GENDER AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC FEATURES IN GERMAN AND UZBEK AS WELL AS LANGUAGE SEMANTIC CAPTIVE CULTURES APPROACH AND PAMPERING FEATURES

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Annotation: *Each language contains unique components. The foundation of language is made up of words or suffixes that signify love, respect, and closeness. The author of this essay studied the identical terms or suffixes in Uzbek and German, focusing on how much their nationality is expressed by them. A linguistic examination of the addition and terms for German caresses-diminutives is likewise done in Uzbek. The gender and sociolinguistic traits of German and Uzbek, as well as the traits of the approach and pampering of cultures in the semantic confinement of the language, will all be discussed in this article.*

Keywords: *German, Uzbek, gender, sociolinguistic features, semantic, culture, pampering features, interactive methods.*

These topics were handled seriously throughout the second half of the 19th century, particularly in the later years. Dictionaries of extensive etymologies and foreign words have been published in nations all over the world. It is well recognized that interaction and collaboration, interaction and linguistic enrichment between different peoples, which are regularities of growth, enable the mingling of various peoples and their cultures. From a philosophical standpoint, these objective facts demonstrate that learning and study are among the most current topics in contemporary linguistics since they are realized in and via language. Consequently, the interaction problem cannot be resolved without a full investigation of the problem of words learned in the language.

Language has its own significance in addition to being a tool for communication. They claim that some output is also a reflection of the knowledge amassed over time in a culture that uses a certain language. Language in modern civilization lives, evolves, improves, enriches, and changes as a result of the demands of time and place as society advances. The vocabulary of the language is enriched by the advancements in science, technology, culture, and the economy. It happens through employing words that have been mastered and by enhancing the denotative meaning of linguistic units. The majority of words used to express concepts have meanings. This is so because our thoughts are different kinds of intellectual or emotional reactions.

Nouns also exhibit the phenomenon of forming a dictionary, which is separate from word formation and word change. The term "affixes that make a dictionary form" refers to prefixes that are distinctive for extending the lexical meaning of nouns. The following synthetic forms make up them: tiny shapes When a person joins horses other than the ones that are signaling, the cha affix indicates the connotation of diminishing: pond, bird, domestic, fish like. Additionally, the meanings of the cession are created when a person combines the indicating

nouns with the diminutive caresses, respects, or humiliates. Personal and generic concepts come in two varieties. Personal connotations are the outcome of a man or woman's experience. The specifics of our prior experience impact how we react to concepts and objects. A detailed account of our existence, closely related to the meanings from which the majority of the terms in our lexicon have been generated. All of our interactions with the word and its references may have contributed to our current perception of it. In other words, an early or particularly memorable experience with them can definitively decide our response.

Gender studies are receiving more and more attention in the humanities today. The conceptual framework and techniques for this study direction were developed in the process. This applies to practically all of their humanities disciplines and aids in helping linguistics to adapt more. According to studies on accelerated gender, the growth of the idea of "gender" resulted in a lot of ambiguity and misunderstandings.

The German scientist Michael Hausher-Malzer considers proverbs to be a home ground for historical and modern gender. Proverb is one of the most prominent figures in linguistics among the sexes in Karaganda. Marlis X, in Ellinger's opinion Kura, such a metaphor as" Ihren Mann stehen " embodied the patriarchal procedure in Uzi, that is, the woman is described as a category of the second level. "Herren sind herrlich, Damen sind dämlich "(gentlemen are wonderful, ladies are atshos)" dämlich "in proverb means a feminine quality and this actually means" dämeln " in German, which is spoken in the Netherlands. This word means" a^Mos". It comes to similar ground breaking right to one of the beaches in proverb but the etymology of "dämlich" Suzi burdens each other in complete with groundbreaking Dame Suzi. In the process of appeal, the case of Burns of both sexes superior to each other is observed. In the appeal to women, they used the Suzi "Frau", but the term, but it is used to refer to the biological sex i.e. "Frau" (female). But for the social name of men, Suzi "Herr "is used this biological concept isolated from" Mann". The naming of women and men is unfairly made of historical character.

Momentous ideas reveal the connection between individual and universal meanings. Since the mass mind is made up of the total of the individual minds that make it up, broad meanings appear when a large number of people react similarly to a single word. The precise meaning of the word shade in our language is frequently connected to the fact that it was employed by a writer who had a significant impact on the language. However, literary progress is not necessarily a factor in the overall meaning. This may also result from people's personal experiences.

All common meanings have their roots in private meanings, which are individual, personal, but typically shared responses to words and ideas in motion. When the broad connotations are established, however, the process takes a different turn: a person who does not personally relate to the concept indicated by a certain term can nonetheless do so by witnessing how society views the word in general. A writer must be able to tell the difference between common sense and personal meaning and should only rely on the former. Only when the reader interprets the author's words in the same way that the author intended will he be able

to properly communicate his meaning to the reader, and only when the common distinctions between these words are fully understood will this be feasible.

The diminutive form is associated with the diminutive form, that is, the word or word form that gives the subjective-evaluative meaning of small volume, volume, etc. However, the diminutive has both a small-loving form (cat, house, key) and a diminutive-rejecting form (small people, Kings, people), but in this article we will reveal only the diminutive form. from words. The formation of small-loving forms with the help of suffixes serves for subjective assessment and is characteristic of oral, expressive colored speech. A diminutive is a radical word that is modified to radically convey a fundamental meaning, to convey the smallness of a named thing or quality, or a sense of closeness or intimacy. The diminutive form (abbreviated dim) is a word-making device used to express meanings like this. In many languages, such forms can be translated as "small", and toddlers can also be formed as multi-word structures, such as "Tiny Tim". When talking to small children and expressing affection and closeness to adults, it is rarely used as a nickname and pet name. Opposite the diminutive form is the amplifier.

Luyiza: I forgot to think of God too. But I did not love him, so crushed.

Miller (quickly comes up to him and presses on his chest) Louise! My white! My child! Take this old life! Take everything! God is now, but I can't give you the Maya, never before... (goes out). [1.44 plot and plot F.Schiller. Drama. Translation of Ma'ruf Hakim and Kamil Yashin].

G. Ergasheva candidate dissertation phraseological and logic systematics of English and Uzbek language the gender, pragmatic, cognitive features of male and female concepts, the description of gender stereotypes in Uzbek phraseology, the gender tax of Uzbek, the similarity with their expressions in English or the appearance of their non-classical characters. In particular," the beating of gender relations has reached the level of state policy in our country, because the gender problem expresses issues such as raising spirituality, understanding of the gap, not violating human rights " -it is emphasized that the development of gender linguistics today is very effective.

It is also possible to observe the growing interest of students of the Magistracy today in the new fakes of ham linguistics. In particular, the preparation of Master dissertations related to pragma linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Psycholinguistics, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics and gender linguistics in our country indicates that these linguistic units are developing at a rapid pace.

Uzbek national traditions are restoring their position these additional words are especially important during the recovery period. This is due to the fact that in the families of the highly civilized Uzbek intelligentsia, children have always treated parents, relatives with respect, and in general the appeal to the interlocutors was a sign of self-esteem. Therefore, if a self-respecting person never notices another person, he will not use words of respect, caresses of famous horses, without adding Respect. The richer the speaker, the richer spiritually and culturally, sincere and polite his appeal to the little ones was. This art is found in our literature from time to time.

Examples:

1.　　Yes, now, if we move to your grandmother's House, will we leave the House? Let's see it, baby! (Yes, now, if we move to your grandmother's House, let's leave the house, let's go back and pick up, son! (Sh.Bashbekov))

2.　　A doll with glasses on the porch, far from the worries of this world, forever our young grandmother, our mother-in-law (although our grandmother is the same!) Palms tied together and the game is over. (Gird is surrounded by a spectacle, on the porch of a doll-like decorated, far from the grief of this world, said, our eternal sister, our mother (although our grandmother is the same!) Paired their palms, their organization. a game is falling with a squeal. (E.A'zam)

3.　　Our mother was an indescribable woman, so many people did not come in vain. (Our mother was a woman who did not fit in the tariff, so many people did not come for nothing! (E.A'zam)

4.　　You defeated everyone with such humility. This is cunning, I do not know, I know. It does not give me a do, does not know (T.Malik)

One of the key components of tolerance in modern culture is language learning. Language use as a medium of communication can occur in a natural setting, such as a family, in public, or in an organized setting. Additionally, theory is taught in the study of language phenomena. In this era of expanding global contacts, language proficiency, particularly multilingualism, is crucial. In our nation, language learning often involves three languages. Special names are used to identify these languages. These are German, the second language, and the maternal tongue. The first language that contributes independently to mind formation is the mother tongue. He views the second language as the tongue of the brothers, the army, and the military.

The learner gains a comprehensive understanding of the norms of the language experience and ongoing development by carefully grasping the methodology accomplishments of the German language teacher. Understanding German teaching methodology is necessary for effective instruction. In many ways, studying and teaching German is a link between the conceptualization of foreign language teaching methodology concerns and the inventive practical application of the theory. The study of teacher and student actions, the science of teaching a foreign language, and the process and methods of teaching and learning via the study of the German language are the subjects of methodology.

The process of developing a person's personality by being familiar with the educational resources and values of another culture and incorporating them into one's own cultural life is what makes learning German more than just a tool for intelligent education. Foreign language study has long been regarded as a privilege in higher education and as educating privileged individuals in public schools in Europe. The science of teaching the German language has been around for a very long time. The technique will provide a solution to the question of how to use the necessary language phenomenon based on these laws if linguistics is concerned with the origin of language phenomena and the laws of motion. Example:

President: (caressed and patted on the shoulder) great! live my son! I saw you being happy. (1.54 pitfalls and perplexity F.Schiller. Drama. Translation of Ma'ruf Hakim and Kamil Yashin]. Scene 7.

The German language teaching technique is viewed as a collection of activities for both teachers and students that guarantee the accomplishment of the practical, general education, educational, and developmental aims of teaching a foreign language. The terms "sum of educational approaches" and "direction of education" are both used when referring to a method. If the process in the first theory of education is utilized in the sense of methods, then we can encounter it in the second sense in the writings on the history of teaching techniques. For instance, the mountain approach, the conscious-comparative technique, the classic method, the intensive method, etc. are all ways of teaching a foreign language.

One reason for this is that, at this point, it will teach students to apply only ready-made knowledge, whereas in modern technology they will be able to independently apply and analyze the knowledge they possess in their search. The interest in the application of interactive techniques to the educational process is growing day by day. The educator simultaneously executes the administration and directing duties while establishing the necessary conditions for the individual's growth, formation, acquisition, and education. The student becomes the primary method in the educational process. In order to prepare qualified professionals for higher education institutions, current teaching methods - interactive techniques - play an important role. Technologies are without a doubt fantastic. Additionally, the use of interactive methods, pedagogical expertise, and understanding of pedagogical technology ensures that students graduate with a degree that reflects their maturity and education. Innovation technologies are employed mostly interactively in the implementation of the pedagogical process, which involves introducing innovations and modifications to the activities of instructors and students. Collective thinking, or interactive pedagogical approaches, are what are referred to as interactive methods and are a part of the education material.

Let's focus on the poor instructional technologies in this regard. An enhanced and useful teaching tool is problematic teaching technology. The teacher sets up a challenging situation in the educational work and organizes the management of the student's cognitive activity on the acquisition of new knowledge through the resolution of educational tasks, issues, and questions. The lesson's proper organization and the use of a variety of games and puzzles both have a positive impact. The Goethe-Institute is a German cultural organization that promotes cross-cultural and language dialogue. They provide a few free resources for learning German, including "Deutsch für dich," which offers lessons, learning tips, and a discussion board in addition to business German and tasks for newbies. You can work with your own tutor online, choose your own start and end times, and set your own timetable. Although using apps and reading books are both beneficial strategies, it is simple to get bored and exhausted. As a result, TV shows and music provide a fun alternative while also enhancing your training in listening and serving as a reminder of important pronunciation rules in German.

We advise you to start by watching your favorite German movies, possibly with subtitles. They are nonetheless top-notch German entertainment, whether they are available on

Netflix or other streaming platforms. If you're looking for a different method of learning, podcasts are a fun way to learn German. This is an excellent study method to help you learn German. In reality, it will acquaint you with the many dialects and tones of the language. Listening to these lecturers can greatly improve pronunciation. The most well-known podcast is likely "GermanPod101," which provides thousands of podcast-style courses based on students' learning goals.

The process of teaching foreign languages has developed in tandem with didactics and is now interconnected. We are all aware that the theories of instruction in the educational sciences are based on didactic science and draw their scientific inspiration from it. On didactics, foreign language instruction is also based. The methodology is the science of teaching a specific field of study, while linguistics is the broad theory of teaching languages. Linguistics is sometimes recognized as the science of teaching a particular subject. The term "method" refers to the way in which a teacher works with a student to develop information, skills, a worldview in them, and possibilities for cognition. There are numerous ways to define this idea.

It's obvious to me, I'm glad you were such a cunning person, just, dear, do not turn my head. [1.48. Intrigue and love F.Schiller. Drama. Translation of Ma'ruf Hakim and Kamil Yashin].

Every foreign language class is an exercise in cultural dialogue and a measurement of culture. Because each word used in a foreign language in this process represents a different way of life and culture. The teachers' job is to develop students' communication skills as well as their ability to engage in conversation. To do this, one must learn four speaking exercises in a foreign language that educate individuals to communicate successfully, as well as innovative educational strategies focused on the creation of teaching aids.

In conclusion, Words for various forms of manipulation that are very similar to one another are used in both German and Uzbek. Adjectives and words belonging to the noun category are essentially the same terms in two different languages. The idea of learning a foreign language has many facets, and during the process, a person goes through significant psychological changes. Particularly prevalent is the process of contrasting a foreign language with its mother tongue. Different instructional techniques and technology are applied in this process. With the use of modern pedagogical technology, teaching by contrasting the native language with a foreign language yields effective outcomes. To attain these goals, it is crucial to structure the process of learning a foreign language with an emphasis on communication, raising the next stage of culture to the level of communication. This last step is known as the "technology of exercises." Knowledge of current pedagogical information and communication technologies is required to effectively organize the process of teaching a foreign language.

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