American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research

Vol. 7 Issue 2 | **pp.** 114-118 | **ISSN:** 2690-9626
Available online @ https://globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajshr

Article

Some Reflections On the Role and Significance of Apposition (Anschluss) Construction in German Linguistics

Mirzali Rabbimovich Raximov*[1]

1. PhD, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan
* Correspondence: raximovmirzali@gmail.com

Abstract: In this article, the research conducted regarding apposition (Anschluss) and its formation, application and linguists' different views are systematically presented. Drawing on detailed scientific sources, it emphasizes that although the study of apposition is one of the most relevant and least investigated issues in modern linguistics. In addition, the article describes what is the current status of apposition phenomenon and its elements in modern linguistic science.

Keywords: Apposition Phenomenon, Apposition Element, Syntactic Integrity, Structural Construction, Communicative Speech Units, Linguistic Phenomenon

1. Introduction

A good sweep through contemporary linguistics shows multiple changes on the level of all dimensions, including linguistic innovations and field-changing scientific research results. No doubt this situation shows that the languages are going through a process of ongoing evolutionary development. Especially since it has become known that the problem of the phenomenon of apposition (Anschluss) in German linguistics has been studied kally in its own right, one would say — still is being researched [1]. As a matter of fact, during their endeavours to identify the syntactic relations between sentences in appositive structures and in turn the study of syntactic constructions [2], these scholars have somehow dealt with the phenomenon of apposition. In the fourth volume of "Deutsche Grammatik," Hermann Paul [3], introduces prepositions in a same pre-condition emphasizing archenemy between their origin and use, retrospectively noting what is symbolized by the syntactic relations of a proposition describing it as oneaping these propositions which though intrinsically promiscuous, engage significatively with forming syntax structures. Two questions. The analysis of H. Paul reflections, as well as his research work allow us to conclude: (1) these characteristics of the preposition their variability and broad coverage in a text highly resemble an appositive element extension degree in a literary text and, consequently, outplay within the text through an individual style of writing. The famous linguist B.T. Tursunov, having approached this issue in a scientific way says: "in determining some grammatical categories existing in a language, it is necessary to approach them from textual side" [4]. Importantly, [5] point out that individual style of one particular writer can influence not only the degree to which appositive elements expand in an apposition construction within the text but also determine the formation of some groups of them structurally.

Citation: Raximov M. R. Some Reflections On the Role and Significance of Apposition (Anschluss) Construction in German Linguistics. American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research 2026, 7(2), 114-118.

Received: 15th Jan 2026
Revised: 30th Jan 2026
Accepted: 10th Feb 2026
Published: 28th Feb 2026

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

2. Materials and Methods

Some linguists, when addressing compound sentences and the syntactic relations that emerge in complex syntactic wholes, deem them as grammatical constructions with a syntactic-semantic meaning that is created through the formation of sequential connection based on the existing syntactic relations. Such linguists already exist (without naming names, R. Posner, U. Engel, V. Abraham and H. Brinkmann have come up with enough reflections of this order in their scientific works). Their research includes detailed scientific hypotheses about things like syntactic links, how sentences are connected, and how extra meaning is transmitted. R. Posner, who commenting on the meaning of the word "apposition," in referring to the syntactic constructions denoting a thing by a saying part in apposition or juxtaposition and without any copula forms an "incomplete sentence" (pp. 202–203)]. According to V. Abraham "if the primary expression — i.e., the thought expressed in the sentence is completely formed structurally, syntactically and semantically thissyntactic device can be labelled as a phenomenon of apposition".

Following these statements made by some German scholars, which we are completely in agreement with, we can once again establish apposition as another and particular type of syntactic linkage.

V.V. Gavrilova, a leading Russian scholar also describes syntactic constructions as: As she says, "there are syntactic properties that create a which creates a complex syntax whole — portions of this can come after the main body; there is particular attention to today because they serve as an add-ons specifying meaning for something específicas"}

Importantly—in an apposition construction, a major idea is at the center of attention while secondary sense that the quarters be relative to the information in any added modal, or appositive phrase/word/part(s) of sentence. It is these appositive elements that provide insight on a part of the main statement, thus adding to its context. According to another famous linguist, M. Begmatov: "the added meaning that appositive elements communicate with respect to the general meaning of the main expression or its separate components may have these communicative features: concretization, supplementation, interpretation, actualization and in some cases —generalization".

3. Results and Discussion

Write the eloquently about any current issue related to apposition studying, which receives particular attention in the modern German literary language and is an object of scientific analysis by researchers. Appositive elements supported with the principles of main and side elements of international relations To some extent, among such components which have already been examined are also appositive components formed for the reason that it is possible to principal parts and secondary part relating to phrases. In order to support this point, it is worth quoting some linguists who reflected on similar conclusions [6]. For example, G.V. Kolshanskiy while studying the grammatical functions of detached sentence parts takes Russian and German language materials in doing so: "It is necessary to highlight that neither apposition in general nor detached secondary parts (like detached members of sentences) in particular have found their definitive solution yet in Western linguistics. When referring to apposition internal to a sentence, they often mean second-degree predication or are describing more loosely explanatory appositive elements [7].")

Somewhat later these views concerning Western linguists were repeated in the research of another Germanist scholar. Studying the intonation of attributive appositive elements on the bases of German language materials, L. P. Nesterova expressed the following opinion: «There are no separate investigations devoted to a phenomenon apposition in research works of scientific character concerning with German language, especially from its intonational position. "Especially, one can get acquainted only with some materials of German linguists, devoted directly to the research of explanatory appositive elements in the structure of detached parts of simple sentence" [8].

Of what we observe in a scientific literature exposition cycle addressing the phenomenon of apposition (Einzahl), different authors differ not only on the analyzed phenomenon but also regarding how broad and easygoing approach have been applied toward the specific intertextual group expansion. Specifically, as noted in the monograph "Sovremenniy nemetskiy yazik" (Modern German Language), published by L.V. Zinder and T.V. Stroyeva in 1957: "Compared to other secondary parts, direct and indirect objects are very rarely found in the role of appositive elements of a sentence," - quoted from p. 194. When we turn to the scientific work of Germanist O.I. Brodovich, whose entire creative activity was devoted to exploration of the apposition phenomenon, we have a similar idea. Brodovich, who has explored apposition findings in the material of English, comes to this conclusion: "In a few sentences, objects are rarely stated in the functions of appositive elements [9].

Another research paper offered a fresh perspective on the views of linguists L.R. Zinder, T.V. Stroyeva and O.I. Brodovich, which maintain that objects are seldom functional as separated sentence components. The linguist E. S. Skoblikova, who examined apposition as it occurs in modern Russian language data, comes to the conclusion that "the reason for this is that objects are less often used on their own within a sentence structure than are other parts and [...] linked inseparably with the main sentence parts, which makes them unable to act as separate sentence parts." Had E.S. Skoblikova ever heard of E.V. Krotevich's critical monograph "Obosobleniye vtorostepennix chlenov predlojeniya v sovremennom nemetskom yazike" (Detachment of secondary sentence parts in the modern German language), perhaps she would not have drawn this inference. E.V. Krotevich's monograph devotes considerable attention to appositive elements as objects.

We need to take a twofold approach in helping determine the extent of how much detached sentence parts have been studied, and try to also help establish the degree of research that has taken place based on German language material. Anything undertaken with such determination for a topic will be something positive.

Yes, only through speech is a judgment verified and made perfect. Several judgments are analyzed against one another for this end. This means the traditional logic be it syllogistic or non-syllogistic would fail to meet its demands today in analyzing a particular judgment outside speech. In this respect, the following letter of Prof. P.S. Popova is relevant: "It is time to send the concepts of traditional logical subject and predicate to our archiv... they are covered by dust".

As of today, since the need for analysis materials other than syntactic construction analysis presented in traditional grammar textbooks is increasingly felt, the object of semantic and syntactic analysis has been broader than ever. Consequently, text linguistics has rightly become part and parcel of the agenda of linguistics. Hence, it is reasonable to say that in the current linguistic studies some interconnected syntactic models appears as a whole part of speech [10].

When interrelated sentences are analyzed semantically and syntactically, the completeness of their meaning can only be treated as a relative concept — that is, per sentence with respect to others instead of such sentences taken independently from one another. Indeed, this gives you a chance to much more perfectly explain not only the semantic completeness (if that's how it can be understood) of these sentences but also their syntactic features. Then, continued through the subjective fate in this specific literary text regarding focusing on a demonstration being held and its subjects—the others or die Streiker, die Teilnehmer (Kiersztyn, 2022b); in certain places appearing in the sentence, these words appear without changes—this is their original sense but connect the sequence of such specified concepts above with a pronoun that outlines them—eg. sie, sie selbst - or group word substitutes for their meanings—die Leute oder Menschen; das Volk; we see perception of such concept towards the presence of them inside each instance [11]

Although such examples occasionally arise in the previously mentioned handbook, others do not always conform to the rules governing that phenomenon (Anschluss). Thus, the analysis of such syntactic units under an apposition construction might not completely reflect elements specific to apposition theory. Therefore, the author might not have been familiar with all theoretical sources about the apposition phenomenon that led to a few mistakes. In general, a scientific research paper published in different languages in this field should be examined closely to correctly understand the linguistic nature of apposition phenomenon. Only in this manner can one truly understand the linguistic essence of the phenomenon apposition or theory of apposition associated with it [12].

We agree with linguists who hold that apposition is a syntactic relation: specifically whatever you take to be the archetypal members of the appositional family are synthetic and constitute an independent subtype. As they view it, apposition constructions differ themselves by how the two entities are linked; it's a distinctive syntactic relation. So apposition constructions do not have a single grammatical form that is unique to them. They appear as grammatical morphologies of syntactic binding, but they populate these forms with new content and clarify them [13].

We will examine such apposition constructions using examples of factual materials analyzed from German texts:

1. An incomplete sentence as an apposition construction: For example, *Durch den Schleier des Kalkstaubes starrten schreckverzerrte Gesichter. Schwerste Luftminen*. (Willi Bredel).
2. Apposition construction expressing subordinate connection: For example, *Er fühlte, wie sein Körper schläft und ohne Spannung war. Als habe man ihm sämtliche Sehnen durchschnitten.* (Werner Reinowski). In the cited example, the apposition construction *Als habe man ihm sämtliche Sehnen durchschnitten* is a continuation of the thought in the main expression, introduces additional predicativity to the simple sentence, and signifies the logical completion of the thought [14].
3. Coordinate connection constructions: For example, *"Ach, Arrestanten haben wir, Genosse Kommandant!" Sechs Soldaten. Und zwei Offiziere.* (Werner Reinowski).
4. Asyndetic (conjunctionless) apposition constructions: For example, *"Du hast wirklich einen herrlichen Platz gewählt. Eine wunderbare Lage."* (Gunter Hofe).

We are not satisfied here that the definitions off for detached (appositive) sentence parts yet represent a final word; i.e., they might be subject to further change and enrichment. As can be seen from the previous reflections on detached parts and appositive elements, V.G. Admoni, L.R. Zinder & T.V. Stroyeva support the position that each segment of a sentence at some level be an independent part or appositive element. Even the subject and predicate can be separated into detached or appositive parts of a sentence when operating as homogeneous parts of that same sentence [15]. The fundamental concept that no specific limit exists concerning the extent of detached or appositive relates remains verified through this viewpoint. We are going to analyse the scientific validity of conclusions offered by those authors via analytic example:

She put three plates on the table, one for herself, one for the man and one for the guest (V. Admoni).

4. Conclusion

The instance quoted above out of the scientific literature—"She put three plates on the table, one for herself, one for her husband and one for the guest"—is interesting to us, both practically and theoretically. This is so, firstly as it shows the extension of detached or appositive constituents when being used as objects to some extent; secondly also to qualify the conclusions of some linguists who state that there is no way these "objects" function detachably as elements in a sentence (in this instance) with respect to an apposition and finally because it sets up our conclusion concerning whether or not

parts/sentences can function as detached parts/appositional elements depending on text itself. By texts we mean the artistic and journalistic works of writers, which are considered to be the main source - not only for distanced or appositive constituents identification, but also for semantic relationship determination, in particular apposition construction. We expect that the analysis of the scientific opinions and reflections related to other scientists investigating the phenomenon of making detached or opposite in our future scientific articles will follow.

REFERENCES

[1] W. Abraham, Deutsche Syntax im Sprachvergleich. Grundlegung einer typologischen Syntax des Deutschen, vol. 41. Tübingen, 1995, p. 279.

[2] V. G. Admoni, Syntax of the Modern German Language. Leningrad: Nauka, 1973, p. 366.

[3] M. B. Begmatov, "Functions of Appositive Elements Expressed by Objects," Doctoral dissertation, Samarkand, 1999, p. 145.

[4] V. V. Gavrilova, "Appositive Constructions and Their Stylistic Use in Works of Modern German Fiction," Author's abstract of PhD dissertation, Leningrad, 1969, p. 21.

[5] L. Y. Nesterova, "Structural-Semantic and Functional Properties of Phraseological Units with Predicative Semantics," Author's abstract of PhD dissertation, Chelyabinsk, 1999, p. 24.

[6] R. Posner, Theory of Commenting: A Foundational Study on Semantics and Pragmatics, Linguistische Forschungen, vol. 9. Frankfurt am Main: Athenäum Verlag, 1972, p. 224.

[7] G. Paul, German Grammar. Halle: Niemeyer, 1956, p. 425.

[8] V. B. Popova, "Adverbs of Time in the Czech and Russian Languages," Doctoral dissertation, Yekaterinburg, 1999, p. 173.

[9] B. T. Tursunov, Apposition in the Modern German Language. Samarkand: SamSU Publishing House, 1988, p. 82.

[10] R. S. Madatovich, "Aesthetic features of the formation of a healthy environment in the upbringing of children in the family," JournalNX, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 88–90, 2020.

[11] R. Madatovich, "The role of civic responsibility in educating youth in a healthy spiritual environment in an information society," Pubmedia Social Sciences and Humanities, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 6, 2025.

[12] R. S. Madatovich, "The role of preschool education and family education in the raising of a healthy balanced generation," For Teachers, vol. 57, no. 4, pp. 520–523, 2024.

[13] H. N. Qahramonovich, "Worthy descendants of the Samarkandians: enlighteners jadids," World Bulletin of Social Sciences, vol. 13, pp. 37–40, 2022.

[14] R. T. Usanov and N. K. Khakkulov, "Iz istorii izucheniya problemy 'Nenasilie'," Ekonomika i Sotsium, no. 6-2 (121), pp. 1406–1413, 2024.

[15] T. Shaymardonov, "Siddiqiy-Ajziy hayoti va ijodining o'rganilishi," Uzbekistan: Yazyk i Kultura, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 27–39, 2022.