LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF "GOOD" AND "BAD" IN GERMAN

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Abstract

In modern linguistics, the study of language is often used to interpret human culture. Language is considered to be the key to understanding the human thought process, psyche and the description of a nation. The terms "good" and "bad" have numerous definitions, but they are primarily viewed as values that describe intentional actions that are consciously adjusted to a certain standard or ideal. By analyzing the German language, we can understand the concept of "goodness" and its meanings in German culture and society. Similarly, a linguo-culturological analysis can be performed to study the cultural connections related to the concept of "evil" in the German language.

Key words

Concept, linguistic and cultural analysis, meanings, good and bad, explanatory dictionary, meaning, linguistic and cultural analysis, words and phrases, phraseological expressions, expressions, proverbs.

Concept is a key term in cultural linguistics. Its fundamental, multidimensional research reflects the spiritual culture of humanity, the value orientations of a particular society in general, the specific features of the mentality of a particular linguistic and cultural community, and the system of its moral and aesthetic preferences.

It is known that concepts are a national phenomenon related to mentality as a set of cognitive, emotional and behavioral stereotypes of the nation.

Summarizing the views on the concept and its definitions in linguistics, it can be said that the concept is a unit of collective consciousness (with the highest spiritual values), has a linguistic expression and is determined by ethno-cultural features.

According to the definition given in modern philosophical encyclopedias, good and bad are the main categories of ethics used in the moral assessment of social events, people's actions and motives of activity. Goodness refers to a set of

living conditions, norms of behavior and moral actions that are positively evaluated by an individual or a group of people.

Evil is interpreted as negative events that illuminate the subject of moral rules in a person's personal and social life.

In the large explanatory dictionary of the German language, "gut" (goodness) - "bemuht, kein Unrecht zu tun und anderen zu helfen" - is interpreted as not doing injustice and trying to help others, "bose" - "so handelnd oder planend, dass es moralisch schlecht ist oder dass man absichtlich anderen schadet" is defined as acting morally wrong or intentionally harming others.

The desire to understand the nature of such concepts as "good" and "bad" has led to many linguistic studies. Yu.D. Apresyan, M. Epstein, N. Gagarina, Kh.V. Toan, A.A. Malenkova, A. A. Batuyeva and other linguists studied the lexical composition of languages, in particular, the semantics of good and bad. In German, the concept of goodness is represented by "die Güte", and in Uzbek, it is represented by the nouns "yaxshilik" and "mehribonlik". In both languages, the meaning of this concept is similar, such as "good, positive, aimed at good". The uniqueness of the German language is the presence of such terms as "property", "goods, cargo", "material, product", "ore stone" and "tool making" in the main lexeme "das Gut".

One of the main meanings of the concept of "good" in German is related to moral values. Kindness, benevolence and compassion are important aspects of this meaning. German culture values good deeds, helping other people, caring for your loved ones and society in general. Another meaning of the German concept of "goodness" is related to the qualities and characteristics of objects or events.

For example, "Gutes tun" (to do good), "gute Taten" (good deeds) and "gute Absichten" (desire to do good) reflect a positive attribute and evaluation.

There are also expressions related to the idiomatic use of the concept of "goodness" in German. For example, "gute Qualität" (good quality) or "gute Leistung" (good production) and "gute Aussichten" (good future) etc.

There are also expressions related to the religious and philosophical aspects of the concept of "goodness" in German. For example, expressions such as "Gott ist gut" (God is kind) or "Gutes tun und Gutes erwarten" (do good and expect good) reflect the belief in kindness and reward for good deeds.

In addition, the concept of "goodness" in German can be related to the concept of "correct" or "valid". For example, "Das ist gut so" (that's good) or "Das ist gut gemacht" (that's well done) express approval or approval.

Linguistic and cultural analysis of the concept of "goodness" in the German language allows for a deeper understanding of its meanings related to culture and society, and reveals its multifaceted nature in the German linguistic and cultural environment.

The German language has a variety of words and expressions related to the concept of "evil," and the word "böse" is often used to describe negative or harmful actions, characters, or events. It can have a wide range of meanings, from simple descriptions of bad behavior to more serious forms of evil.

In addition, there are phraseological expressions and expressions related to the concept of "evil" in the German language. For example, the phrase "das Böse in Person" (evil in the flesh) is used to describe a person who is the embodiment of evil.

In German dictionaries, the concept of goodness is represented by the form "die Güte" and it is explained as follows:

Die Güte (Deutsch)

Wortbedeutung:eine freundliche, wohlgesonnene, großzügige Einstellung und Handlungsweise gegenüber einer anderen Person (a friendly, benevolent, generous attitude and way of acting by someone)

Synonyms: Anteilnahme, Aufgeschlossenheit (compassion, openness)

The reflection of this concept in examples:

1) Sein Handeln gegenben Kollegen und Untergebenen war von großer Güte bestimtt.

2) Symbol [für die Menschlichkeit] ist Pater Maximilian Kolbe geworden. Seine sozusagen sein Leben abschließende Tat war ein Akt der Liebe für einen Mithäftling. Und letztlich hatte nicht die SS das letzte Wort, sondern die Güte dieses Paters.

3) […] nur die wenigsten Ärzte [können] ihren Patienten zum Beispiel wirklich erklären, welchen Wert ein Krebstest hat. To do this, they must know something about the quality of the tests, but also about the frequency of the disease.

Showing kindness in German expressions:

1) Make a proposal for quality

2) Ach du meine Güte

In the German language, the appearance of units reflecting goodness in the form of a word combination:

1) with noun: die Güte Friends

2) with quality: grenzenlose Güte, mütterliche Güte, väterliche Güte

3) with the verb: Güte ausstrahlen; (ironisch, affordernd): die Güte haben (etwas zu tun); die Güte messen, die Güte prüfen

4) In the combination method: etwas ist erster Güte

There are many proverbs related to the concepts of good and evil in the German language, and here are some of them.

Ein guter Mann lehrt Gutes und lehrt. (A good person learns and teaches good.)

Der Heilige wird nicht sterben und das Bose wird zundrunge gehen. (Goodness never dies, but evil does.)

Gut für keine guten Veränderungen. (Good changes are for the better.)

Wütend weinen vor Neid, ein guter Mann - aus Mitleid. (An angry person cries from jealousy, a good person - from pity.)

In general, proverbs about good and bad show how to act in one or another situation. through them, it is possible to understand the concepts of good and evil, how to follow the principles to achieve moral well-being in society.

Thus, the linguistic and cultural analysis of the concept of "evil" in the German language allows for a deeper understanding of its meanings, usage and relevant cultural aspects.

In the linguistic and cultural analysis of the concept of "evil" in the German language, it is possible to consider its connection with religious, mythological and literary aspects. For example, there are many works in German literature where evil is a central theme or motif. For example, Johann Wolfgang Goethe's "Faust" or Friedrich Dürrenmatt's " Правосудие" ("Justice") help to reveal different aspects and interpretations of the concept of "evil".

In addition, linguistic and cultural analysis may include the study of cultural symbols and images associated with the concept of "evil" in German. For example, Germanic mythology often has features associated with evil and deception. Such symbols and images may reflect cultural ideas about evil and its role in the German collective consciousness.

Thus, the linguistic and cultural analysis of the concept of "evil" in the German language helps to reveal its multifaceted aspects related to literature, religion, mythology and culture in general. This allows for a deeper understanding of how the German language and culture expresses and interprets the concept of "evil".

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