Social Semantics in German, Russian and Uzbek

Ikramova Shakhlo Abudrasulovna

Researcher of the Faculty of Foreign Philology at the National University of Uzbekistan named after M. Ulugbek

Abstract: *Modern linguistic research is unthinkable without a comparison of the objects under study. The main task of linguistic comparison is to identify the social semantics and different features of the studied facts in (German, Russian and Uzbek) languages. The facts of the coincidence of semantic units of different languages, including unrelated ones, is based on the commonality of the logical and figurative-associative processes of thinking of different peoples of the world.*

The study of trends in the development of the modern German language concerns all language levels, but the vocabulary has always been the fastest responding to extralinguistic factors. Along with narrowly focused studies of the latest processes in the meaning of German words when translated into Russian and Uzbek, there are fundamental works of scientists that have become the basis for many interesting areas in the study of the social semantics of the German language in general and Uzbek and Russian languages in particular.

Keywords: *linguistic research; German, Uzbek and Russian languages; social semantic; transformation; translation studies; equivalent; meanings and perception.*

_____

The study of social semantics in a dialect word is of interest to modern linguistics, since it occupies a special place in the development of humanitarian knowledge, which is formed at the junction of many areas of modern philological science.

Based on the language factor, the social side of human existence as a set of social relations reflects the state of the surrounding reality: a picture of the world of objects; properties, actions of people, their reactions to changes in this world; previous experience, knowledge about good and evil, one's own and another's, necessary and useless. Assessments of the conformity of traditions and new ideas about the changing world are socially conditioned, included in the communication process and constitute the area of social information that is transmitted using various sign systems. The main way of codifying, storing and expressing social information is natural language, in which the social characteristics of an individual are explicated [5].

The study of social semantics in the word is carried out by analyzing the communicative actions of a person, and he is a component of society. Communication is not just a physical process of transmitting a certain message, but a process due to which this transmission from the individual at the same time becomes a socially conscious product generated by the epistemological setting of human content [3]. The

assessment of the language situation becomes at the same time real from the standpoint of a researcher, an analyst within the language system and from the side of observers, that is, from the outside. A person uses a multidimensional semantic organization of information through a word, at the same time he himself falls under the influence of this semantics. The criterion for understanding this situation, social in nature, is evaluation as a special type of functional semantics, the definition of the essence of which is of particular importance for cognitive linguistics. Assessment, according to E.M. Wolf, is a universal category [4]. "The study of the social aspects of language", the conceptual areas of the concept's "dialect", "territory", "culture", "assessment", "language representation" also made it possible to come close to the study of the cognitive foundations of dialectology [1].

Consider the social and structural-semantic features of constructions, using the example of verbs. In the Uzbek language, as well as in the Russian and German languages, there are actually structural phases, that is, the seme "cessation", and which, in combination with a certain, thematically limited vocabulary, can convey meaning. The most frequent among them is the intransitive verb "*finish, dry out, end (tugatoq//кончаться, заканчиваться//Ende, Schluss, auslaufen)*". It is combined with a noun in the basic case, which expresses a process that stops. In the material there were names denoting:

a) actions implying a personal agent: *... the field work is over [dala ishlari tugadi// полевые работы закончились // Die Feldarbeit ist beendet];* or *The interrogation is over [So'roq tugadi//*Допрос кончился*// Das Verhör ist beendet]*;

b) mental states of the subject: *Kudratilla khoja ran out of patience [Kudratilla xo'janing toqati tugadi //У Кудратиллы ходжи кончилось терпение// Kudratilla Khoja hatte keine Geduld mehr];*

c) various phenomena of an eventful nature: Let the war end, then I will enter the institute [Urush tugasin, institutega ham kiraman//Пусть кончится война, тогда и поступлю в институт // Lass den Krieg enden, dann gehe ich aufs College]; The performance is over [Tomosha tugadi//Представление кончилось// Die Show ist vorbei];

d) time intervals filled with some action or state of the subject: The second year of his studies has also ended [qishini ikkinchi yili ham tugadi// Закончился и второй год его учебы// Hat sein zweites Jahr beendet];

e) "empty" time periods: December is over [Dekabr tugab qoldi // Декабрь кончился// Der Dezember ist vorbei]; Winter is over, spring has come again [Qish tugadi, yana bahor keldi // Der Winter ist vorbei, der Frühling ist wieder da];

f) natural phenomena: The winter cold is over, the real spring time has come [Qish sovuqlari tugab, haqiqiy bahor fasli boshlandi// Кончились зимние холода, наступила настоящая весенняя пора// Die Winterkälte ist vorbei, der wahre Frühling ist gekommen];

g) generalized concepts of existence: Anyway, everyone will someday end their life [Hammaning ham bir kuni umri tugaydi-da// Все равно у каждого когда-нибудь кончится жизнь// Das Leben eines jeden wird sowieso enden].

In the position of a variable component, pronominal substituents of a generalized meaning or pointing to a specific terminating process can also act. Compare: Everything ends with death [O'lim bilan birga hamma narsa tugaydi// Со смертью все кончается// Alles endet mit dem Tod].

The material also recorded cases when the verb "*finish, dry out, end (tugatoq//кончаться, заканчиваться//Ende, Schluss, auslaufen*)*" is combined with an animated name, compare: The enemy is not finished. The fight will go on [Dushman tamom tugagani yo'q. Kurash davom etadi// Враг

полностью не истреблен. Борьба будет продолжаться// Der Feind wurde nicht vollständig zerstört. Der Kampf wird weitergehen].

In such sentences, the meaning of the termination of the existence of the subject or the termination of actions, states associated with this subject is expressed. In the constructions formed by the verb "*finish, dry out, end (tugamoq//кончаться, заканчиваться//Ende, Schluss, auslaufen)*", such syntactic elements can be used that indicate how, in what way the process ends, i.e. they may also include evaluation components: Concrete work was successfully finished at the construction of the factory and passed the probationary period [Fabrika qurilishida beton ishlari muvaffaqiyatli tugab, sinov muddatidan o'tdi// На строительстве фабрики закончились успешно бетонные работы и прошли испытательный срок// Beim Bau der Fabrik wurden die Betonarbeiten erfolgreich abgeschlossen und die Probezeit ist abgelaufen]; Gentlemen, the battle finished with victory [Janoblar, jang g'alaba bilan tugadi // Господа, бой завершился (закончился) победой // Meine Herren, der Kampf endete mit einem Sieg]; In the end, the game finished in a draw [Nihoyat, oyin durang bilan tugadi// В конце концов, игра закончилась вничью// Am Ende endete das Spiel unentschieden].

An analysis of the factual material demonstrating the compatibility potential of the verb "*finish*, *dry out, end (tugamoq//кончаться, заканчиваться//Ende, Schluss, auslaufen)*" allows us to identify the following sub categorical meanings that are characteristic of constructions with this verb. The dominant meaning of the verb "*finish*, *dry out, end (tugamoq//кончаться, заканчиваться//Ende, Schluss, auslaufen)*" is an indication of the complete cessation of the process due to the achievement of the "planned" or natural limit. Compare: Well, the concert ended [Mana, concert ham tugadi// Ну вот, и закончился концерт // Nun, das Konzert ist vorbei]; The rain has stopped [Yomg'ir tugadi// Дождь кончился// Der Regen ist vorbei].

Thus, the traditional understanding of the semantic organization of the verb category with the involvement of the functioning of the means of their implementation embody this or that semantic field in the form of a certain semantic space of the language in the field of vocabulary. Some associations are nominative in nature, others are lexical-semantic, and others are semantic-syntactic. The description of these types of fields is implemented in the form of studies of specific lexico-semantic groups - verbs of speaking, movement, localization, etc [2].

Also, social semantics is classified into several types, depending on the translation from German into Uzbek or Russian, and these can be such parts of speech as nouns or adjectives, not only verbs: original, acquired in new communicative situations, incremented in the text, passive, updated, etc. The intentional characteristic belongs to some thematic groups of dialect vocabulary: the names of household items, clothing, ritual components and traditional medicine. But knowledge about the original meaning or the presence of a social component in it is objectively lost by dialect speakers. A hidden social sign is present and requires analysis in the texts of dictionary entries, where the informant evaluates events and situations. Thus, social semantics is most of all manifested in the words-assessments of compliance with the social norm, the "agreement" of a given society.

Социально значимая информация может быть представлена как в отдельном слове, так и в подклассе лексем определенной тематической группы. Наиболее продуктивен данный процесс в группе «Человек», а также в группе лексики, связанной с описанием обрядов, верований. При этом диалектная лексика по своему информационному содержанию равна тексту, то есть диалектное обрядовое слово — это особый тип текста.

Socially significant information can be presented both in a single word and in a subclass of lexemes of a certain thematic group. This process is most productive in the group "Man", as well as in the group of vocabulary related to the description of rituals and beliefs. At the same time, the dialect vocabulary is

equal in its informational content to the text, that is, the dialect ritual word is a special type of text. A sign of social evaluation can be the main and additional meaning of individual words, as well as entire texts. An analysis of the materials recorded from the villagers of the older generation allows us to say that the contrasts "Past-present", "master-peasant", "friend-foe "," wealth-poverty ["o'tmish-hozir", "xo'jayin-dehqon", "do'st yoki dushman", "boylik-qashshoqlik"//«Прошлое-настоящее», «барин-крестьянин», «свой-чужой», «богатство-бедность»//„Vergangenheit-Gegenwart", „Herr-Bauer", „Freund oder Feind", „Reichtum-Armut"].

The comparison of the past and the present is a distinctive feature of all the stories of dialect speakers about the way of rural life. The complexity of identifying semantically significant components in the structure of a word during socialization depends on the speech situation, when communication occurs at the junction of dialectal and vernacular subsystems of the language vocabulary. The transition from one type of speech to another is spontaneous, since in modern linguistic culture this opposition has long been conditional.

Summing up, we can say that in the system of social semantics in the German, Uzbek and Russian languages there is an interaction with literary elements, in particular, borrowing from the literary language of social terms, socially colored vocabulary, which enters the process of additional development of meaning, because in translations this the reservoir is limited and has its own historical justification. Vocabulary, which in dialects initially had a constant sign of socially significant, is transformed in its meaning, becomes archaic, of little use in dialects. Fixing the meaning motivated by dialect speakers is necessary in order to recreate the picture of the world reflected in the dialect language and characteristic of the XIX-XX centuries, since in the XXI century these data acquire a different assessment even in the mind of the researcher. In the structure of the national language, the natural conditions for the use of such social semantics are violated both in German and in Russian and Uzbek. All this determines the prospect of further scientific research in the field of lexicology, lexicography, sociolinguistics, as well as a special significance in translation studies.

REFERENCES

1. Abdukhalilova D. (2021). Lingvomadaniy yondashuvda konseptual va kognitiv tahlilning o'rni. Science and Education, 2 (2), 322-330.

2. Abdullaeva D. Lexical and social semantics of languages // Selected works. Moscow: AST, 2021.

3. Akhmedova M. (2023). Pedagogical orientation use of innovative methods. *Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Pedagogical Sciences*, *2*(8), 41–44. извлечено от http://www.econferences.ru/index.php/tafps/article/view/5433

4. Buranov S.T. (2020). Using phraseological units in Uzbek, Russian and German// Economy and society, (10 (65)), 101-104.

5. Rasulova M. M. Word about the category of cases in German, Russian and Uzbek languages // Philology and Linguistics. 2022. - No. 3. - S. 146.