



APPLICATION FORMS IN UZBEK AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

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“The conversation begins with an appeal, and how it will continue is more connected with this first word” - said, author of the book “the criterion of communication” Siddiq Muminov.

Every word that comes out of the language testifies to the fact that our speech is exaggerated, our culture is higher, we do not forget about ourselves. Hence, forms of Appeal are one of the main factors determining the culture of circulation of each nation, in this way the speaker not only tells the listener his

attitude, but also demonstrates his level of culture and general level.

In German “Anredenominativ” and “Anredepronomen” there are forms of appeal, in the Uzbek language, Anredenominativ is a consonant in the nominative form, Anredepronomen is a consonant expressed by the pronoun – personality. Anredenominativ-a consonant in the nominative form the noun in the genitive case, expressed in a noun, does not have a grammatic connection with the parts of speech. The consonant can come in the beginning, in the middle and in the end of the sentence.

Uzoq vaqt qayerda edingiz,
Müller honim?
Buvi, yangi yilga menga nima
sovg'a qilasiz?

Wo waren Sie denn so lange,
Frau Müller?
Oma, was schenkst du mir
zu Weihnachten?

Anredepronomen-in the German language "du" in the sense of the decimal Sense, expressed by the pronoun personality, in the Uzbek language "sen"

is the pronoun personality, in the German language "Sie" in the sense of respect, in the Uzbek language "siz" is the pronoun personality.

Sen, uyga tez borib kel!
Siz, bunisini oling!

Bist du zufrieden?
Sind Sie zufrieden?

The first appeal to a person begins with the name put on him by his parents, of course. It's no secret to anyone that a good name is a beauty to a person.

A highly anticipated newborn child, whether he is a boy or a girl, lends both to parents who put on him suitable, content and beautiful name.

The fact that in the book of the Sh.Kadiri “command of the Kadiri“ parents put suitable and meaningful name on their children, the fact that the person is a sign of respect and esteem for himself, is evident in the following passages.

The father of the Uzbek novel Kadiri showed a lesson in naming his children. In particular, the older daughters were called Nazifa, that is, “immaculate“, to middle daughters Adiba, that is, “writer“, Masud for their younger sons, that is,

”happy“, and the younger daughters Anisa, that is, ”friend“.

Anisa aunt stated one incident:

– One day a doctor woman asked me for my name. I said. Woman: "The name is unique in character. I know three people named Anisa. One is the daughter of Abdulla Kadiri.“

Muzayyana Alavia also called her sons Anis.

Garden our neighbor Huri opoqi also admired us that they named their daughter Anisa“ "

In the appeal to people, nicknames along with name scarves are also of great importance. In the past , among the ordinary people in the Uzbeks, it was common to name a person by name and nickname, since until the beginning of the 40 – ies in Uzbeks there was no mass patronymic of surnames and patronymic. In later periods, Uzbeks were officially



transferred to the Russian surname and patronymic names. But appeals to people with their name and nickname did not disappear at once, but such appeals remained a picture even in later periods. Now the method of naming Uzbeks in such forms as Rahim chuloq, Nazar qovoq, Karim polvon, Davlat qora does not make up the majority, that is, adding a word that expresses his nickname to the name of a person did not rise to the level of tradition.

Proceeding from the above points, how to address someone depends on the aesthetic level of the

For example:

Honimlar va janoblar!

O'rtiq boshliq!

O'rtiq Professor!

Akmal Saidovich!

Nigora Po'latovna!

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren!

Herr Direktor!

Herr Professor!

Herr Becker!

Frau Müller!

Informal appeals are used in everyday life in mutual communication. Informal appeals can be divided into:

1. Appeals to close people
2. Intimate appeals
3. Anonymous applications

Appeals to close people are observed mainly in the attitude of relatives, friends, colleagues. Reliability, friendliness and sincerity are the priorities in these appeals. For example, "Amaki/Onkel", "Xola/Tante", "Kelinoyi/mit Vorname", "Hamkasaba/Frau Kollegin oder Frau Kollegin+Zuname".

Intimate references are observed in the relationship of lovers, couples, sometimes close friends. In these references, words in the meaning of

person, on his intelligence. After all, the use of the official and unofficial appearance of the appeal is manifested in such a way that it depends on the intelligence of each person. In this respect, references in the relationship between people can be divided into formal and informal references.

Official appeals are applied to managers in the labor communities, leading specialists in manufacturing enterprises, teachers and professors who provide education in educational institutions, as well as other high-ranking officials.

pleasant, caress are used. For example, „Azizim“, „Mehribonim“, „Jonim“, „Begim“. Murojaatning bu shaklidan to'g'ri va o'z paytida foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Shuni unutmaslik ham zarurki, intim munosabatlarda ishlatiladigan murojaatlar tuyg'ular olamiga kirib borishi asosida yuzaga keladi.

Anonymous appeals are manifested in the attitude of unfamiliar people, and in this appeal it is not considered important that the listener is familiar or unfamiliar. Basically any information from unnamed references is sometimes used to express an opinion, in which using as words „Kechirasiz/Entschuldigen Sie“, „Ma'zur tutasiz, uzr/Verzeihung“. The application is made in the form of a question.

For example:

– Kechirasiz, vokzalga qanday borsam bo'ladi?

– Kechirasiz, bu avtobus shahar hokimiyatiga boradimi?

– Ma'zur tutasiz, menga yordam berolmaysizmi?

– Entschuldigen Sie bitte. Wie komme ich zum Bahnhof?

– Entschuldigung, ist dies der richtige Bus zum Rathaus?

– Verzeihung, können Sie mir helfen?

These passages do not reflect the age, gender, social function of the listener vs. there is also no naming/nomination/ of the listener .

Also in the appeal against unfamiliar people who do not have relatives in the German language, the following is used.

Ayol kishiga nisbatan – Hallo! Junges Fräulein (bis ca. 20) (veraltet)

Hallo Sie! Junge Frau! (bis etwa 40) Gnädige Frau (veraltet)

Erkak kishiga nisbatan – Hallo! Hallo Sie! Junger Mann! (bis etwa 40)

Frau: Hallo, Sie haben Ihre Handschuhe verloren.

Mann: Oh – vielen Dank.

The social characterization of the application forms from a young point of view forms the basis of the Uzbek culture of communication. Unlike German nationalities, there are such categories of respect in the national mentality of the Uzbeks that clearly

show the age of the communists. Such a condition can also be observed in the attitude of people who have no relatives. The fact that the speaker appeals to non-relatives through the terms of kinship is one of the habits of communication peculiar not only to the



Uzbek language, but also to all Turkic languages. When comparing the application forms in Uzbek and German languages, representatives of German nationalities applied to unfamiliar people with the terms of kinship.

In his book "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", A.Madvaliyev explained that the terms of kinship are used in speech in relation to people who do not have relatives. If the little ones refer to adults in respect of honor – grandfather/grandmother, grandmother, uncle, uncle, aunt, daughter – in-law/kennel, brother, sister, the adult refers to the little ones-sister, daughter, son, brother. Uzbeks never refer to an alien as "sen".

In German, Günter Kempcke in his book "Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache", Tante points out that the terms of kinship, such as Onkel, are used by young children in relation to people without kinship. Tante – meist von Kindern für eine unbekannte erwachsene weibliche Person (als Anrede) benutzt: die, eine Tante hat mir Schokolade, Bonbons geschenkt.

Onkel – von Kindern für eine unbekannte erwachsene männliche Person (als Anrede) benutzt: der, ein Onkel kannst du mir den Weg nach Hause zeigen?

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