



THEORY AND TECHNIQUES OF LEARNING GERMAN.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: December 8 th 2021 Accepted: January 8 th 2021 Published: February 16 th 2022	The relevance of the study is an increased interest in the rules governing the compatibility of sound elements of a language and in their functioning is characteristic of all modern linguistics. Therefore, new studies of consonant combinations in different languages become necessary. The choice of the research of this study was determined by the following reasons until now, the vast majority of researchers have used the material of monosyllabic words in the study of phonetic features of the language polysyllabic words, according to our observations, characterize the language and its vocabulary
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INTRODUCTION

The novelty of the work lies in the fact that on the material of the German and Uzbek languages the problem of phraseological nomination of a qualitative characteristic of a person in a comparative plan is posed for the first time: the phraseological units of a qualitative characteristic of a person of these two unrelated languages are investigated in the work. The article is devoted to one of the most important problems of modern phonology and phonetics – the problem of the compatibility of consonant phonemes. The research is carried out here in line with the typology, mainly on the material of two dissimilar unrelated languages. It is devoted to the complex (structural, statistical and typological) comparison of the final two-element consonant combinations in the composition of polysyllabic words (hereinafter referred to as MS) of the modern German and Uzbek languages. There are issues that German Language teachers face while carrying out their day-to-day activities in the classroom. Some of them include mother tongue interference, use of instructional materials, challenges of the modern technological facilities, confusion of the target German Language and even the learners, and teachers' personal challenges too, etc. These challenges can affect the learning processes in German Language classrooms. This paper will discuss some issues faced in the German Language classroom and proffer recommendations to tackle some of these issues to a greater extent than monosyllabic ones, since they represent a more significant layer of vocabulary than OS1, and therefore; cover a larger scope of concepts. The question of the laws of KS in the dictionary and the text in both German and Uzbek languages has not been sufficiently developed; - comparative typological studies of the phonetic organization of polysyllabic words on the basis of languages of different systems are generally absent. Object of study. As you know, the phonetic structure

of a word can be studied in two aspects - in the phonetic and phonetic (functional) aspects (Avazbaev 1992); Without denying the possibility of studying the phonetic aspect itself, in this work we have chosen the phoneme-tactical aspect as the object of research. When choosing a word as a framework unit for phonetic research, we proceeded from the generally accepted position that the word is the basic, central and nodal unit of the language. The aim of the work is to isolate all phraseological units from the phraseological fund of the compared languages, their comparative structural and semantic analysis and to determine the equivalent relations of these phraseological units. In accordance with the set goal, the range of tasks of our research includes main goal of our "work is a comparative linguistic-statistical analysis of the peculiarities of the compatibility of consonant phonemes of the German and Uzbek languages determines, in turn, the following tasks" of the study: a) make a structural analysis according to the positional methodology of K. Meylon ((936: 205-218) and N.S. Trubetskoy (1960: 282-284) to identify the patterns of compatibility of consonant phonemes in two different-system languages; b) determine, using the calculus, the distributive relation of the COP, the degree of completeness, internal symmetry and reflexivity of two-element COP in the languages being compared; c) conduct a statistical analysis of the final COPs to characterize their lexical power in the dictionary and the frequency of use in the text, both at the level of individual consonant phonemes and their subtypes; d) determine the degree of adherence of individual consonant phonemes to the vowel nucleus, taking into account their position and regardless of it. Modern research of linguistic objects is unthinkable without comparing them in different languages. The main task of linguistic comparison is to identify similar and distinctive features of the studied facts of the language. The facts of the coincidence of



phraseological units (phraseological units) of different languages, including unrelated ones, is due to the commonality of logical and figurative-associative connections in the minds of speakers of different languages. This thesis is devoted to the problems of phraseology. In it, we tried to conduct a comparative analysis of phraseological units of the qualitative characteristics of a person (hereinafter – KHCH) of the German and Uzbek languages. As the object of our research, we chose the phraseological unit subsystem of the German and Uzbek languages, semantically oriented towards the qualitative characteristics of a person. This is not accidental. As most phraseologists admit, the linguistic essence of a phraseological unit is determined by its semantics. A.D. Raikhshtein notes that the phraseological system as a whole clearly demonstrates double anthropocentrism – origin and functioning, i.e. semantic focus on a person as constituent lexemes-components in their direct meanings, and especially cumulative phraseological units in their phraseological meanings. It is this phraseological subsystem that is a clear example of the action of not only linguistic, but also extralinguistic factors in the language. We only subject to linguistic analysis those phraseological units, The intensive development of research in the field of phraseology has created the necessary prerequisites for identifying and describing phraseological systems in various languages. It should be said that the human factor in the language was never denied, but, on the contrary, the need to take it into account and analyze it in specific studies was constantly emphasized. This factor is especially relevant at the present time, when linguistics has received a clearly expressed focus, which largely predetermined the appeal to a person Throughout the entire system of language, and especially in phraseology, there is a clearly expressed anthropocentric orientation, which is a new direction in linguistics. It is easy to see that in recent years, numerous articles and dissertations have appeared in the field of phraseology, which focus on the topic «Human factor in language», directly related to human activities or to his properties, which can be explained with. The currently popular anthropocentric nature of the study of phraseology. Today it is generally accepted that the person and the human factor are at the center of the circle of research problems in the process of nomination and communication. Many linguists are unanimous that anthropocentrism is dominant in phraseology. The vocabulary and phraseology of any foreign language must be mastered at the proper level, which determines their correct and correct use in speech. This very accurately, who emphasized that "if the vocabulary in its entirety reflects the entire sum of phenomena, facts, processes of reality, then phraseology primarily

covers the sphere of feelings and feelings, sadness, joy, love, friendship, conflict and struggle, a qualitative characteristic "(Roizenon, Avaliani 1967 – our detente). Our work is done in line with this approach, which makes it relevant. The relevance of the work lies, in our opinion, in the fact that in the anthropocentric direction there are no special works in the comparative-typological plan (in languages of different systems). Collection of linguistic material and a continuous selection from dictionaries, texts of fiction and colloquial speech of the compared languages of all phraseological units, which qualitatively characterize a person; Phraseological units can arise on the basis of a figurative perception of reality, which reflects the everyday empirical, cultural and historical experience of a certain linguistic community. PU can represent fragments of fairy-tale, mythological, religious and literary texts and, regardless of the context, have expressiveness. Expressiveness is understood as the presence of an expressive influencing power of phraseological units, which makes speech brighter, more effective. Expression is the ability of phraseological units to express concepts vividly, visually, to convey the highest degree of a feature, creating a special perception as a kind of component of the semantic structure of phraseological units. In our case, expressiveness is understood as the ability of phraseological units to express attitudes, an assessment of the designated phenomena and, more broadly, the ability to express the characteristic that distinguishes these phenomena. They are selected from works of German and Uzbek fiction. In addition, the data of phraseological dictionaries of the German and Uzbek languages were analyzed. The coverage of various problems of this research was presented in reports and reports at the annual scientific conferences of the faculty of the the content of the reports has been published in the form of articles and brochures. In addition, the work was tested in lecture courses and seminars on lexicology and stylistics of the German language, in the special course «Phraseology of the German language». During the research internship at the University of Leipzig, Germany, reports were also read on individual chapters of the dissertation at the traditional seminars «Phraseology in theory and practice» at. the work deals with the theoretical aspects of the study on the material of the German and Uzbek languages. This chapter also covers the problems of phraseological nomination in the compared languages, questions about the role and place of in the system of means of nomination, about the internal form of these phraseological units.

CONCLUSION

In the conclusion, the results of the study are summed up, conclusions from the work done are given. The



research is supplied with a bibliography, a list of dictionaries and works of fiction. At the end of the research there is an appendix, which contains of the German language and their equivalents, analogs in the Uzbek language. The aim of the work is to isolate all phraseological units from the phraseological fund of the compared languages, their comparative structural and semantic analysis and to determine the equivalent relations of these phraseological units the conceptual and terminological apparatus of the contrastive study of phraseological units has been developed; the concepts of phraseological correspondence, phraseological equivalence, national specificity of the semantics of a phraseological unit, semantic phraseological equivalents, semantic-shaped phraseological equivalents, phraseological lacuna, phraseological non-equivalence were specified and terminologized from the point of view of contrastive linguistics; The theoretical significance of the study. The main forms of manifestation of the national semantic community and the specificity of phraseological units have been established: semantic-shaped equivalence, semantic equivalence, semantic national specificity, semantic-shaped national specificity, phraseological non-equivalence; the aspects of manifestation of national specificity of phraseology are established; it is shown that the degree of national specificity of phraseological semantics of one language against the background of another can be quantitatively characterized through a set of calculated indices of national specificity of semantics and it is possible to calculate a generalized index of national specificity of semantics of phraseological units of two languages. The practical significance of the research lies in the fact that its results can be used in lecture courses on language theory, contrastive linguistics, phraseology of the modern German language; in the practice of teaching German as a foreign language; for correcting bilingual dictionaries and creating contrasting phraseological dictionaries.

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