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## ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE. ACTIVE WORK METHODS, METHODS AND TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING GERMAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the origin of the German language, which language group it previously belonged to, in which countries it was first used, and from what period it was used. In addition, detailed information on the number of German speakers, active methods of teaching the German language, various teaching methods and teaching methods used in practice is provided.

### KEYWORDS

German language; method; style; methodology; manual; passive method; active method; interactive method.

### INTRODUCTION

The German language belongs to the western group of Germanic languages and is currently used as the mother tongue of the peoples living in the following countries. Including in the Federal Republic of

Germany, Austria, Luxembourg. More than 80 million people speak German in the Federal Republic of Germany, 7 million in Austria, 1 million in the eastern regions of France, and 400 thousand in Luxembourg.

German speakers can also be found in Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, USA, Brazil and Argentina. Thus, German is second only to English in terms of the number of speakers among the Germanic languages. The German people and the German language emerged from the West Germanic tribes and their languages, which were very close to each other, known as the Franks, Allemans and Bavarians, in the early Middle Ages, that is, in the 5th - 11th centuries. The main role in the emergence of the German people was played by the Franks. It is known from the history of the Germans that the state created by the Franks was of decisive importance in the territory of the Frankish state for several centuries, in the territory of which two national languages: French and German appeared and developed. For a long time, these languages served as a means of communication between people who did not have their own writing, using only oral speech. The language of the German people, as we said above, develops and develops as the language of the western Germanic tribes, and the Germanic tribes speaking this language live in the eastern regions of the Frankish state.

The total number of speakers is more than 110 million people. The German language is based on the dialects of West Germanic tribes such as Frankish, Saxon, Thuringian, Alemannic, Bavarian and is divided into Low German, Middle German and South German dialects, and each dialect group is divided into western

and eastern groups. In the history of the development of the German language, the pre-national and national language periods are distinguished; The 16th and 17th centuries are a transitional period. The formation of the current literary language norms was mainly completed at the end of the 18th century, and the grammatical system and spelling were stabilized during this period.

In the current phonological system of the German language, monophthongs and diphthongs make up 45 percent (16 vowel phonemes and 3 diphthongs); consonant system consists of 18 consonant phonemes and 2 mixed sounds. All phonemes differ from each other in terms of the place of formation, method and pronunciation, and have certain characteristics. Grammatical construction is characterized by analytical and synthetic features. For example, in nouns, the gender and agreement forms are mainly expressed analytically, and the number category is expressed synthetically. This situation is also observed in the expression of forms in other word groups. The main type of sentence is verb-centered ran. The use of participles expressed from artificial, compound verbs in the form of ran in the distant position is a feature of the German language.

The word-formation system is well developed; It is widely used to form a noun (mainly term) by adding a word. In addition to the original German words, the dictionary contains many words borrowed from Latin,

French, Italian, English and other languages. The script is based on Latin graphics.

About teaching methods in German;

The passive method is a form of interaction between students and the teacher, in which the teacher is the main participant and manager of the lesson, and the students act as passive listeners, following the teacher's instructions. In passive lessons, the teacher communicates with students through inquiry, independent, control work, tests, etc. It is considered a passive method in terms of the effectiveness of modern pedagogical technologies and learning material by students. the most ineffective, but nevertheless it also has some positive aspects.

Active method is a form of interaction between students and teachers, in which the teacher and students interact with each other during the lesson, and here the students are passive. are not listeners, but active participants of the lesson. If in a passive lesson the teacher is the main character and the leader of the lesson, then the teacher and students have equal rights here.

Interactive method Interactive ("Inter" is mutual, "act" means to act) - to interact, to be in a conversational style. In other words, in contrast to active methods, interactive methods focus on wider interaction of students not only with the teacher, but also with each

other and the priority of student activity in the learning process.

When using active methods of teaching, the student's role changes - he turns from an obedient memory device to an active participant in the learning process. This new role and its characteristic features make it possible to form an active person with all the necessary skills and qualities of a modern successful person.

Interactive education helps students: - develop personal thinking; - awareness of participation in common work; - forming the position of an active subject in educational activities; - development of communication skills; - ethical acceptance of norms and rules of joint activity; - increasing cognitive activity. class: - formation of the class as a group team; - increasing cognitive interest; - development of analysis and introspection skills in the process of group thinking; to the teacher: - non-standard attitude to the organization of the educational process; - formation of motivational readiness for interpersonal relations not only in education, but also in other situations.

Differences In contrast to active methods, interactive methods are focused on wider interaction of students not only with the teacher, but also with each other and the dominance of student activity in the learning process. In interactive lessons, the role of the teacher is reduced to the direction of the student's activity to achieve the lesson goal. The teacher also develops a

lesson plan (usually these are interactive exercises and assignments during which the student learns the material).

## CONCLUSION

Thus, the term "Active methods of education" was widespread in the second half of the 20th century and refers to certain group teaching methods that complement traditional methods, primarily explanatory illustrative teaching methods, by changing the position of students. is a unique common sign.

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