



## “UZBEKI AND GERMAN LANGUAGES OFFICIAL AND INOFFICIAL SPEECH ETIQUETTE”

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**Abstract:** *The difference between Uzbek and German speech etiquette in linguistics today great attention is being paid. Here we should mention that the comparative research method is important is becoming important. Official and unofficial representatives of Uzbek and German in this article we will consider the comparative difference of speech etiquettes in the circle.*

**Key words:** *culture, speech etiquette, manners, customs, etiquette standards, behavior manners.*

In the modern world, not knowing the rules of etiquette, looking at them with indifference in many cases will cause you to fall into an uncomfortable situation. To avoid such a situation, be sure to label it is necessary to know the rules well.

"Speech etiquette is establishing interaction with interlocutors and leading it in a targeted direction, accepted by the society for preservation and the need for use has risen to the level of demand "are special sub-systems of a national nature of stable communication patterns." The rules of speech etiquette are regulated by the rules of speech etiquette. It is known that every nationits own culture, traditions and, in ad dition, in communicating with the public there are certain etiquette standards.

In the explanatory dictionary published by the famous German publishing house Langenscheidt, the word label (Die Etikette – die Regeln, die bestimmen, wie man sich in der (vornehmen) Gesellschaft oder bei besmintimo offizielle Anlässen verhalten muss) - this is among the public or a certain official It is explained that it is a set of rules about how to behave in circles. The saying of the sages, "Don't rely on yourself - rely on your word" is not for nothing. Man is his speech reveals not only his thoughts, but also his inner world and feelings. Treatment and through culture, people get closer to each other, closeness appears between them starts.

"Treatment is such a form of interpersonal relationship, with the help of which people treat each other they come into contact with morally, aesthetically, culturally, politically and spiritually, influence and are affected" Etiquette means putting the dignity and honor of other people in their place, traditional moral and normative requires the fulfillment of its requirements. Therefore, it shows the good aspects of a person, it is distinguished by its appearance. Its brightest, most meaningful and most expressive manifestation communication takes place through speech. Ability to speak and listen, conversational culture constitute important aspects of the transaction. That's why the manners of dealing itself, above all, it manifests itself in moral standards such as sweetness, modesty, modesty, kindness. This is especially evident in moral culture. The one who shows it the most one of the important elements is etiquette.



In this regard, one of our Sufi scholars, Imam Ghazali, says a number of relevant points: "The Messenger of Allah, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "The Truth loves those with open faces." They also say: "There is no good deed that leads to forgiveness, an open face, and more than dessert." The sweetness of a person's words is a sign of a person's education, eloquence, eloquence. its meaning shows his intelligence and knowledge. How beautiful the human language is if he wants, on the contrary, bitter words and rude behavior shake the heart of a person.

First of all, it is necessary to distinguish between formal and informal speech etiquette. Official relations between workers and employees of offices, institutions, teachers and students, buyers and relationships between sellers, informal relationships include family members, relations between relatives and close friends are included. German and Uzbek spoken labels have different and at the same time similar sides. "Guten Morgen" (Good morning), "Guten Tag" (Good day), It is customary to say "Guten Abend" (Good evening). And in informal circles for example, depending on the time of day, "Morgen" (Morning), "Tag" (Day), "Abend" in older people (Evening), while among young people they used to greet each other with "Hallo" (Hello), Today, greeting in English "Hi" (Hello) has become a habit. Not only in the Uzbek people It is customary to say "Hello" in official circles, but also in informal circles. entered".

German people pay special attention to forms of appeal. Be it a relative or a stranger be a person, depending on the time of day, closeness, and relations between them greetings. We can say that it plays an important role in German society. Now it's dawn It's funny to say "Guten Tag" instead of "Guten Morgen" or to say good evening at lunchtime. may cause the situation. As mentioned above, the Uzbek people say "Hello" whether it's late or early, not only respect for older people, but also the owner of his own high wisdom and manners indicates that.

Culture as a subject of cultural anthropology is all the life of human society the results of activities in the fields and the lifestyle of a nation, class, group of people in a certain period is a set of all the factors (ideas, beliefs, customs and traditions) that form and condition it. Cultural anthropology studies the development of culture in all aspects: way of life, to the world outlook, mentality and national character, the results of human spiritual, social and productive activity. Cultural anthropology is the development of human culture through communication, communication, including speech explores the unique ability, the diversity of human cultures, their interaction and considers the conflicts. Special attention is paid to the interaction of language and culture.

"Language is a mirror of culture, it reflects not only the real world surrounding a person, but also the reality of his life conditions, but also the social consciousness of the people, their mentality, national character, lifestyle, reflects traditions, morals, value system, attitude, world view. "Language and culture cannot be separated, considering the vernacular without taking into account its culture and national characteristics not possible. After all, the language and culture of the people are formed at the same time. Over time, language the culture of society also changes. New values appear in culture, new expressions in language; new technologies appear in society - new words appear in the language.



In the German people, they use the form "you" more often, but it also means someone you don't know doesn't mean you can. Of course, now he is seeing for the first time or older than himself it is permissible to address people as "you". "It is necessary to take a long time to pronounce a word and make a sentence out of it," says our famous writer Abdulla Qadiri. In fact, a person communicates with people, regardless of which social stratum he belongs to. This and demands attention to his words during communication. Knowing where and how to speak and, in fact, an art.

No matter what nation or nation they are, they have their own culture, traditions, and values. A person who wants to study the way of life of a country or people, first of all, of that people It is true that it starts with learning speech culture. Especially in speech or action in official circles one should not make a gross mistake, because it can be disrespectful to the listener. Etiquette rules help to behave and behave in such situations gives.

In conclusion, it can be said that Uzbek and German are spoken in official and unofficial circles speech culture and manners between two peoples by comparing their labels comparatively have information about the rules and culture of the nation between the representatives of these two languages is important in learning.

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