Compound Nouns in the German Terminology of the Border Protection Sphere

*Constant changes in all the spheres of human life certainly affect the process of development of the vocabulary of the language, because the new objects and concepts must be nominated, respectively, new lexical units are formed. Compounding is a common way of word formation in the German language. This phenomenon mostly affects nouns. In German, compound nouns are defined as composites, characterized by specific semantic and structural features as well as certain features of formation and functioning. In the field of border protection, German nouns-composites function for the purpose of nominating the relevant border concepts.*

**1.Introduction.**

Compounding as one of the ways of word-formation is characteristic of the German language. T. Shippan, G.-R. Fluck, T. Rölke consider compounding as one of the most productive types of word formation in the German language (Roelcke T. Fachsprachen / T. Roelcke. – Berlin : Erich SchmidtVerlag, 2005. – 253 S., Schippan T. Lexikologie der deutschen Sprache / T. Schippan. –Tübingen : Niemeyer, 1992. – 306 S., Fluck H.-R. Fachsprachen: Einführung und Bibliographie /H.-R. Fluck. – Tübingen, Basel : F.Frank Verlag, 1996. – 361 S.) In the field of professional terminology, the increased need for nomination is covered mainly by word formation. T. Rölke, pointing to the role of compound words in this area, notes that complex words (and among them, first of all, determinative compound words) represent detailed characteristics of notions at the lexical level. This characteristic is considered, as a rule, as a transformation of the attributive nominal complex or construction with a relative sentence or a subordinate clause, which leads to speech savings in terms of expression reduction [Roelcke T. Fachsprachen / T. Roelcke. - Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag, 2005. - 253 S., S. 74].

**2. Compounding as a means of word formation**

Compounding is one of the ways of word formation, which consists in the morphological connection of two or more bases or whole words or their abbreviations. This is one of the most productive ways of creating words, which results in forming compound words or composites, which function grammatically and semantically as one word. Word formation is one of the most important means of language enrichment. It is one of the oldest ways of word formation, which has preserved productivity in the German language at the present stage of its development. Due to it, the language replenishes its vocabulary and improves its structure. Word formation is closely related to grammar and has a great influence on the lexical structure of the language. It reflects the specifics of the language, because along with some common features for many languages, there are national, characteristic only for the given language features, being one of the differences between one language and another.

Compounding is one of the most effective types of word-formation in the German language. Compound terms are formed by combining two existing words in the language. The lexical units, which are the part of the composite as part of a new whole, limit their semantic and grammatical (morphological-syntactic) versatility and independence. Based on the semantics ​​of the components, they are subject to the new paradigmatic and syntagmatic functions.

Almost every model of a compound word has its own syntactic source, which is transformed into an act of derivation: the analytical name is transformed into a synthetic one, the multi-word name is universalized and transformed into a one word-name. As a result of such transformations between a syntactic source and a compound word there is a distance which influences, mainly, on semantic properties of the units. The value of a composite consists of the combined lexical value of bases and the structural value of model.

The use of compound words in German is explained by the simplification of grammatical structures, because then there is no need to think about the coordination of grammatical categories (eg case, number, declension) in phrases. A complex word replaces in this case a whole phrase or even a sentence. A compound can be made from nouns, adjectives, verbs or an invariable element (prepositions). There is no limit of the number of the associated words. The last word always determines the gender, the number and the case of the compound noun.

**3.Compound noun-terms in the German border terminology**

In our work, we consider and analyse German border protection terms-nouns and define them as units denoting border protection concepts that are created artificially, taken from a natural language or borrowed from related fields with which certain concepts correlate and which is correlated to other notions in this field. German border protection terms-nouns are a 185 lexical units that have been extracted from Schengener Grenzkodex (Schengen Borders Code). Compounding as a productive type of word formation in the German border terminology exists in full accordance with the general tendencies of productive word formation in the modern German language.

The analysis of existing compound words in the German border defence terminology shows that due to the hierarchical structure of compounds in the terminological text, the multinomial complex words are usually binary. When a compound word includes, for example, three components, it does not mean, that they signify three different notions. According to the principles of compounding, two of them first form a narrower semantic unit, and together with the third component, which may be in pre- or postposition - a three-part, they form a complex trinomial lexical unit. E.g. in the lexical unit ‘Grenzschutzbeamte (m)’ the base noun is ‘Beamte (m)’. ‘Grenzschutz (m)’ exists in the German border terminology as a two-base compound, which can form three-base compounds with the other nouns, such as ‘Behörde (m)’, ‘Gebiet (n)’, ‘Polizei (f)’ etc., signifying different notions, which refer to the sphere of border-guarding (Ger.Grenzschutz). The structure of a compound noun has always been interesting for German linguistic studies, because each component of a compound noun plays a certain role. According to the syntactic and semantic classification of complex words in the German language, there are the following types of connection of components: defining, copulating (conjunctive), possessive. [Zaunbrecher M. Wortbildung durch Komposition. Typen, Wortklassen und Ausblick auf die Jugendsprache. GRIN Verlag; Auflage:1., 2016. 24S.].

1.In the copulative type conjunction the first element does not reveal the feature of the main word, but has the character of an equal combination, complementarity.Both components, as a rule, belong to the same grammatical class. It should be noted that there is such a connection not very common among nouns and no lexical units of copulative type were detected within our study.

2.Posessive connection, on the one hand, it is close to the definite type, but the newly formed complex word cannot be reformulated, using its constituent elements. From a semantic point of view, these are mainly metonymies (synecdoches), when the words used instead of others figuratively. The terminological vocabulary does not typically contain such figures of speech as mentioned above, that is why no lexical units, formed by means of possessive connection have been analyzed within our work.

3.Definitive connection. The structure of such a complex word is characterized by an attributive relationship, in which the first component characterizes the second, namely the main component. That is, the first word is considered significant for the second that is central to the structure. According to scholars, “defining compound nouns play an important role in the field of word formation and belong to the most common and most productive way of forming complex nouns "[Lohde M. Wortbildung des modernen Deutschen: ein Lehr- und Übungsbuch. Tübingen: Narr Francke Attempto Verlag GmbH + Co.KG, 2006. 344S.]. All the nouns, which were analyzed within the Schengen Bordrs Code, habe been formed on the base of definitive connection. The nouns of this type of word formation are easy to reformulate, transforming them into syntactic structure of the constituent components of a compound word:

‚Ausreisestempel (m)‘ – ein Stempel bei der Ausreise

‚Binnengrenze (f)‘ – eine Grenze, die binnen eines Landes liegt

‚Kontrollpost (f)/ – eine Post für die Kontrolle

**4.Structural peculiarities of German compound noun-terms**

In the structure of a compound noun, the main lexeme is distinguishing and is always the last in the compound pattern. The previous word (or words) in its structure can belong to any part of speech. According to the morphological principle of formation of compound nouns, the first element of the compound nominal terms within our study can be:

a. a noun: ‘Dienstpass (m)‘,‘Landgrenze (f)‘,‘Unionsrecht (n)‘ etc.

b. a preposition: ‘Binnengrenze(f)’, ’Durchführungsbefugnis (f)’, Zwischenlandeflughafen’ etc.

c. an adjective: ‘Höchstdauer (f)‘, ‘Kurzaufenthalt (m)‘,‘ Sonderregelung (f)‘.

d. an adverb:’ Außengrenze (f)‘,‘ Außengrenzübergangsstelle (f)’, ‘Zusammenarbeit (f)‘.

e. a numeral:‘ Drittstaat (m)‘, ’Drittstaatsangehörige (m)‘.

f. a particle:’ Nichtzurückweisung (f)‘

g. a verb:‘Begleitperson (f)‘

From the point of view of gender, ie according to the morphological principle, the largest number of 185 noun-composites are masculine gender nouns (74 units):’ *Amtspass (m)’, ‘Einreisemitgliedstaat (m)’, ‘Fingerabdruck (m)‘*  etc. 72 terminological units belong to the feminine gender (72 units): ‘*Flussgrenze (f)‘,‘ Grenzkontrolle (f)‘, ‘Personengruppe (f)‘* etc. 37 nouns-composites are of the neuter gender:*’ Herkunftsland (n)’, ’ Reisedokument (n)‘,’ Verfälschungsmerkmal (n)‘* etc. Among the compound terms, 2 lexical units are used in the plural: ‘die Binnenwässer (pl)’ and ‘die Vermögenswerte (pl)’.

Fig.1. Generic affiliation of German border terms-composites.

All the compound noun-terms within Schengener Grenzkodex (Schengen Borders Code) are divided into two-component, three-component and four-component. Two-component terms significantly predominate in quantitative terms: there have been found 139 two-component noun-terms in comparison with 39 three-component and 7 four-component ones. Thus, four-component terms make up only 4% of the total, three-component terms - 21%. In turn, two-component terms are 75% within the given study, which indicates their high performance.

1. two-component compounds: *’Asylantrag(m)’, ’Diplomatenpass(m)‘, ’Fahndungssystem (n)‘* etc.
2. three-component compounds: *’Benelux-Wirtschaftsunion (f)’,’ Grenzübergangsstelle(f)‘, ‘Transferfluggast(m)‘* etc*.*
3. four-component compounds:’ *Außengrenzübergangsstelle(f)‘,‘ Flughafentransitvisum(n)‘,‘ Zwischenlandeflughafen(m)‘* etc*.*

Figure 2. The structural classification of compound noun-terms.

All the above mentioned 139 two-component noun-terms are formed according to the following patterns:

1. noun+noun (131 lexical units): ‘Grenzpendler(m)’,’ Identitätsdokument(n)‘,‘ Grenzgebiet (n)‘ etc.
2. preposition+noun (4 lexical units): *‘Binnengrenze (f)’, ‘Binnenflug (m)‘, ‘Binnensee (m)‘* etc.
3. adjective+noun (3 lexical units): *‘Höchstdauer(f)‘,‘ Kurzaufenthalt(m)‘, ‘Sonderregelung (f)* etc.
4. adverb+noun (2 lexical units):*’Außengrenze (f)’,’ Zusammenarbeit (f)’.*

The German three-component noun-terms of border sphere are based on the following patterns:

1. noun+noun+noun (33 lexical units)*:‘Bahnbeförderungsunternehmen(n)‘, ‘Grenzschutzbeamte(m)‘, ‘Zielflughafen(m)‘* etc.
2. preposition+noun+noun (4 lexical units): ‘*Binnenseegrenze(f)‘,‘ Binnenseehafen(m)‘, ‘Durchreiseland(n)*‘ etc.

c. numeral+noun+noun (1 lexical unit):’*Drittstaatsangehörige (m)‘.*

d. particle+preposition+noun (1 lexical unit):*’Nichtzurückweisung(f)‘.*

As mentioned above, there are only 7 four-component noun-terms within the study under consideration. They are formed according to the given patterns:

a.noun+noun+noun+noun (3 lexical units):’Flughafentransitvisum (n)’,’Flussschifffahrtshafen (m)’, ‘Personenkraftfahrzeug(n)‘;

b.preposition+noun+noun+noun (2 lexical unit):*’Durchführungrechtsakt (m)’,‘ Zwischenlandeflughafen (m)‘;*

c.preposition+noun+preposition+noun (1 lexical unit): *‘Durchführungsübereinkommen (n)‘;*

d.adverb+noun+noun+noun (1 lexical unit): *‘Außengrenzübergangsstelle (f)‘.*

The use of connecting elements for word formation in the German language is not accidental, but performs the corresponding functions. From the phonological point of view, there is a closing of an open syllable, avoiding the assimilation or sequence of monosyllabic syllables. From the morphological standpoint the boundary of morphemes and grammatical parts of the language of the first components is separated. As for the semantic aspect, the meaning of the polynomial first components differs. The typical connecting elements of the German language are ‘-(e)n’, ‘-(e)s/– (e)ns’,’-s’, but this phenomenon is not typical within the border protection vocabulary within our study. The connecting elements within the border protection terms under consideration are:

a. –s- (49 lexical units): Gerichtshof (m), Herkunftsland (n), Unionsbürger (m) etc.

b.–-(e)n - (1 lexical unit): Straßenübergang (m)

One more structural peculiarity of German compounds of the border protection sphere is their graphic form: they can be written together or through a hyphen. The hyphenated nouns of the vocabulary under consideration are:

*Benelux-Wirtschaftsunion (f)*

*Pkw-Insasse (m)*

*Offshore-Anlage (f)*

Their structural peculiarity is predetermined by the fact, that the first element is either a proper noun (a), an abbreviation (b) or a borrowing (c).

At the present stage of research on the development of the German language, it is worth noting the strong influence of English on German, which is reflected not only in the borrowing of new words, but also in the use of borrowed lexical units in word formation. Thus, the English borrowings within our work is *‘offshore’ (‘Offshore-Anlage’(f). Considering the fact that German border protection terminology is a set of lexical units used in European Union within the scope of Schengen Borders Code, there exist following English borrowings, which contain the lexeme ‘union’*:

*‘Benelux-Wirtschaftsunion(f)’,*

*’Unionsbürger (m)’,*

*’Unionsebene (f)’,*

*’Unionsrecht (n)’).*

**5. Concluding remarks.**

In this paper we outlined the main features of German compound noun-terms of the border protection sphere within Schengener Grenzkodex (Schengen Borders Code). Composite terms are compound terminological units that represent a multicomponent structure and are distinguished by a certain semantic integrity and autonomy. German compounds are

We can conclude, that most compound noun-terms in the German terminological vocabulary within our study are of masculine gender (48%). As for their structural classification, 75% of them are two-component terms, formed according to four productive patterns. Three- and four-component nouns are less productive (21% and 4% accordingly). All the German compound nouns within our research are formed on the basis of 12 patterns, the most productive of which is the combination of two nouns (131 lexical units). The German compounds of the border protection sphere are formed in accordance with the principles of productive word formation in the modern German language, both with the use of connecting elements and without them. Possessive type of components’ proves to be the most productive one.

<https://www.dwds.de/d/wb-etymwb>

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