

МОВОЗНАВСТВО. ЛІТЕРАТУРОЗНАВСТВО

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MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF THE EXTENSION OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE WITH AN ATTRIBUTIVE IN GERMAN

*This paper explores the morphological and syntactic characteristics of the extended attributive in German simple sentences. It highlights the role of the attributive as a secondary member that conveys the qualities of subjects and objects. The study emphasizes the challenges foreign language learners face due to discrepancies between their native and target languages, necessitating a clear understanding of grammatical rules. The paper distinguishes between agreeing and non-agreeing attributives, examining how adjectives function syntactically and morphologically within sentences. It also discusses the concept of predicative attributives and their dual syntactic dependency, comparing their usage in German and Russian. The findings reveal that attributives in German can take various forms, including adjectival, nominalized, and compound structures, and highlight the importance of these constructions in enriching the meaning of simple sentences. Through this analysis, the paper contributes to a deeper understanding of attributive expressions in German syntax. In German, there can be no agreement when the adjective is used in the predicate role. *Es ist warm. Es geht mir gut.* In this case, we are talking about the predicative attributive in the use of the adjective as the predicate.*

The intricate relationship between morphology and syntax, particularly regarding adjectives, highlights the complexity of the German language and its grammatical structures. Understanding these features is vital for language learners, as the non-correspondence between German and other languages can lead to confusion. The agreement of adjectives with nouns in case, gender, and number underscores the syntactic function of attributives, while the distinction between attributive and predicative uses illustrates their dual nature. Additionally, the presence of non-agreeing attributives and their various forms—such as nominalized constructions and participles—further enriches the German language's expressive capacity.

Key words: *attributive in German, agreeing and non-agreeing attributives, predicative attributives, German syntax.*

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МОРФОЛОГІЧНІ ТА СИНТАКСИЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ПОШИРЕННЯ ПРОСТОГО РЕЧЕННЯ АТРИБУТИВОМ У НІМЕЦЬКІЙ МОВІ

*У цій статті досліджуються морфологічні та синтаксичні характеристики розширеного атрибута в німецьких простих реченнях. Він підкреслює роль атрибута як другорядного члена, що передає якості суб'єктів і об'єктів. Дослідження підкреслює проблеми, з якими стикаються ті, хто вивчає іноземну мову, через розбіжності між рідною та цільовою мовами, що вимагає чіткого розуміння граматичних правил. У статті розрізняють узгоджувальні та неузгоджувальні атрибути, досліджуючи, як прикметники функціонують синтаксично та морфологічно в реченнях. У ньому також обговорюється концепція предикативних атрибутів та їх подвійна синтаксична залежність, порівнюється їх використання в німецькій та російській мовах. Висновки показують, що атрибути в німецькій мові можуть мати різні форми, включаючи прикметникові, номіналізовані та складені структури, і підкреслюють важливість цих конструкцій у збагаченні значення простих речень. Завдяки цьому аналізу стаття сприяє глибшому розумінню атрибутивних виразів у німецькому синтаксисі. У німецькій мові не може бути згоди, коли прикметник використовується в ролі предиката. *Це тепло. Es geht mir gut.* У даному випадку мова йде про предикативну атрибутивність при вживанні прикметника як присудка.*

Складний зв'язок між морфологією та синтаксисом, особливо щодо прикметників, підкреслює складність німецької мови та її граматичних структур. Розуміння цих особливостей є життєво важливим для тих, хто вивчає мову, оскільки невідповідність між німецькою та іншими мовами може призвести до плутанини. Узгодження прикметників з іменниками у відмінку, роді та числі підкреслює синтаксичну функцію атрибутів, тоді як розрізнення атрибутивного та предикативного вживання ілюструє їх подвійну природу. Крім того, наявність неузгоджувальних атрибутів та їх різноманітних форм, таких як номіналізовані конструкції та причастя, ще більше збагачує експресивні можливості німецької мови.

Ключові слова: *атрибути в німецькій мові, узгоджувальні та неузгоджувальні атрибути, предикативні атрибути, німецький синтаксис.*

Introduction. In German, one of the primary ways to extend a simple sentence is by using attributives, which are secondary sentence elements. In a sentence, an attribute (attributive) expresses the qualities or characteristics of the subject or object. The attribute expresses the sign and quality of the subject and object in the sentence. In such a situation, it is important, first of all, to understand the features and functions of any grammatical rule in a foreign language.

Discussion. As part of speech, the adjective has three signs in German: syntactic, morphological, and semantic. Based on its syntactic role, the adjective can be a designation and news in a sentence. In German, when an adjective functions as an attribute (attributive) in a sentence, it must agree with the noun it modifies. That is, the ending of the adjective is determined according to the case, gender and quantity of the noun (Erdmann, 2018, 56). For example: – Meine neue Tasche gefällt mir nicht. – I do not like my new bag. In German, there can be no agreement when the adjective is used in the predicate role. Es ist warm. Es geht mir gut. In this case, we are talking about the predicative attributive in the use of the adjective as the predicate. The word predicative was introduced into linguistics in the second half of the 20th century. In German, the forms of expression of the attributive with an adjective were mainly studied by Admoni.

Thus, the separation of the predicative attribute from the sentence as a special member occurs. The selection of the predicative attribute as a special member of the sentence, which has a dual syntactic dependence, takes place. The peculiarity of the predicative attribute lies in the ambiguity of its morphological form. And this also does not allow it to belong to a specific member of the sentence. Predicative attribute does not exist in all languages as a member of a sentence. For example, in Russian there is no such part of a sentence. In Russian, the adjective is determined by its form. As for impersonal predicatives, they are only adverbs, participles and nouns (Delbrück, 2021, 154). There may be some controversy here. The predicative attribute, which is formed with the help of an adjective, in some cases can also be formed with the help of a noun. Again, note that in Russian there is no equivalent of these forms. For example:

– Mein Vater kommt mit leeren Händen an. – My father arrives empty-handed.

– Sie geht vorbei, die Hände in den Taschen. – He walks by, hands in pockets. As can be seen from the examples, when translating sentences, attention was paid to the laws of the Azerbaijani language, not the German language. As for the predicative

attribute, it is possible to find similarities in most sources. Predicative attribute is a special part of speech in German that performs a dual syntactic function. It combines in itself the attitude towards the subject and the predicate. In German, the attributive expresses the exact qualitative characteristic of the noun. Such attributives are dependent on the noun in the grammatical approach in German. Attributes in German can be expressed by prepositions of nouns, possessive nouns, possessive pronouns, the infinitive form of the verb, and attributive subordinate clauses. In German, the attribute characterizes the secondary members of the sentence, the quality of the thing, its sign and the belonging of things to certain types and classes. The attribute can refer to members of any sentence, expressed by nouns or substantivized parts of speech. Attributives in German are divided into 2 groups: agreeing and non-agreeing.

Agreeing attributives can be substantives and adjectives in German. Adjectivalized adjectives participate in the role of agreeing attributive in the sentence and agree with nouns in quantity, case and gender. Basically, they are used in front of defined words, for example:

– die gemachte Arbeit – work performed (adjective attributive expressed by an adjective);

– der erste Mai – 1st of May (adjective attributive expressed in number);

– das schöne Kleid – a beautiful dress (adjective attributive expressed by an adjective);

– es gibt viele Länder, spanische und englische – there are many countries, Spanish and English (adjective attributive expressed by an adjective).

Attributives used after defined words are denoted by commas in the sentence. In German, the attributive is separated by commas in writing after proper nouns. But commas are not written when it comes to proper names. In German, the number of agreeing attributives is greater than the number of non-agreeing attributives. Non-agreeing attributives are used in the unchangeable form of adjectives. And practically comes after the word defined. For example:

– bar Geld – cash (fixed conjugation in German)

In German, nominalized attributive is expressed by nouns with prepositions or possessive nouns. In the possessive case, the German attributive article usually follows the word being modified. For example:

– Siehst du meinen Freund Peter? – You see my friend Peter.

In this sentence, the attributive is expressed by a proper noun and is written after the noun it defines.

– Marias Mantel hat mir nicht gefallen. – I didn't like Maria's coat. In this sentence, the German

attributive is expressed by a proper noun and is written before the word being defined.

– Hier habe ich die Frau Meiers Tasche gefunden. – Here I found Mrs. Meier's bag. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive is used before the word defined by the proper noun.

– Die Gebäude in der historischen Stadt von Dresden haben uns fasziniert. – The buildings in the historic city of Dresden fascinated us. In this sentence, the attributive is written after the defined word.

– Ich habe mich Italiens Klima sehr gut vertragen. = Ich habe mich das Klima Italiens sehr gut vertragen – I have adapted very well to the Italian climate. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive can come both before and after the word it modifies.

– Ein Urlaub, der ich selbst planen muss, wäre für mich wichtig. – The trip I have to plan would be very important to me. (In this sentence, the attributive dependent clause comes after the word it modifies).

– Erika findet einen Text über die deutsche Geschichte. – Erika finds a text about German history. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive is written after the word it modifies.

– Professor Meier (Opa Niko) hat sich heute verspätet. – Professor Meier (Grandpa Niko) is late today. In this sentence, the nominative agreeing attributive comes before the word it modifies.

– Auf dem Bild sehe ich den Gipfel Everest. – I see Mount Everest in the picture. In this sentence, the nominative agreeing attributive comes before the word it modifies.

– Maria Schröder meine gute Freundin, wohnt uns gegenüber. – Maria Schröder, my good friend, lives opposite us. In this sentence, the attributive comes after the word being modified.

The German attributive is applicable to all parts of the sentence expressed by the noun. In German, the agreeing attributive comes in front of the noun it modifies and agrees with it according to the case, quantity and gender. For example:

– Die Kaffeemaschine ist mit einem leistungsfähigen Motor versehen. – The coffee machine is equipped with a powerful engine. (In this sentence, the agreeing attributive is expressed with the adjective).

– Diese Waschmaschine möchte er seiner Nichte schenken. – He wants to give this washing machine to his niece. The agreeing attributive is expressed in this sentence with a demonstrative and possessive pronoun.

– Welche Waschmaschine hat deine Mutter gewählt? – Which washing machine did your mother choose? In this sentence, the agreeing attributive is replaced by a question.

– Der hervorragende Gast hat die Einladung nicht angenommen. – The distinguished guest did not

accept the invitation. In this sentence, the agreeing attributive is expressed by the participle I.

– Die veröffentlichten Bücher werden zur Zeit analysiert. – Printed books are currently being analyzed. In this sentence, the agreeing attributive is expressed by participle II.

– Ihre Schwester ist im zwanzigsten Jahrhundert geboren. – Her sister was born in the twentieth century. In this sentence, the agreeing attributive is expressed by the ordinal number.

In German, a non-agreeing attributive can be expressed in different ways.

– Das Auto meines Kollegen wurde gestern verkauft. – My colleague's car was sold yesterday. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive is expressed by a possessive noun and comes after the word it modifies.

– Anna hat drei Torten gebacken. – Anna baked three cakes. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive is expressed by the cardinal number and comes before the word it modifies.

– Die Frankfurter Brücken sind berühmt. – Frankfurt bridges are famous. In this sentence, the non-agreeing attributive is expressed by the invariant form of the adjective.

And now let's consider how the attributive is expressed with an adjective in German.

An adjective describes a feature and characteristic of a thing. For this reason, the adjective acts as an attributive of the noun. In addition, they can also act as predicates. Relative adjectives describe the quality of the thing, they simply express their attitude towards the thing. For example:

– Das gestrige Essen (gestern is derived from the adverb of time – meaning yesterday's meal).

– Die klebrige Flüssigkeit (Derived from the word Kleber – meaning sticky liquid).

– Adjectives are used in full and short form. In the first case, adjectives play the role of a non-agreeing attributive. In the second case, they become the predicate of the sentence. For example:

– Ein kluger Verkäufer – the agreeing adjective

– Der Verkäufer war klug – The seller was smart (the non-agreeing attributive, noun part of the predicate).

Expressing the German attributive with a number.

Numbers are mainly distinguished by the meaning of ordinal and cardinal. At the same time, the ordinal numbers play the role of the agreeing attributive in the sentence. In contrast, cardinal numbers indicate the number of nouns and do not agree with them.

– zweiunddreissig Zähne – thirty-two teeth (the cardinal number joins the noun).

Der zweiunddreissigste Zahn – thirty-second tooth (cardinal number agreeing with the noun).

In German, the attributive is also expressed with a participle. By the participle we mean verbs that carry the signs of an adjective in German. This form (they have the ability to participate in the role of case, attributive and predicative) and bear the signs of the verb. The German participle exists in two forms. Participle I, participle II.

Der schlafende Junge – sleeping youth, participle I, present tense

Der angekommene Zug – arrived train, participle II, past tense

In German, when participles participate in the attributive role, like adjectives, they change according to the case and agree with the noun. For example:

- die zerbrochene Tasse – a broken cup
- dem sinkenden Euro – falling euro (exchange rate)
- ein bemaltes Blatt – a painted sheet
- von verletzten Soldaten – of injured soldiers.

In German, verb adjectives can be simple and extended. This happens when they are completed with secondary members. The extended attributive is located between the article and the noun, and is translated with the help of participial compositions. During this translation, first, the participle is translated, and then other words are translated. For example:

- das von dir reparierte Auto – the car you repaired
- der aus Stanbul fliegende Flugzeug – Airplane flying from Istanbul.

In German, additional words form a special type of attributive. They can be expressed by nouns and nominalized adjectives, and agree with determining words according to gender, case, and quantity. Additional words are able to come before and after the word they modify. For example:

- Onkel Peter – uncle Peter, Abteilungsleiter Meier – division head Meier, Ekaterina der zweite – Ekaterina II, Monika, eine Freundin und Kollegin von meinem Bruder – Monica, my brother's friend and colleague, in Konstanz, einer kleinen Stadt in der Nähe von der schweizerischen Grenze – in Konstanz, a small town near the Swiss border

German attributive constructions: compound words for the German language are characteristic. The combination of words is a productive method in word formation. Although parts of a complex word coincide with free words, they are not perceived as an independent lexical unit. Lexical units often acquire their own independent special meaning, losing grammatical independence, increasing semantic polysemy. For example:

- der Computer + der Tisch = Der Computertisch
- das Haus + die Nummer = die Hausnummer
- die Kleider + der Schrank = der Kleiderschrank
- die Hand + die Schuhe = die Handschuhe

At the base of any word combination is the root. In the simplest case, these roots are combined. In such a case, it is difficult to know from which word the word originated. So, the roots of many parts of speech can coincide. For example:

- die Turnhalle – the gym; turnen – do exercises, das Turnen – sports lesson, der Esstisch – essen eating food, das Essen – the food.

The morphological structure of word combinations becomes even more erased when there are connecting elements between them. Such elements often coincide with the endings of the possessive case, with the plural form.

- der Aufsichtsrat – observational advice, der Bärenjunge – bear cub, Arbeitsfähig – able to work, Todesgefährlich – fatal, dangerous, die Sonnenblume – sunflower, etc.

Modern German phrases can be grouped according to the parts of speech they belong to. These groups have their own characteristics. The grammatical features of the attributives in word combinations depend on the grammatical characteristics of the main word. The characteristic of German attributive constructions is that the second component complements the first and is defined by it. Now, let's consider components in different morphological relations as an attributive construction.

Attributive constructions expressed by nouns in German:

1. Noun + noun (is the most common construction)

For example:

- die Kaffetasse – coffee cup
- der Tomatensaft – tomato juice
- die Telefonnummer – phone number
- der Kindergarten – kindergarten
- der Apfelkuchen – apple pie
- der Fischsalat – fish salad

2. Adjective + noun. For example:

- der Grossvater – grandfather
- die Grossstadt – big city
- der Frischkase – fresh cheese
- die Sauerkirsche – cherry
- der Goldenring – gold ring
- der Kühlschrank – refrigerator

3. Verb + noun. For example:

- der Schlafanzug – the pajamas
- der Fahrstuhl – elevator
- der Lesesaal – reading room
- das Schlafzimmer – bedroom
- das Badezimmer – bathroom
- die Waschmaschine – washing machine
- die Spülmaschine – dishwasher

4. Adverb + noun. For example:

- die Zwischenprüfung – the intermediate examination

- die Überzeugung – belief
- das Nebenzimmer – next room
- 5. Number + noun. For example:
- das Einzelzimmer – the single room
- das Dreibetzimmer – the triple room
- das Doppelzimmer – the double room
- das Dreieck – triangle

German attributive constructions with adjectives.

1. Noun + adjective. For example:

- arbeitsfähig – workable
- baumwollen – cotton
- weltbekannt – world famous
- weltberühmt – world famous

2. adjective + adjective

- dunkelblau – dark blue
- hellblau – light blue
- althochdeutsch – ancient German language
- grosszügig – generous

3. adverb + adjective

- vorsichtig – cautious
- glaubwürdig – credible

Due to their structure, complex words are not complex from attributive constructions. In the German language, most attributive constructions belong to the simple type. In many cases, attributive constructions can refer to word combinations formed from basic components. But let's also note that these word combinations cannot partially convey the meanings of attributive constructions. For example: Schulunterricht (der Unterricht in der Schule), die Elternversammlung (die Versammlung der Eltern), der Hochschulabsatz (der Absatz der Hochschule), das Briefpapier (Papier des Briefes)

Extended German attributives.

Participial adjectives and adjectives in German attributive constructions are dependent on the word they modify.

For example:

- Der Student hat die vorgestern geschriebenen Aufsätze noch nicht gelernt.
- The student has not yet learned the essays written the day before yesterday.
- Meine von dem Opa geerbtes Haus hat mich beeindruckt. – My house inherited from my grandfather impressed me

The modified noun is in the accusative case and can be used with or without a preposition. For example:

– Der Junge hat uns von dem heutigen abgegebenen Texten nicht erzählt. – The boy did not tell us about the texts given today.

– In meinem von dem Opa geerbtes Haus gibt es viele neue Sachen. – There are many new things in the house left to me by my grandfather.

German attributives extended by appearance are as follows:

Articles, articles, and prepositions follow one another. For example:

– In meinem Artikel habe ich über den der Schule geschenkten Bus geschrieben.

– In my article, I wrote about the bus donated by the school.

– In meinem Artikel habe ich über die von den Studenten der Ausschreibung unterbreiteten Angebote erzählt.

The translation of an extended German attributive usually begins with the noun to which the attributive relates. Then, the participle standing before the noun and an adjective is translated. After these, other words are written. The expanded German attributive can also be translated through a relative clause. A noun can be used alongside other attributives in addition to an extended attributive.

1. With an adjective. For example:

– Das moderne im vorigen Jahr eröffnete Warenhaus hat viele Abteilungen.

– Das im vorigen Jahr eröffnete Warenhaus hat viele Abteilungen. – There are many departments in the department store that opened last year.

2. Non-agreeing attributive (prepositional noun or possessive form). For example:

– Das Auto meines jüngeren Bruders ist zu alt. – My younger brother's car is very old.

In the German language, a noun can be characterized by a non-agreeing attributive in addition to an extended attributive. In this case, it must be expressed with a noun in the genitive case or used with a preposition. For example:

– Die in dem Rezept geschriebenen Medikamenten müssen täglich eingenommen werden. – Prescription drugs must be taken daily.

Apart from the extended attributive, the non-agreeing attributive is also able to modify the noun, reflecting the infinitive group. Such an attribute stands after the noun it attributes.

– Er hat die vom Lehrer erteilte Aufgabe, seine Freunde über den neuen Ausflug zu informieren, nicht erfüllt. – He did not fulfill the task assigned by the teacher to inform his friends about the new excursion.

Attributive relative clauses.

Complex sentences consist of a main clause and subordinate clauses. The subordinate clauses depend on the main clause and are connected to it with the help of a conjunction. A type of subordinate clause is the attributive subordinate clause. The attributive subordinate clause can be compared to an extended attributive in a simple sentence. Both can characterize nouns and all noun-like elements.

– Das Mädchen, mit dem (mit welchem) ich gestern im Kino war, ist meine Tochter. – The girl I went to the movies with yesterday is my daughter.

– Diese moderne Handtasche, die (welche) dir so gut gefallen hat, habe ich aus Italien gekauft. – I bought this fashionable bag that you like in Italy.

– Meine Freunde, die (welche) du eingeladen hast, werde ich vom Bahnhof abholen. – I will meet my friends you invited at the station.

– Die Frau, deren Foto du versteckt hast, ist meine Mutter. – The woman whose picture you hid is my mother.

An attributive subordinate clause connects to the main clause using relative pronouns, and these relative pronouns agree with the nouns they modify in terms of gender, case, and number. The case of attributive subordinate clauses changes directly based on which sentence element they fulfill. This means that the case of the attributive subordinate clause is modified by the function it serves in relation to the noun in the main clause. For example:

– Hast du ein Auto gekauft, von dem du so lange geträumt hast. After all, you bought the car you dreamed of.

An attributive subordinate clause can very rarely be connected to the main clause using the conjunctions “ob” (whether) and “dass” (that). For example:

– Peter vertritt die Meinung, dass du ihn lügst. – Peter is of the opinion that you are lying to him.

– Die Hotels, wo wir uns erholen konnten, sind schon gebucht. – The hotels where we can rest are already taken.

– Auf die Bitte, ob er kommen kann, habe ich nicht geantwortet. – I have not yet responded to his request to come.

In German, an extended attributive consists of two parts: the attributive word and the modified word (noun being modified). The attributive word can be a participle 1, 2, or an adjective. The attributive word in German comes before the noun it modifies and agrees with it in case, number, and gender. In German, because of the gender category of the noun, nouns are used in the sentence with a definite, indefinite article or with particles that perform the function of the article. In this case, the word that defines the sign of the noun is used between the article and the noun (Jung, 2021, 76). For example: – Das für mich unwichtige Problem (für mich unwichtige – extended attributive, das Problem – noun, wichtige – attributive adjective, für mich – the word that explains it).

– Die in dieser Wohnung wohnende Menschen (in dieser Wohnung wohnende – extended attributive, die Menschen – noun, wohnende – an attributive word expressed by participle 1, in dieser Wohnung – the word that explains it).

– Das im vorigen Jahr gebaute Haus (im vorigen Jahr gebaute – extended attributive, gebaute – an

attributive word expressed by participle 2, im vorigen Jahr – the word that explains it).

– Die schon in diesem Jahr zu übersetzende Vorlesung (schon in diesem Jahr zu übersetzende – extended attributive, zu übersetzende an attributive word expressed by participle 1, noch in diesem Jahr isə – the word that explains it).

In German, an extended attributive can also occur after the noun it modifies. In this case, it is separated from the word it attributes by a comma, and the modifying word appears in a clear and non-agreeing short form either at the beginning or at the end of the extended attributive.

– Unsere Lehrer sind Menschen von uns geachtet. – Our teachers are people who are respected by us. In German, an expanded attributive is considered synonymous with a subordinate clause.

Das für mich unwichtige Problem = das Problem, das für mich unwichtig ist.

Das im vorigen Jahr gebaute Haus = Das Haus, das im vorigen Jahr gebaut wurde.

Now, let's examine how extended attributives in German are translated into Azerbaijani through examples.

To translate extended attributives from German to Azerbaijani, it is essential first to identify them within the sentence. Understanding the formal characteristics of expanded attributives in German is crucial.

1) An article or a pronoun that replaces an article

2) A preposition after an article or a word that replaces it. For example:

– Ich muss dieses für mich wichtige Problem lösen (In this sentence, the extended attributive starts with the word “für”, and the “dieser” demonstrative pronoun and preposition follows each other.

– Die in unserer Gruppe studierenden Mädchen interessieren sich dafür – (In this sentence, the extended attributive begins with the word “in” and follows the definite article.

– Das im vorigen Jahr gebaute Haus gehört unseren Verwandten (In this sentence, the extended attributive begins with the word “im” and follows the definite article “der”).

3) To the left of the modified noun, a participle 1 (present participle) or a participle 2 (past participle) can appear, along with a case ending, in the full form of an adjective. When translating the extended attributive from German into Azerbaijani, it is necessary to start with the modifying adjective. For example:

– Das im vorigen Jahr gebaute Haus gehört meiner Familie. – The house built last year belongs to my family.

If the modified noun has both an extended attributive and a simple agreeing attributive, it is

necessary to translate the simple agreeing attributive first.

– Das neue im vorigen Jahr gebaute Haus gehört meiner Familie. – Last year's newly built house belongs to my family.

The modified noun can also be described by a non-agreeing attributive in addition to the extended attributive. In this case, the translation should be done as follows:

simple agreeing attributive, modified noun, non-agreeing attributive, and extended attributive. For example:

– Dieser einer wichtigen Vorfall in der Entwicklung der Chemie gehörte neuer wissenschaftlicher Arbeit des bekannten Doktors wird mit großem Interesse gelesen. – The scientific work of this famous doctor, which concerns the development of chemistry, is read with interest.

In contrast to the Azerbaijani language, in Russian, the extended attributive can come before and after the noun. For example:

– Ich muss dieses für uns sehr wichtige Buch schnell finden. – I need to quickly find this book that is important to us.

The extended attributive in German can sometimes be replaced by a relative clause. In this case, two or more extended attributives can precede the modified noun. They are translated into Azerbaijani in the same order.

– Die von mir übersetzte und in dieser Zeitung veröffentlichte Erzählung ist sehr interessant. – The story translated by me and published in the newspaper is very interesting.

As we know, in German, the agreeing attributive is used before the noun it modifies. The agreeing attributive typically comes between the article and the noun it describes.

– Schöne Gebäude, das schöne Gebäude, viele schöne Gebäude.

– Schreibende Frau, diese schreibende Frau, viele schreibende Frauen.

– ein weinendes Kind, weinende Kinder.

Unlike the agreeing attributive, the non-agreeing attributive typically comes after the noun it modifies. For example:

– Er schenkt mir einen Ring aus Gold. – He gives me a ring of gold.

– Baku, die Hauptstadt von Aserbaidschan, ist eine der berühmtesten Städten der Welt. – Baku is one of the most famous cities in the world, the capital of Azerbaijan.

In the possessive case, the attributive comes before the modified noun.

– Heines Werke – Heine's works.

The following types of attributives exist in German: noun attributive, adjective attributive, possessive noun attributive, prepositional attributive, and others. In German, participle 1 and participle 2 can function as non-agreeing or predicative attributives. They can be positioned at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of a sentence, separated by commas.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the extended attributive in a simple German sentence plays a crucial role in enriching the sentence's meaning by providing essential characteristics and qualities of the subject and object. The intricate relationship between morphology and syntax, particularly regarding adjectives, highlights the complexity of the German language and its grammatical structures. Understanding these features is vital for language learners, as the non-correspondence between German and other languages can lead to confusion. The agreement of adjectives with nouns in case, gender, and number underscores the syntactic function of attributives, while the distinction between attributive and predicative uses illustrates their dual nature. Additionally, the presence of non-agreeing attributives and their various forms – such as nominalized constructions and participles – further enriches the German language's expressive capacity. Ultimately, a comprehensive grasp of these morphological and syntactic characteristics not only aids in effective communication but also deepens one's appreciation for the structural nuances of the German language. Understanding the function of extended attributives will enhance learners' proficiency and fluency, allowing them to convey more complex ideas with clarity and precision.

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