

# Typical Characteristics of German Speech and Oral Discourse

**Berdimurodov Adham Musurmonovich**  
Karshi State University  
Teacher of the Department of German Language and Literature

**Annotation:** The article provides information and recommendations on the typical characteristics of a German speaking discourse and its specifics. You can also see a list and descriptions of words that are currently widely used in German speech.

**Keywords:** assimilation, category, layer, sheet, jargon, argot

This is one of the hallmarks of any language oral speaking discourse of course, orpography in vocabulary compared to other types of assimilation the role of assimilation is important. Such words include French in german instead of the words "Chauffeur, Chef, Vestibule, Friseur" we can illustrate the words "Schofför, Schef, Vestibule, Frisier."

Or the verb "hantieren", which is widely used in the current German speaking discourse, is also derived from the transition of the English word "hunting" to orpographic assimilation and other vocabulary categories. Nowadays, the word is widely used in the German speaking discourse in the sense of dealing with a weapon or a machine gun.

Monthly uchun:

At gas stations you should not handle an open fire = Yoqilg'i

Open fire cannot be used in pouring shafts.

You could hear them handling in the kitchen = Uni oshxona yumushlarini qilayotganini eshitsu bo'lardi.

A word or a word in a German speaking speech, as in other languages the use of the combination in a moving sense plays a leading role. Portable meaning

One of the following examples shows that the semantic change of words and its function in speech consumption are one of the most important characteristics of the language of speech:

Widespread in most of the German social layers, especially folk sheets

"das Goldene" (gold) is derived from the common "Gulden" (German monetary union)a monetary union made of added metal) is derived from the meaning of the word because of the expansion of its meaning, is used against monetary units made. Examples: Silbergulden (silver coin), Papiergulden = Geldbanknote (paper money), and so on.

Scientists interpret the use of the word in moving terms differently.

For example, A. Iskos and A. Lenkova said that the word came in a moving sense:

divided into types:

- 1) the portable arrival of names, such as metaphorical, methonimic events;
- 2) expansion and narrowing of the vocabulary;
- 3) increase and decrease in the importance of vocabulary;
- 4) oversimplifying or oversimplifying the meaning of the word (Hyperbel und Litotes);
- 5) Oyfimistic changes in meaning (Euphemismus)

Uzbek scientists in addition to the above types of vocabulary change

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to answers with you.

In the speech, we move this meaning mainly from metaphor, metonics, we emphasize that synecdoxa, majestic, and life-threatening creatures are leaders. Literary

The following daily speech elements from the works are clear proof of our thinking.

Martha said in the shell: "Yes, I am" (A.Scharrer) ("Shell" – telephone clicks in the tube, instead of the word "phone")

He drank his fresh glass empty (A.Seghers) (fresh glass = a new, flat brought glass (beer); drink empty - drink until the end)

What did she say? Impossible, she can't have meant it that way! He is a Donkey ("donkey" so'zi "yaramas, ahmoq kimsa" ma'nosida.

"Who can be funny when you're on your toes," replied the Cat (Br. Grimm) (j-m anden collar go = go to life)

All were dead white and moved slowly (L.Frank) (the word "tod" as a reinforcing morpheme)

"Not tired yet? I go here and listen to the wind..., darn

Weather..." Bu o'rinda "darned" so'zi "cursed = cursed" so'ziin his role.

There are also such oyfimistic moving meaningful words in German that is used in small non-neglic layers, jargon. For example, instead of the word "stehlen", "klauen", "stibitzen", "mausen"; Instead of the word "Handfesseln", "Manschetten", "Brasselette"; Instead of "sterben", "ins Gras beißen".

More effective than a variety of imitation words in oral speaking speech is used. That such imitation words meet the standards of the literary language,

Although available in dictionaries, they are not used land in written discourse.

Among such imitation words, which are common in the framework of German speech,

You can enter the following: dudeln = umg Synonym for the word "blasen"

yodelling = in rapid alternation of very high and low tones individual

Singing syllables (as is typical especially in the Alps)

clinking = something makes a bright, inharmonious noise (e.B.glasses); During the slight earthquake, the windows clinked beep =

1. say or sing something in a weak, high voice (beep a song): "Look at mommy!" the child beeped.

2. an animal or apparatus, or

Something similar produced a quiet, high tone (a bird, a mush; a wristwatch; an electronic device)

wiehern = a horse whirls; howling around laugh loudly and intensely

trill = from the word "trill". Trill = a sound that is characterized by the fast

Repetition of two (high) tones arises especially when a bird sings

giggle = laugh quietly and with high tones. When the teacher stumbled, giggled the children

shouting = formal; cheering with a loud (high) voice (cheering with joy)

groan = 1. Moan from pain or exertion and breathe deeply (bending down looking down): carry a heavy suitcase under the groans and groans.

2. something groans = something makes a groaning sound = something creaking (the entablature, a chair, a staircase) clapping = 1. something clapping (somewhere) = something meets something with the sound that arises when water is suddenly poured onto the earth: the waves clap against the bow of the ship.

2. Clapping (in the hands) = beating your hands in such a way that you can hear it far away: The coach clapped (in his hands) to cheer on his team. 3. (Applause) clapping (idiom)

Clapping recognition = applauding

crack = 1. crack something = open a fruit with a hard shell

is surrounded (crack nuts).

2. crack something umg open something by force =

break open (a car, a safe, a lock)

3. something cracks = something does

a sound like dry wood that breaks

clinking = 1st (coins, keys) clinking = coins, pushing keys

and produce bright tones.

2. with a little clinking = hit metal objects against each other in such a way that bright tones sound (with coins, with keys) klimpern).

3. umg on something (dative); mostly on the guitar, the piano some notes play

It should also be noted that imitation words are not only the same as above verbs, but also other categories of words, such as horse, quality, and undov words, dictionary units can be created. For example: The verb "knacken" is actually derived from the conversion of the word "knack" to a horse,

which means that when the word becomes a quality, that is, in a speech in the form of "knackig," things such as carrots, salads, apples are often ripely eaten. Or the horse "der Klatsch" is used only in one unit, making sense of what people say about other people.

In turn, jargon and argots in the speech style of speech from imitation words it's also widely used as. For example, in the soldiers' jargon, "Klim-Bim"

The word imitation refers to the name of the department of the military involved in music.

Or beller (from the verb "bellen") to the dog in his oral speaking speech, compared to Schnurrer (from the verb "schnurren"), Quacker ("quacken" compared to the bag (from the verb) the words are used. In a similar argot, it had a small value

In relation to coins, the word Klimperlinge is widely used. Russian scientists A. Iscos and A. Lenkovas are also widely used in literature

that it can be used, and as an example of this, from the works of famous German writers: F. Schiller, Gyote, and Heyne,

she'rlarni keltirishadi:

And it wallet and boils and brews and hisses (Mrs. Schiller)

Then it whistles and geigt and rings and clanks,

And wrestles it and grinds it and rushes and whirls,

It's and crackling and flickering and buzzing. (J.W.Goethe)

The waves murmur their eternal murmur,

The wind is blowing, the clouds are fleeing (H.Heine).

In conclusion, we can note that in other languages,

Like speaking speeches, a German speech is in sharp contrast to a literary language

Yes. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) That is, this speech is primarily characterized by the use of words in social and social fields, the principle of freedom in the use of words, the replacement of vocabulary as much as you want, the bringing of forgotten words or compounds at the end of a sentence, or the expression of them as a separate statement, mainly by reducing words and expressing ideas using simple words.

analysis of words and phrases commonly used in German speaking discourse

It shows that in the same oral speech, the rapid and easy communication of the speaker and the listener acts as a key factor. Therefore, as the main vocabulary of German speech, we can cite the use of vocabulary units in a moving sense or the composition of words within the noadabi layer.

Of course, economic and cultural relations with neighboring countries will also play an important role in the development of any language, including the speech of speech in that language. The resulting embryo was allowed to develop in nutrients and then insperated into her womb, where it implanted. Of course, the derivative forms of such embedded words are also found in the modern German speaking discourse,

we can't admit that we can meet a lot. As you know, German

During his historical history, the speech was enriched mainly by a variety of regional expressions of words derived from Latin, Greek, and French and English from the languages of a neighboring country.

### **List of available publications:**

1. Alexandra Berger. Idioms, proverbs & Co. Kohlverlag. 1. Auflage, 2010.
2. Cristiane Schülter. There is the rabbit in the pepper / idioms and their Origin. Gondrom Verlag GmbH. –Bindlach, 2005.
3. Christine Freise-Wonka. Proverbial Bamberg. Heinrichs-Verlag GmbH. –Bayerische Verlagsanstalt. –Bamberg, 2009. p.36.
4. Count A.E. Idiomatic idioms and idioms of Russian and