



## STYLISTIC LEVEL EXPRESSION OF WORDS ABOUT MANIPULATION IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Annotation

The article analyzes the phonetic, phonological, lexical and morphological expression of the connotative meanings in the composition of German and Uzbek languages. The materials analyzed in the article show that the genetic and typological connotative meanings belonging to different languages in English and Uzbek can be expressed through the repetition of the same vowel in the words of the poem, intonation, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, assimilated words, exact and indefinite articles, quality, degree of comparison of auxiliary verbs, modern forms of the verb and the plural of nouns. In this article, opinions and comments on stylistic expression of words about manipulation in German and Uzbek languages are made.

**Keywords:** German, Uzbek, emotional meaning, phonological level, lexical level, morphological level, national consciousness, National color, exaggeration, typological, stylistic peculiarities.

### Introduction

Language is not only a means of communication, but also has its own meaning. They say that some production is also a reflection of the information accumulated over the centuries in a society that speaks this or that language. The more the society develops, the more language in this society lives, develops, imperfects and enriches and changes due to the demands of time and place. The development of Science, Technology, Culture and economy enriches the vocabulary of the language. It occurs through the use of mastered words and by adding connotative meanings to the denotative meaning of language units. Most words that stand for ideas can have meanings. This is because ideas are the types of intellectual or emotional reactions within us. Connotation can be expressed not only in words, but also in phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic levels of the language, in the Text Line.

There are two types of conceptions: personal and general. Personal connotations are the result of the experience of a man or woman. Our attitude to ideas and things is determined by the exact nature of our previous experience. Record of our lives that are completely complex and close to the meanings that surround most of our





vocabulary words derived. Our current attitude to the word can be the general result of all our experiences with the word and its reference. In other words, our reaction can be determined once and for all by an early or especially unforgettable experience with them.

A momentous thought indicates the interconnectedness of personal and common meanings. Since the mass mind is the sum of the individual minds that contain it, the general meanings arise when the reaction of many to a particular word is almost the same. In our language, the exact meaning of the word shade is often associated with the fact that it was used by a writer who had a particularly great influence on the language. But the general meaning is not always a matter of literary development. This can also come from the experience of people.

The origin of all common meanings is in private meanings - personal, individual, but usually they share reactions to the words and ideas that stand. But then, when the general connotations are established, the process works in a different way: a person who does not have personal experience with the idea expressed in a particular word, in general, can be in a personal relationship with him by observing how society reacts to the word. Each writer must distinguish between common sense and personal meaning and rely only on the previous one. He can convey his full message to the reader only when the reader finds in his words the same shade of meaning that the author intended, and the common differences between these words are possible only when they are fully recognized.

The development of education in the current period has brought a new direction innovative pedagogy. Innovation means "introduction (distribution)" in German. In scientific directions, the concepts of innovation and innovation differ among themselves. "Innovation" means a tool, a new method, a methodology, a technology. "Innovation" is a process that develops according to certain stages of Education. The development of World Science is growing day by day. That is, this positive development has also affected our country. Advanced innovative technologies are applied to our world of knowledge. As a result of this, the fact that our compatriot called the current year "the year of youth support and public health" further increased the responsibility of the youth of our country. The wide application of advanced and modern innovative technologies in the fields of Education has opened the door to wide opportunities and achievements for young people studying a foreign language.

Language learning is one of the important areas of tolerance in personality society. The language is being a means of communication can be practiced in a natural environment, that is, in the family, among the public or organized. And knowledge of language phenomena is taught theoretically. Knowledge of languages, especially





multilingualism, is of great importance in our time when international relations are on the rise. Students and students studying in our country usually learn three languages. These languages are denoted by special names. These are: mother tongue, second language, and German. Mother tongue is the first language that serves separately in the formation of thought. When it comes to the second language, it is considered to him as the language of the brothers, the army, consisting of representatives of other nationalities.

A foreign language is the language of a foreign country. Western European (English, Spanish, German, French) languages and Eastern (Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Chinese, Hindi) languages are being taught in our republic. These languages are among the educational plans of educational institutions. The three training processes are different. Mother tongue and second language are studied in a natural situation, and foreign language is studied in an artificial environment. Communication in a foreign language, mainly in the lesson, takes place under the guidance of the teacher. Chet learning a foreign language among the three languages varies dramatically with certain aspects of teaching and learning. This, in turn, requires the use of appropriate Foreign Language Teaching Technology. By carefully mastering the achievements of the German language teacher in the field of methodology, the student achieves a clear knowledge of the norms of the language experience and further improvement. Effective teaching of German requires knowledge of its methodology. Learning and teaching German is in many ways a link between the theoretical development of Foreign Language Teaching Methodology issues and the creative application of the theory in practice. The subject of the methodology is the process and methods of teaching and learning through the subject of the German language, the science of teaching a foreign language, the study of teacher and student activities are the subject of the methodology.

Learning German is not only a means of intelligent education, but also the process of the formation of a person's personality by getting acquainted with the educational riches and values of another culture and introducing them into their cultural life. In Europe, the study of foreign languages has long been considered a privilege in higher education and is considered to educate people with privilege in public schools. German language teaching methodology has more than 200 years of history as a science. If linguistics deals with the origin of language phenomena and the laws of motion, the methodology will answer the question of what to do in order to practically use the necessary language phenomenon based on these laws.

The German language teaching method is understood as a set of teacher and student activities that ensure the achievement of the practical, general education, educational





and developmental goals of teaching a foreign language. The term method is used in the meanings of "sum of methods of education" and "direction of Education". If the process in the first theory of education is used in the sense of methods, then in the second sense, we can meet it in the works on the history of teaching methods. For example, the translation method of teaching a foreign language, the mountain method, the conscious - comparative method, the traditional method, intensive method, etc.

The methodology of teaching a foreign language has evolved in harmony with didactics, interrelated. It is undoubtedly known to all of us that the theories of teaching of all educational sciences are based on didactic science and receive from it Scientific feed. Foreign Language Teaching is also based on didactics. The general theory of didactic education, the methodology is the science of teaching a particular subject of study, linguistics is the general theory of teaching languages, linguistics is regarded as the science of teaching a specific subject. The term "method" means the method of work of the teacher-teacher and student on the way of acquiring knowledge, skills, forming a worldview in students and creating opportunities for cognition. This concept has countless definitions. The application of techniques in the teaching of foreign languages began from a long period of time, and the principles are relatively recent methodological terms. Historically, the methods were combined into four groups, and it was accepted to call their names "translation", "comparative", "mixed". Every foreign language lesson is a measure of Culture, a practice of communication of culture. Because every foreign language word in this process reflects a foreign life and culture. The task before the teachers is to grow the communication, the ability of the student and the student to enter into communication. To do this, it is necessary to master new techniques of education that are oriented to the development of teaching aids and four speaking activities in a foreign language that teach people to communicate effectively.

Cultural communication formula is patience, tolerance. Culture in communication requires avoiding socio-cultural mistakes. For example, in the German people, "Tee oder Kaffee?" that is, in our native language to the question "tea or coffee", - "Tee", "tea" - we will answer, but in German such an answer does not come Taiga. In German, "Bitte, Tee" that is, "Come on, tea" is answered. The word connects people through communication. As a result of the simultaneous application of the new material in all types of speech activity, qualifications and skills are obtained. The quality and effectiveness of Education will continue to increase if communicative tools, visualizations, modern types of technology, methods, the principle of consistency are provided in this process. For the successful functioning of the teacher-





teacher, not only the subject, pedagogical and psychological knowledge, but also another special feature-the skills and skills to be able to communicate, are of course necessary.

In conclusion, in German and Uzbek, words of different types of manipulation, which are much closer to each other, are used. Such words are basically in two languages, both adjectives and words related to the noun category. Learning a foreign language is a multifaceted doctrine, in the process of which a person experiences complex psychological changes. In particular, the process of comparing a foreign language with its native language occurs. In this process, various methods and technologies of teaching are used. With the help of modern pedagogical technologies, teaching by comparing the native language with a foreign language gives an effective result. It is important to organize the process of learning a foreign language with an approach to communicate, to bring the next stage of culture to the level of communication, to achieve such results, to focus on the last step, the "technology of exercises". In order to organize the process of teaching a foreign language effectively, it is necessary to have knowledge of modern pedagogical information and communication technologies.

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