

USING EFFECTIVE METHODS TO LEARN GERMAN

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Abstract:

The article describes the necessity of learning foreign languages, the advantages of learning German, and recommendations for easy and effective learning.

Keywords: language, German, innovation, scientific research, people, country, fashion, discourse.

Introduction

There is no doubt that today more and more people consider it necessary to know a foreign language. Speaking English, German, French, Chinese is becoming fashionable, modern and prestigious. To evaluate the position of our country in the global linguistic coordinate system, it is possible to refer to the results of the research conducted in the last five years. According to the Center for Sociological Research, 15% of respondents know more or less any foreign language, according to the "Social Opinion" Foundation - 17%. More or less? Not much compared to developed Western countries. According to Eurostat, 36% of adult citizens in EU countries say they use one foreign language, 28% know two foreign languages and 10% know at least three. At the same time, the German language is 3-4 times ahead of the French language, and is in second place, the reason for this is the long history of special relations between Uzbekistan and Germany. As for the English language, the number of its speakers is gradually increasing. From 2002 to 2010, the number of people who know the main European language increased by 618 thousand people. Analyzing the above data, we can conclude that learning a foreign language is a very relevant issue in modern Russian society. When talking about the importance and necessity of knowing a foreign language, it is necessary to prove that it is a real need of society. For this, as a rule, a single modern person who works a lot and faces constant problems should have good reasons. A study was conducted to determine the reasons why more and more people in our country are trying to learn one or more foreign languages: the topic "Why? Medical college students learn German" was analyzed by students of medical colleges in the Bukhara region. As a result of the analysis The following reasons for the need and importance of learning and knowing a foreign language (in this case German) were identified: knowing German, you can travel all over Europe, because German is spoken not only in Germany, but also in Austria, Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, It is also spoken in northern Italy, eastern Belgium and eastern France. Furthermore, the following points are the basis for learning German: by learning and improving the German language, you can develop your intellectual abilities;

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- ~ by learning German, you can increase your self-esteem, because the acquired knowledge of the language can be considered the achievement of a goal that each person has personally set for himself;
 - ~ learning German, people begin to better understand their native language, appreciate its beauty and diversity;
 - ~ if you know the German language well, you can help your children, brothers and sisters learn it without spending money on tutors;
 - ~ knowing the German language, you can read and translate various instructions, recipes, descriptions of cosmetics, the composition of food products produced in Germany without paying attention to the attached translation, because it can be unreliable;
 - ~ learning German, many go back to their family origins because. immigrants from Germany, representatives of the so-called Volga Germans live among us;
 - ~ You can learn German because you like it;
 - ~ to be aware of new publications. The German language is the world of literature. Those interested in literature will not miss the German language, because Germany ranks 3rd in the world in terms of book publishing. Every tenth book is published in German;
 - ~ to be seriously engaged in science, to be aware of the latest scientific publications, because the scientific works published in the German language are in the second place in the world. Scientists from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland received dozens of Nobel Prizes in physics, chemistry, and medicine;
 - ~ to be educated in economics, such as Germany is one of the largest industrial countries;
 - ~ for successful business development, as a strong German economy means good business opportunities for German speakers;
 - ~ for active Internet users, because the German language on the Internet displaces other languages and occupies a leading position;
 - ~ to increase your cultural level, because Germany has a rich cultural heritage. Germany is called "Dichter und Denker" - the land of poets and thinkers. German, Austrian and Swiss authors have received 10 Nobel Prizes. The creators of most classical music were German-speaking composers. Magnificent architecture, engravings, artistic masterpieces of the Middle Ages cannot be imagined without mentioning the great contribution of Germans, Austrians and Swiss. Just as philosophy and psychology cannot be imagined without the contribution of German-speaking experts;
 - ~ trying to become a member of exchange programs, because every year Germany provides financial support to people participating in exchange programs, because Germans understand that international cooperation and experience are necessary to continue Germany as a world leader;
- thus, participating in the process of globalization, erasing borders, having the opportunity to communicate with people living in different parts of the planet;
- ~ to receive a large amount of information in a timely manner through the German language and quickly make the right decision;

- ~ having the opportunity to study abroad, which in itself is a good springboard for a successful career;
- ~ rapid rise up the career ladder;
- ~ to have an additional source of entertainment, because knowledge of the German language allows you to watch movies in the original version, listen to songs, attend concerts and performances when you are abroad;
- ~ to have an additional source of income;

Learning any foreign language, especially German, seems difficult. Anyone who wants to master it will face difficulties such as grammar, articles, pronunciation, etc. In order to master the chosen path, you need to have an idea about the methods and methods of learning a foreign language. Today there are several of them. As an example, we can cite the following modern methods related to the name of teachers who promote their methods and introduce them to the educational process. These are the express method of Vladislav Milashevich, Vitaly Leventhal, Ilona Davydova, the communicative method of Galina Kitaigorodskaya and Igor Schechter, the methods of Nikolay Zamyatkin, Timur Baitukalov, Alexander Dragunkin, Dmitry Petrov and others. Each of these methods has its own teaching principles, each of them is individual. Therefore, for those who want to learn a foreign language, it is useless to argue about what is better or worse, more effective or less useful. I want to focus on one method whose effectiveness has been tested by time and confirmed by the result. We are talking about the Schliemann method. It is necessary to get acquainted with this method in more detail, to get an idea of the person known to the whole world. Heinrich Schliemann is a world-famous archaeologist who discovered the ancient Troy sung by Homer in the Iliad, and a polyglot who independently mastered 15 languages. The first language that Henry learned at the age of 9 was Latin. G. Schliemann showed perseverance, amazing memory and talent in learning languages at such an early age: a few months after the start of his studies, the boy wrote an essay in Latin. Schliemann's first major achievement was mastering the English language. To begin with, he bought a few books in English, and the same works were translated into German. In fact, the polyglot used the method of parallel reading: Heinrich memorized up to 20 pages of English text every day. He was mostly at night or at work (he was a messenger): waiting in line at merchants or the post office, and sometimes going from one customer to another. At the same time, Heinrich preferred to read aloud: he practiced such pronunciation and heard how the words sounded. If the weather was rainy, it was impossible to read the book on the road, Schliemann returned the text to himself. The young polyglot also studied with teachers, hired them independently for a fee. He retold the studied text to his teachers, asked to correct all the mistakes. In addition, Schliemann was constantly engaged in various essays, notes, as well as repetitions of learned texts in English. Heinrich gave all his notes to the teacher for checking, he corrected the mistakes, then Schliemann memorized the received text. Schliemann never missed an opportunity to practice his conversational skills with a native speaker. Often these were not teachers or smart people from high society, but

ordinary sailors and merchants. As soon as Heinrich heard a speech in English, he did not hesitate to approach the speaker and start a conversation.

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