

USE OF LANGUAGE ELEMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

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Annotation: *The research focuses on cognitive linguistics, as well as one of the most pressing problems in German lexicology and stylistics – the study of figurative words in the language of German youth. The goals and objectives of the study are to study the level of use of figurative words in the language of German youth and to classify the cognitive and semantic meanings of such words.*

Keywords: *german language, youth communication, cognitive linguistics, lexicology, stylistics, figurative words, communication, lexical layer. Professionalism, vulgarism, jargonism.*

It is well known that language and speech are directly related to each other, which creates verbal communication between people. As a person engages in verbal communication, he tries to convey cognitively formed ideas in his thinking to his interlocutor in any language. Changes in the grammatical structure of a language are primarily influenced by changes in the vocabulary of that language. The vocabulary of the language is growing day by day. In particular, as a result of scientific and technological progress, as well as any political, socio-economic and cultural relations, new words and expressions appear in the language. Communication is important when it comes to communication. Conversational style is usually based on the use of different colored words, grammatical devices, and the reduction or increase of sounds. Some scholars study the style of speech as literary and simple. In their view, a style of speech that adheres strictly to literary norms is a style of literary discourse, and a style of speech that does not have such characteristics is a simple style of speech. Scholars divide spoken speech into two categories: everyday speech and free speech. In everyday conversation, a person uses simple sentences, phrases that are understandable to himself and his interlocutor, in order to communicate quickly and easily with his interlocutor. The speech, which is characterized by a free style of speech, uses a variety of elliptical sentences, sarcasm, pitching, jokes, words rich in humor, phrases and proverbs, abbreviated forms of words, commonly understood only in a small environment. words, dialects and dialects, jargons, barbaric and vulgar words, i.e. non-literary layered words as well as elements of nonverbal communication should be used as much as possible. In this way, different forms of free speech occur among people belonging to a certain category. In particular, this category of people tends to adapt to the microenvironment in which they live or work, to organize their speech based on people's emotional experiences, passions, interests and inclinations.

Youth language or youth communication refers to the language of communication between the younger generation, that is, children of different ages and young people between the ages of 25 and 30. While some scholars define this concept according to the age limit of the younger generation, others, such as Eva Neuland and Peter Skoblinsky, acknowledge that words and expressions within a particular group of young people constitute the language of youth. Modern youth speech: norm or antinor. A culture of young surrounding languages for young people. It belongs to a special form of youth language or resonant modern language. Perhaps we all miss this element, but as a rule, we move on to a growing, literary oral language. When learning the language of young people, these are the reasons for using this jargon in a very large amount of speech. There are a few key words of

Youth Language (Youth Jargon). Today, the language of youth can be found in periodicals and in oral speech. Young people need to learn Jargon, first of all, what Jargon means. Many people have a negative attitude towards it, although in the language of some young people you are unhappy or unsatisfied with rude expressions and words. Determining the culture and speech of young people in the media should address a number of issues. Aspects of judgment include: publications in youth language publications, quality and level of reflection speech practice.

Modern youth word culture

1. To the history of the existence of the slang

It is not true that the Russian language in the Soviet Union was awkward, bureaucratic, and unreasonable. If you approach public speaking, it has had a little less impact, although it has had a different impact. True, he is not the most educated part of the Russian people, but first and foremost the most influenced by television and newspapers. Russian speech has become more diverse, as different colors combine different elements at once from non-linguistic forms.

In conclusion, it is often the case that the state of public consciousness or language is assessed, and this is usually defined as a "bad" language condition. Such criticism is, as a rule, due to this difference between the speeches of different generations, which change very rapidly in language. In this situation, we are now.

2. Sound as a phenomenon in modern linguistics. The literature includes:

1. The words of the book
2. Standard conversation words
3. Neutral words.

There is also a non-veterinary vocabulary, which we distinguish as follows:

- 1) professionalism
- 2) vulgarism
- 3) jargonisms

Professionalism is a word used by small people combined by a particular profession.

In the last century, the science of modern linguistics was the object of study of some fields, such as general, comparative, textual linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmatic linguistics, but today this field is based on special fields such as cognitive linguistics, neurolinguistics, corpus linguistics. enriched. In the field of linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatic and cognitive linguistics, the concept of a concept based on the interdependence of human thinking and its activities and behaviors, the concept of discourse that emerges in the process of mutual communication. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, the role of figurative words is important in the formation of concepts in the human mind as a separate concept in his speech activity. In cognitive linguistics, the shift in the meaning of a word, the different interpretations of such figurative words in the mind of the speaker and the listener, is called a conceptual metaphor theory. The word metaphor is originally derived from Greek and means "migration" in Uzbek. Types of migration have long been the object of study in the rhetorical direction of philosophy. [II.31: 11]. However, over time, nomadic species began to be considered a unique invention of linguistics. Conceptual metaphors enter our daily lives by combining human thoughts and actions in a specific activity, because most of the concepts in human thinking are directly based on such metaphors.

This means that the language of youth can belong to any ethnic group, and this language occurs as a special slang language among a certain category of youth. The language of youth is widely used in the everyday speech of teenagers, as well as the

language of communication in e-mail and chats on the Internet. The language of youth differs sharply from the norms of literary language and has its own structural-semantic layer. In the language of young people, the shifting of meaning in words and phrases, the use of humorous language units that are understood only within a certain layer of speech, are widely used. However, an important feature of young people's language is that it is limited in time. The language of the youth is constantly updated and changed according to the interests and tendencies of the younger generation.

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