduction

In world linguistics, linguists such as M. Ruhlen, J. Nichols, L. Edzard, Georg, Stefan, P. A. Michalove, A. M. Ramer, P. J. Sidwell, A. Francois, L. V. Lier, G. Doerfer, A. A. Potebnya, N. M. Zhanpeisova, L. L. Ayupova, R. M. Gaisina, A. A. Girutsky, M. M. Mikhailov, Shcherba were engaged in issues of interlanguage relations of languages.

For example, the work of Mahmud Kashghari "Devonulugotitturk", written in the 11th century, is a grammatical manual for the study of Turkic and other languages, as well as ethnographic, historical, geographical, and folklore material. He compares the phonetic and grammatical features of the Turkic languages based on the materials of the Turkic and Kipchak dialects. During the Mongol invasion, interlanguage links began to lose their strength, but during the reign of Amir Temur, language contacts resumed again. [1,6]

The study of bilingualism in Central Asia began in ancient times with Mahmud Kashghari, Mahmud Zamakhshari and Alisher Navoi, who laid the foundations of comparative historical and linguistic linguistics. In the regions of Uzbekistan at the beginning of the 20th century linguistic links were covered to some extent in monographic studies scholars such as Abdurauf Fitrat, Mahmudhodja Behbudi, E S, D Polivanov, A K Borovkov, IU Asfandiyarov, UTursunov, B Urinboev, R Donierov, K Yusupov, DIshondadaev, H Gulamov, O Azizov, TRahmonov, M Mirzaev, A Nazarova N Gulomova, M Zakirova, S Zokirova RHidirov.

Most of the words in the common Uzbek language are original Turkic words, although words borrowed from other languages occupy a prominent place in it. For example, during the reign of the Arabs (VIII-IX) in Central Asia, socio - political, literary and cultural ties also influenced the vocabulary

of the Uzbek language. If one part of Arabic words in our modern Uzbek language is used as a scientific term, as a limited vocabulary, the second part refers to unlimited lexical layer, which are used by population of Uzbekistan. For example, words such as: *maktab, kitob, vaqt, umr, majlis, khabar, khabardor, savol, javob, navbat, assalomualaykum, khair, rahmat, marhamat, rohat* (*school, book, time, life, meeting, message, aware, question, answer, queue, hello, goodbye, thank you, please, rest*) are available to everyone, regardless of their profession, age and dialect. [2, 12] One of the main reasons for the emergence of bilingualism is manifested in the interaction of the Uzbek language with these languages. The Uzbek language, which was in linguistic contact with the Persian-Tajik, Arabic and Russian languages, largely left a mark in the vocabulary of these languages. When considering this problem, it is necessary to study the theory of "borrowing". Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.), transferred from one language to another as a result of linguistic contacts, as well as the very process of transition of elements of one language to another [7]. In the special literature [4,48-49], you can meet many explanations about "borrowing". Many borrowed words from the Russian language into the Uzbek language and mainly passed through the Russian language from Western European languages, in particular from the German language, belong to the lexical layer not limited in meaning, and are also widely used in the Uzbek language. Bilingualism is the main factor influencing the transition of various linguistic elements of one language to another " borrowing " language. [3, 82].

Numerous publications of researchers and scientists such as A N Smirnov, AI Sobolevsky, A A Shakhmatov, AI Efimov, VV Vinogradov, A N Kozhin, YuS Sorokin, LP Krysin on lexical borrowings is an actual theory in linguistics. In publications and dissertations of the last decades, the following stages of borrowing are explored:

- 1) supplementing the lexicon of one language by means of another [8, 2]. mutual enrichment of contacting languages and cultures.
- 2) "localization" of borrowings.

In the process of borrowing, words that have passed from a foreign language naturally pass phonetic, spelling, grammatical obstacles of the recipient language. There are some changes of words in pronunciation, in writing, in the structure of words, that is, foreign words subordinate to some extent the language system of the recipient's language. Influenced by these cases in words may change the composition of the word. When observing the spelling and pronunciation of borrowed words in different languages, we divided them into two differential cycles:

1. Spelling, that is, the letters of the source language are indicated in the letter by the letters of the recipient language (transliteration);

2. Perception of a borrowed word with its inherent pronunciation (transcription).

Borrowing is a multilateral linguistic phenomenon, which consists in the perception of a linguistic structure in one language from another due to extra linguistic contacts between them, differentiating in level and form [9, p.11]. Thus, it can be determined that any linguistic material can be borrowed, finding itself in a favorable environment, which leads to the process of borrowing. It is necessary to highlight the following points of borrowing:

- 1) the presence of linguistic contact, the phenomenon of bilingualism, the quantitative ratio of interacting peoples and their cultures;
- 2) the level of proficiency in bilinguals in both languages;
- 3) the conditions for the functionality of the contacting languages in the life of the bilingual society, the status and prestige of both languages and cultures of the peoples, representing them;
- 4) understanding and perception of bi- or multilingualism, as well as the interference accompanying the phenomenon.

The relevance of the study is due to the consideration and comprehensive coverage of this issue, the history and state of language families associated with bilingualism, which have been practiced on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for a long time. After gaining independence, this problem makes it necessary to conduct research in the sphere of Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Russian bilingualism based on German borrowed words.

Methods and materials. In the course of the work, the following two points were identified, which showed the degree of influence of German borrowings on the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages:

- 1) a list of German borrowings;
- 2) thematic analysis of borrowings and their scope.

In the process of borrowing, a word transition occurs, and in some cases syntactic and phraseological exchanges. Usually the borrowings are absorbed by the recipient's language so much that even native speakers do not feel the foreign language origin of the new words.

The interaction and cooperation of languages is largely due to the exchange of words, the translation of a word from one language to another, these definitions indicate not only the connection between the two languages, but also affect the territorial rapprochement and interaction of languages, under the influence of which the phenomenon of **territorial bilingualism** arises. [6, 36].

The Uzbek language historically belongs to the Turkic language family with related languages such as Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur, Karakalpak, Turkmen, Azeri and other languages. Exactly due to such language contact, as well as due to living of different nationalities on the same territory, the population of Uzbekistan is bilingual and polylingual in many regions, speaking Uzbek and Russian, Uzbek and Kyrgyz, Uzbek and Kazakh, Uzbek and Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek, Tatar and Uzbek, Karakalpak and Uzbek.

After gaining independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek language acquired a solid status as the state language. The social, political, economic life of the country requires its widespread use. Currently, over 130 nationalities live in Uzbekistan. In the education system, classes are conducted not only in Uzbek, but also in Russian, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Turkmen, and Tajik. It can be called a manifestation of bilingualism, since representatives of related languages - Uzbek-Kazakh, Uzbek-Kyrgyz, and unrelated languages - Uzbek-Tajik, Uzbek-Russian, Uzbek-Korean and Uzbek-German live in the country.

Since most of the population are native speakers, it makes no sense to teach Uzbek as a foreign language [10]. Accordingly, students must be divided according to their degree of proficiency in the Uzbek language:

- a) native speakers of the Uzbek language, fluent in it;
- b) poorly proficient in the Uzbek language;
- c) native speakers of languages other than Uzbek;
- d) relatively fluent in Uzbek language;
- e) those who understand Uzbek but do not speak it;
- f) those who do not speak Uzbek at all.

In his work "Monolingualism and Multilingualism" UWeinreich (11, 25-60) writes: "In some societies, bilingualism is under suspicion, in others it is surrounded by respect, in some societies switching from language to language is allowed, in others it is condemned. Interference may be permitted in one language and despised in another. A bilingual speaker strives to adhere to the norms of the group to which he belongs." In Uzbekistan, bilingualism, to use the words of UWeinreich, is surrounded by respect, it has always been encouraging, both among the Uzbeks and other ethnic groups.

Multifaceted contacts among representatives of the multilingual population of our Republic could not influence the emergence and development of numerous complex processes of borrowing in the existing Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German bilingualism, which led to a noticeable change in the oral Uzbek speech. Many bilinguals mix both languages and do not think if they made mistakes in communication or not. This phenomenon explains the process of *interference*. "Interference (from Lat. Inter - between each other, mutually and ferio - touching, hitting) is the interaction of linguistic systems in conditions of bilingualism, which develops either through contacts of languages, or through individual learning of a non-native language; is expressed in a deviation from the norm and system of the second language under the influence of the native ..." [12, 197].

Many linguists worried about interference problems. Russian-Polish linguist IA Baudouin de Courtenay is one of the first scholars to explore the theory of the mutual influence of languages on each other. The phenomenon of interference was explained by the scholar as a convergence and rearrangement of language elements in the course of the interactions. At that time, the term "interference" was not widely used. IA Baudouin de Courtenay

determined that the interaction of languages results not only in the borrowing of individual language units, but also in a convergence of languages as a whole [13, 317].

Later this theory was studied in the works of L V Shcherba. L V Shcherba's works were the main task for detection and determination of interference phenomena in the language. L V Scherba, while studying this phenomenon, made a conclusion that as a result of contacting languages the norms of contacting languages change [14, 40-53].

During the years of independence, certain studies on language interaction and linguistic interference in Uzbekistan were conducted by such researchers as ED Panasenko, SL Savilova, FS Kasymova, SN Abdullaeva. At the same time, using the Fergana region as an example, it is important to study the cultural and linguistic relationships of the Uzbek, Russian and German languages, which arose as a result of the interaction and influence of the members of different nationalities living in our country. The main factors are the ratio of the phonetic systems of the native and non-native languages, as well as the degree of proficiency in the non-native language in extra-linguistic situations. History and modernity, representatives of these languages need a comparative typological study of lexemes inherent in the colloquial speech of Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German linguistic relations in this area.

Results. While studying the problem of borrowing, a thematic analysis of German borrowings, which are often used in areas such as nature, technology, history, and others, was carried out. These words can belong to nouns, verbs, adjectives and other parts of speech. Let's take a look at some of them:

- compound words formed by adding two nouns: *Der Schlag + der Baum = der Schlagbaum*, *Der Feuer + das Werk = das Feuerwerk*;

- adjectives in Russian language, and some in the Uzbek language: *kaput - kaputt*, *matt - matt*, *profitable - rentabel*, *fake - falsch*, *Zinc - Zinken*;

- the recipient language affects the sound system of a non-native language, for example, the German letter "H" in Russian and Uzbek languages is pronounced as "G": *Nantel - Gantel*;

diphthong "eu" as "yey" or "yu": *Schleuse - Shlyuz*, *Kreuzer - creyser*, *Feuerwerk - feyerverk*;

- softening of consonants: *ryukzak - Rucksack*, *formulyar - Formular*;

- difference in stressed syllable: *Anschlag - anshlag*;

- distinctive aspects in the gender of nouns in Russian: *das Plakat (neuter gender) - плакат (masculine gender)*, *das Diktat (neuter gender) - диктат (masculine gender)*;

- change of endings in the wordtransition: *Linze - линза*, *Marke - марка*, *Tabelle - табель*, *Rakete - ракета*, *Landkarte - ландкарта*, *Tusche -*

тушь, Strafe - штраф; der Schacht - шахта, der Jahrmarkt - ярмарка; Füchse - фуксия; Jubileum-юбилей, Museum-музей, Lizeum-лицей, Gymnasium-гимназия and others.

To determine the level of stability of borrowed words in the Uzbek language, an experimental survey was conducted among pupils of the 9th grade, who singled out 15 frequently used words. According to the results of the conducted poll the most frequently used words are backpack, applicant, fine and others (Appendix 1).

While studying this problem, we divided German borrowings that have different phonological sounds in the transition to the language - the recipient into two groups:

- a) borrowings with identical pronunciation with the recipient language;
- b) the same spelling, but different pronunciation.

Several examples that belong to the first group consisting of one syllable and have the same stress both in the original language and in the recipient language are presented in Table 1:

Germanic languages	Russian language	Uzbek language
`Lift	` lift	` lift
`Kran	` kran	` kran
`Block	` blok	` blok
`Lint	` lint	` lint

It should be noted that, despite the correct transliteration, German borrowings tend to differ in the sound of vowel and consonant phonemes, as well as in a number of other phonetic (articulation) changes. The second group includes borrowings that have identity in spelling, but words of each language are pronounced according to their own rules. This phenomenon is observed most often in Anglicism; examples are given in Table 2:

German language	Russian language	Uzbek language
Park	Park	Park
Club	Klub	Klub
Laser	Lazer	Lazer
Bar	Bar	Bar

We have given only a few vivid examples, in fact, there are very few such borrowings that have identity in pronunciation and spelling with the recipient language.

Borrowings that passed from the German language that did not have similar sounds in the Uzbek language were borrowed into the recipient language by using a different or identical sound. In most cases, the sound identity is different between Russian and German than between Russian and

German. This situation is observed in the use of the German phoneme " h " and is presented in Table 3:

German language	Russian language	Uzbek language
Herzog	Gertsog	Gertsog
Hockey	Khokkey	Khokkey
Hantel	Gantel	Gantel
Halstuch	Galstuk	Galstuk

In the study of German borrowings, the trajectory of many words shows that the main part of the borrowings is Latin, Italian, French, English, and other origins. Despite their origin, such words came to Russian through the German language.

Language contacts and ties between the nations and cultures are certainly the main conditions of the borrowing phenomenon.

As part of the study of this problem, the degree of influence of borrowings on the system of the recipient language was determined. Let's list some points:

- 1) enrich the vocabulary of synonyms due to more precise semantic differentiation;
- 2) extend the grammar, syntactic capabilities of the language recipient;
- 3) create a new and enriched existing terminological corpus of the lexicon;
- 4) are a source of variability.

When interpreting the structural aspects of languages, a special place is occupied by structural and typological studies of mainly Western and Eastern European languages that have received great development in comparing the structure of the Uzbek and Western European (primarily German, English, French) languages [15 , 151-152]. Today in the science of Uzbekistan there is a number of scientific studies in the field of the phonetic level of the Uzbek language in comparison with German, Russian, English and other languages [17,319]. So the work of KO Saparova is devoted to a comparative typological study of the phono-stylistics of the Russian and Uzbek languages [16, p. 50].

According to the theory of AM Begmatov, one can define a comparative typological analysis of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages [18,31]. According to MB Fayzullaev, comparative typological features of the lexical-semantic groups of verbs of the mental state in the Russian and Uzbek languages are especially important [19,30]. MI Gadoeva studied the typological category of uncertainty and the ways of its expression in multi-system languages (on the basis of the English and Uzbek languages) [20,31].

Interlanguage vocabulary connections, the use of ancient and active forms of ethno-cultural, ethno-linguistic interaction of nations is revealed on the example of Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German bilingualism of the

Fergana region. In the conditions of bilingualism, the essence and cultural, educational, spiritual, social and linguistic content of the origin of analogies is considered. Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German bilingualism was found to be at a high level during the period of independence. In particular, the population of the Fergana region was reflected in extensive conversational speech from grammatical, lexical, semantic and phraseological forms. The cultural and spiritual life of the Uzbek people, the development of industry with large-scale agrarian production, as well as the high level of science and education in the republic influenced the change and expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language. In high-quality modifications of the style, the formation of the existing ones, as well as the emergence of new terminological concepts, and an increase in the lexical composition are established. Borrowed words from Russian language had a huge impact on the formation and enrichment of the lexical composition of the Uzbek language and its terminological systems. It should be noted that before the transition to the Uzbek language, German borrowings received certain forms of writing and pronunciation in the Russian language, and on this basis they switched to the Uzbek language.

Russian and German languages are foreign language sources for the Uzbek language. In terms of terminology, the Russian and German languages themselves are enriched with a significant amount of foreign vocabulary. A lot of international terms and words, such as for example, have been borrowed through German into the Russian language, as well as through Russian into Uzbek, such as: *avangard - Avangard*, *avgust - August*, *galereya - Galerie*, *vagon - Wagen*, *brezent - Bresent*, *broshura - Broschiüre*, *blok - Block*, *voleybol - Volleyball*, *apparat - Apparat* and others. Through oral communication, Russian words were acquired very quickly, changing their phonetic appearance. At that time, the following words entered the Uzbek language: *kalavot (kravat-bed)*, *balgarskiy (bolgarsky-pepper)*, *pamildori (pomidor-tomatoes)*, *pustirnoy (Pasternak-parsnips)*, *karoshka (kartofel-potato)* and others.

One of the principal signs of the use of borrowed words is their wide assimilation in speech, especially in collective speech. If the word is not used, moreover, not recognized by the collective, then this phenomenon cannot be called normal. Back in the 19th century, the formation and mutual enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language took place under the influence of an increase in the number of borrowed vocabulary from the Russian language and under the influence of socio-political and economic changes in the life of the region, when the population of the republic was in direct contact with Russians.

Having studied the functions of German borrowed words, we concluded that these kind of words perform communicative, nominative, emotional functions and also enrich the vocabulary of the recipient language. In this article, the topic of which is relevant today, we have identified the need for a comprehensive study of borrowings as a process of

language interaction. Borrowed vocabulary is a reflection of contacts among languages and cultures, as well as an important tool for solving linguistic problems.

New lexemes are constantly being formed and changes in the lexico-semantic system of the Uzbek language are taking place [21, 136-140]. Not all innovations change the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Only those that, in our opinion, meet the needs of modern practical life and are the driving signals of language change and changes in the language composition lead to development.

Conclusions

According to the results of a scientific research of borrowings in the Uzbek language at the level of Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, a large number of borrowings from the German language have been identified, which are used in various spheres of daily life. In this work, two methods of borrowing were identified and one of which occurs through communication (oral speech), and the second method is carried out by sources of written communication.

Many German words have taken root in the Uzbek and Russian languages. Among the numerous points of view, we have considered some theories of borrowing [22, 49]. Formal, simple or direct borrowing. In this theory, the forms of the source language are transferred to the borrowing language with some modifications.

From the above linguistic analysis, there are many borrowings from the German language into the Uzbek and Russian languages. It is interesting to note the use of borrowings, which are used in many spheres of the individual's life, which leads and contributes to the development of synonymy.

The reasons for the borrowing of words can be due to various circumstances: to designate borrowed concepts; to name similar items, to define an action. While borrowing German words in the Uzbek and Russian languages they encounter phonetic, semantic, morphological changes, in many cases a change in the composition of the word can become characteristic. It is a rare occurrence that a word can pass into another language without changes. Many of the borrowings that have passed and are being passed on to the modern world of linguistics enrich and thus adorn our speech, giving it a distinctive tone. The materials of our research can be used in German lessons.

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