



## Compliment-concept and discourse features of qualitative lexemes of human nature (on the example of German and Uzbek languages)

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### ABSTRACT

This article explains the direct dependence of the level of national identity on the use of qualitative lexemes of human nature in the compliment-concept of German and Uzbek languages, socio-political discourses, the national mentality in it in the construction of languages. processed.

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The development of science and society are interrelated. Language is characterized as a bridge between man and being, the most important means of human perception of the universe. The role of language in understanding one's identity and instilling in it such high feelings as national pride is invaluable. All the virtues are absorbed into the human heart, first of all, by the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue. In this regard, one of the most important tasks is to study and improve our language, which is considered to be the highest value.

Comparative study of languages leads to different linguistic and non-linguistic laws. According to I. Kant's doctrine of "logical reflections", the essence of all concepts can be determined comparatively [1, 2 p.].

Description, construction, inventory, lexical-semantic classifications of human quality adjectives in German and Uzbek languages, semantic-syntactic potential (valence) in connection with other words, functions in nominative phrases, pragmatic features in communication, its use in intercultural communication and discourse - has not been studied comparatively by linguists so far [2, 514 p.] Determined the relevance of this article.

One of the most difficult tasks of comparative linguistics is the comparative study of parts of speech in two or more languages with different structures. Typically, the means at the syntactic level of language are

studied comparatively (comparatively) from two different methodological goals, namely, linguodidactically and theoretically [5, 28 p.].

In both languages, the spiritual groups of human characteristics are actively used in the expression of various human characteristics, such as moral, intellectual, social signs and characteristics [6,7 p.]. Character traits, usually the human psyche, express the characteristics associated with the character. One set of character traits is commonly used to describe the character traits of humans, objects, and animals, while another set is unique to the expression of human character or object traits.

Such qualities can be positive and negative or neutral [2, 519 p.]:

a) Positive qualities of a person's character: *abenteuerlustig, beeindruckend, detailverliebt, eingebildet, fleißig, geheimnisvoll, hoffnungsvoll, intelligent, kommunikationsfähig, lebenslustig, menschenfreundlich, niveauvoll, offenherzig, prinzipientreu, romantisch, selbstsicher, sprachbegabt, unbeugsam, wahnsinnig* etc.

*Forward war ein guter Gruppenführer, ein erfahrener Torpedemann, viel zu wertvoll* (A. Kent).

b) adjectives denoting negative traits inherent in people are often antonyms of adjectives denoting positive traits: *achtlos, böswillig, dumm, einfalllos, fantasielos, grob, herzlos, intolerant, kommunikationslos, lügnerisch, menschenfeindlich, niveaulos, orientierungslos, problembewusst, rücksichtslos, schlecht* etc.

*Obwohl Fliege so vieles bedeuten kann, was schön ist, zum Beispiel das, was ein großer Vogel zum kleinen sagt, oder das, was manche Männer immer noch an ihrem Hemd tragen, obwohl wir doch längst die Zukunft haben, obwohl Fliege also ein Wort für etliche mehr oder weniger schöne Dinge ist, ist es auch eines für ein hässliches, schmutziges, lästiges Tier* (J. Goethe).

v) character - there is another type of trait that does not clearly exaggerate whether it has a clear and fluent positive character or a characteristic of negativity [4, 11 p.]. They are characterized by the ability to switch between positive and negative, depending on the moment of speech: *aufregend, aggressiv, bitter, blumig, egoistisch, feinsinnig, grenzenlos, gefühlvoll, hyperaktiv, prinzipientreu, schlau, selbstsicher, trotzig, unbeugsam, wahnsinnig, zärtlich* etc.

*Ich habe schon verstanden: Du bist der trotzige Charakter, der dem Tod ins Schlaue vom Auge sehen kann* (U. Klausner).

Qualitative lexemes inherent in human character play an important role in the compliment concept in the speech process.

The concept of compliment is the subject of research in areas such as linguistics, including cognitive grammar, linguistics, contrast linguistics, and linguocultural studies.

The concept of compliment, or in other words, courtesy, flattery, kindness, kindness - can also be expressed in the form of a regular expression in German, and in this concept words related to the category of quality are actively used [3, 12 p.].

In oral communication, for example, Uzbeks and Uzbeks, Germans and Germans use different language tools and forms when they treat each other and flatter each other.

Compliments are expressed by the participants in a short, very informative way, as an assimilation, directly and simply superficially or creatively (interesting, colorful, meaningful and multifaceted).

Qualitative lexemes have a special place in the German compliment. Research has shown that in the Uzbek language, quality lexemes are one of the main participants in the service component, for example: Your food is very sweet - like a brother's circle) (O. Umarbekov). You look so beautiful today, like a full moon, like a shining sun (S. Ravshan). When I saw you, my mind flew like a butterfly. The color of your shirt is beautiful (it catches the eye) etc.

The main features of human quality lexemes in German and Uzbek languages are observed not only at the syntactic, but also at the lexical-semantic and pragmatic levels. Qualitative lexemes of human character take an active part in discourse, especially in socio-political texts [2, 515 p.]: *verlässlich-sure, erfahren-experienced, destruktiv – destruktiv, dialogbereit – ready for conversation, verantwortungsvoll – responsible, selbstbewusst - my own, ausgebildet – educated, studiert – higher education* etc.

*Mike war für ihn immer mehr als nur ein gut erfahrener Offizier und ein verlässlicher Freund, der aus einer traditionsreichen Marinefamilie stammte* (A. Kent). – *Mike has always been a well-experienced officer, a trusted friend and family man.*

In Uzbek: qualified, experienced, responsible, capable, diligent, obedient, diligent, independent, competent, professional, strict, active, optimistic, truthful, active, sincere, fake, incompetent, shallow, etc. can be found [4, 128 p.]:

*Because an educated, enlightened person looks deeply at the events around him, deeply understands the essence of the reforms and lives with a sense of involvement in the development of the country (Ma'rifat).*

Socio-political discourse refers to the “occurrence of speech works on certain socio-political views in a paralinguistic context, including a socio-political context. The material of socio-political discourse is the mass media, special literature, texts of speeches of political figures” [Wikipedia, Enzyklopedie. The translation is ours]. There are types of socio-political discourse: political advertising, commentary on socio-political events, political interviews, current news on socio-political issues, articles on socio-political issues. Socio-political discourse has a highly pragmatic shell and a complex cognitive form:

*Usbekistan ist ein Beschleuniger für starke Ideen. – Uzbekistan is a high-level gem (T. Fonton).*

*Ich und du, blinde Kuh, und das ganze Volk macht Muh, rief er. – "We're just 'mice,'" he said, referring to folklore.*

Talking to the young people of Uzbekistan, who have high intellectual potential, aspirations and aspirations for knowledge, we are once again convinced that the future of your country is great (Tashkent evening).

The German *freundschaftlich, ultimative geführten Gesprächen in the examples above; blind Kuh; ein Beschleuniger für starke Ideen* and has an independent worldview in the Uzbek language, a high level of political knowledge, a determined person, a deep sense of responsibility, a person who justifies the trust of the majority, someone with high intellectual potential, aspiring, inquisitive, thirsty for knowledge and qualitative lexemes inherent in human character in such a compound socio-political theme embody a high degree of pragmatic shell and complex cognitive form.

It should be noted that the German phraseological phrase "*blinde Kuh*" means "*stupid*" in Uzbek, as well as "misinformation" will come.

Socio-political discourse uses qualitative lexemes belonging to a particular lexical-semantic group, qualitative lexemes specific to human character and appearance are often used, and descriptive phrases perform two main pragmatic functions that define and characterize specificity.

Specificity is determined by the lexical-grammatical features of the original qualities, as these qualities are one of the main means of expressing emotion. Relative adjectives are characterized by characteristics that are used to satisfy the recipient's need for information [3, 4 p.].

Thus, differences in the characteristics of the defining neutral, positive, and negative values of the original quality lexemes inherent in human character and appearance used in socio-political discourses in both comparable languages were revealed. The level of national identity in the use of qualitative lexemes in the concept and discourse of socio-political compliments of both languages depends on factors such as the administrative structure of the state, its social, political and economic conditions, national mentality and features of both languages`liq.

The following conclusions were also reached during the research:

In German and Uzbek languages, the adjective inherent in human character has its own character and character according to the functions performed by lexemes. However, it has been proven that there are differences when comparing their morphological, syntactic, lexical-semantic, compliment concept structure or pragmatic features in discourse;

the use of adjectives in the linguistic structure of the concept of compliment in both languages - their simple, comparative and accusative. Explained from the point of view of cognitive grammar, the informant uses not only simple language tools, but also the most complex forms and concepts to convey his thoughts to the recipient grammatically correct, semantically clear and detailed observed;

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