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CONDOLENCES IN GERMAN AND UZBEK NATIONAL AND CULTURAL PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH

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Condolences in German and Uzbek to the daughter of a

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Abstract

I hope this guide has provided you with the resources you need to express your condolences in German. With these words and phrases, you can express your sympathy and sorrow to your German-speaking friends, relatives, neighbors, and the like without having to think about what to say. Remember to vary the formality according to the situation and avoid overly wordy, clichéd messages. In addition, the grieving person always learns how to offer words of sympathy when they are sad.

Key words

remember, German-speaking, people, languages, condolence, German expressions, funeral ceremony.

As with most languages, German has both formal and informal ways of addressing people. It is important to pay attention to who you are talking to when expressing your condolences; otherwise, you risk offending people. Adjust your German pronouns and conjugate verbs appropriately to form truly heartfelt expressions of displeasure and sadness. Use Sie and Ihnen when addressing people you don't know very well. These are formal pronouns that can be used to express sincere sympathy at any time. But while funerals and condolence cards are formal, it may be appropriate to use an informal version of "you" when addressing people who are grieving. The use of du and deine is acceptable among close family and friends. This practice of using the informal du over sie is called duzen in German. Using the wrong pronouns can be offensive in German-speaking culture, so it's important to use the right words for the right situations. When in doubt, always use formal language when expressing your condolences. Being too formal at this time doesn't risk offending, but being too informal can be a bit rude.

When using these German expressions, you should try to evaluate your situation. Not every expression is appropriate for every situation, and it depends a lot on the people you are condoning. You can express sympathy when you feel it is necessary. In most cases, people welcome condolences from anyone who knows the deceased, no matter how distant. If you were not invited to the funeral, sending a card is a thoughtful thing to do. In this case, you can write a longer message than what you can say to someone at the service.

Most people worry about the increasing cost of living, but Germans also worry about the high cost of dying. The German cost of dying is among the highest in Europe and the world.

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Strict German laws and regulations concerning the burial or cremation of a deceased person reduce competition and increase costs. The German funeral and cemetery industry is protected by laws that, with few exceptions, make burial in a cemetery mandatory, even if the deceased has been cremated. Der Friedhofszwang, the legal requirement that deceased persons be buried in a cemetery, is one of those grating German terms that truly expresses the rigidity of German law concerning death and funerals. There is little free choice for families faced with the death of a loved one.

One of the most bizarre funeral cost-avoidance methods is an increasing trend in which Germans donate their corpses to science. This practice has reached the point where researchers at the 33 anatomy institutes in Germany have been forced to turn away cadavers or even to charge donors.

German restrictions don't end with the laws that dictate where a corpse has to go. Most German cemeteries have codes and regulations that determine in great detail what may or may not appear on a loved one's grave marker. For instance, a couple recently sued a Munich cemetery organization because they were not allowed to place a ceramic photo of their beloved child on his gravestone. But the Berlin grave of actor Horst Buchholz (1933–2003) has just such a ceramic photo marker. (See photo.) Critics say that such strict regulations create a monotonous uniformity that makes German graveyards less pleasant places to visit.

Only a few years ago, a court in the state of Baden-Württemberg overturned a cemetery's regulations that banned polished granite gravestones. Surviving family members in Germany are increasingly up in arms about such picayune restrictions imposed by cemeteries. They feel that some degree of regulation is needed, but that in many cases, the rules are much too restrictive. Scholars believe this rigid approach to saying goodbye to the dead stems from a popular belief among Germans. In recent history, German culture has emphasized the value of a "good death," or putting a person to rest respectfully. The country's funeral and burial laws ensure most people get this treatment.

For instance, although cremation is becoming more popular in Germany, up until recently, it wasn't common at all. This is because Catholicism emphasizes the idea that the flesh is eternal. The body is more than just a vessel, so cremating it would be improper. However, changing religious beliefs and shifting values among younger Germans have ushered in some loosening of the restrictions.

In Germany, there are specific traditions for how to interact with grieving people and express your condolences. These traditions help in expressing sympathy to and respectfully meeting grieving people.

Just like anywhere else in the world, Germany has various traditions for expressing grief when a person close to you has died. This is also true of how you respond to grieving people and express your condolences. Sadness about the loss of a dear one is expressed, for example, by crying, wearing black clothes, and using symbols like a photo of the deceased person with a black sash. Personal grief is generally expressed inwardly and quietly rather than outwardly and loudly.

At the funeral itself, wreaths of flowers are placed on the grave as a symbol of the eternal sphere where the deceased has passed on. More and more people in Germany are now cremated and buried in an urn because the small grave in a cemetery is not so expensive and needs less looking after.

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At the funeral, the deceased is honored by a speaker. Here, the custom is that nobody says anything negative about the deceased. During and after the funeral, the life of the deceased will often be described in brief terms, or what they meant to family and friends. In most cases, the family and friends will sit together over a simple meal and spend some time recalling the deceased. In German, this wake is sometimes referred to as a funeral feast (Leichenschmaus). Without this living Christian hope, funerals in Germany can often convey very little consolation to those attending, irrespective of whether they take place in a church or with a secular speaker. It is of existential importance during your life that you deal with the question of where you will spend eternity.

There are a lot of death quotes out there, many of which are clichés that can convey insincerity in your message. Instead, it's more appropriate to write something sincere.

Germans who choose burial rather than cremation usually have a limited amount of time at the cemetery of their choice. Due to space limitations, most German cemeteries only allow their "guests" to rest in peace for a maximum of ten to 30 years. After that, they must transfer their grave to another dead soul.

Only in some historic German cemeteries will you find graves of people who died more than a century ago. In a typical German cemetery, usually owned by a state organization or a church, the oldest graves and tombstones appeared only 20 or 30 years ago. As seen in the photo above, some famous Germans still lie in rest, such as the writer Theodor Fontan, who died in 1898. (But Karl Marx is buried in London.) The memorial tomb of my great-grandfather, Peter Louis Ravene, a prominent citizen of Berlin who died in 1861, still stands, complete with a bronze sarcophagus. (See photo below.) In any case, his grave survived the WWII aerial bombardment that destroyed the graves of many of his neighbors. See also famous tombs.

Although it is a very popular practice in the US and many other countries, the distribution of cremated remains by land or sea is generally prohibited in Germany. When this is done, it is almost always done illegally. Swiss residents living near Lake Constance (der Bodensee) have long complained about the many Germans who come along the Swiss shore of Lake Constance to scatter the ashes of the deceased in the lake waters, as it is illegal to do so on the German side. . They are against the fact that the lake, which is a source of drinking water, has been "polluted" with scum and turned into a "lake of the dead." Some German funeral homes even help arrange special trips to the lake, where the ashes are ceremoniously scattered. In Switzerland, there are almost no restrictions on what to do with cream.

Unlike most of the EU, Germany (and to a lesser extent, Austria) has very strict laws governing how and where cremated remains are processed. Until recently, there were no exceptions to the rule that creams should be buried in a cemetery (Friedhofszwang). The ashes of a loved one were to be transferred to the cemetery in a sealed urn (Urne mit Aschekapsel), not to the survivors. German law has traditionally made it illegal for a funeral director to allow close relatives to shake hands before burial. Currently, only two German states allow exceptions: Bremen and North Rhine-Westphalia.

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