

## CREATIVITY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN LEARNING

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**Abstract:** *One of the alternative methods in the field of research aimed at preventing information fatigue and increasing students' intellectual activity is "surprise" or, in other words, "miracle effect". The system of encounters with fascinating objects, their research on their creation ensures the interest and efficiency of the activities of junior schoolchildren.*

*Motivation is carried out in the course of the lesson in the form of objects, for example, the child's thinking with its enigmatic, mysterious and extraordinary beauty. Such objects can be colored differently. For example, a clock with a spider in between its glass, a bottle with a roller coaster inside, etc. k.*

*Simple tricks to increase children's interest. For example: a mouse that can be seen and not be seen in a box, etc. Such equipment can also serve as forgotten ancient toys. A wooden chicken, a piano playing owl, a bear and a farmer sawing wood, and similar short story props.*

*Children are also amazed and interested in the shapes formed in soap bubbles. A simple pen with a part that creates soap bubbles or a gun that creates beautiful shapes from soap bubbles is a toy gun.*

*Toys based on the object's center of gravity: non-falling matryoshka dolls, archery toys based on magnetic attraction arouse strong interest in students. In addition, toy-puzzles are also interesting.*

**Keywords:** *Word formation tools, interdependence of languages, creativity, grammatical system.*

In the history of the development of the German language, the periods before the national language (until the 16th century) and the national language (from the 18th century) are distinguished; The 16th and 17th centuries are a transitional period. The formation of the current standards of the literary language 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. A language belonging to the Germanic language group in the Indo-European language family. Close to the dish language. The official language of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Austria, the Swiss Confederation (in part), the Duchy of Luxembourg (in part), and the Kingdom of Belgium. In the Russian Federation, Shim. and Jean. It is also distributed in several countries of America. 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 Low German, Middle German and Jan. German is divided into dialects, and each dialect group is divided into western and eastern subgroups.

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. Passive participles The use of parts in the ran in the remote position is a characteristic 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.

The Austrian and Swiss versions of Literary German differ from the German version in terms of different uses of the literary language and its relationship to dialects and colloquial language.

The formation of realism in the literature and art of European countries. The image of a person in the art of the Renaissance, the uniqueness of realism. The global significance of the Western European literature of the Renaissance. The growing discontent of the serf peasant masses against the feudal lords and the Catholic Church. Peculiarities of the Renaissance in reforming Germany.

Humanitarian activity. Urban strata, peasant poetry, development of reformation literature. Achievements in visual arts. The role of Albrecht Dürer in the formation of realism. Sebastian Brant and his satirical and didactic "mirror" - the work "Ship of Fools". Broad satirical scenes of German life on the eve of the Reformation. Domestic orientation in satire. German "People's books" and the expression of the social mood of the time in them. A book about Til Ulenspiegel.

The image of a popular folk hero. Folk humanism of the beginning of the 16th century, its importance in the formation of the worldview of the Middle Ages. "Letters of the Ignorant" is a satire directed against scholasticism and the authority of the Catholic Church. Ulrich Von Hutten is a great humanist, fiery publicist and satirist, an

active representative of the Reformation era and opposition to the rule of princes and knights. Hutten's "Dialogues", Hutten's satirical skills.

Erasmus of Rotterdam (Erasm Rotterdamsky) is a great Dutch humanist, his place in the history of German culture. "The Honorable Word of Ignorance" is a famous work of the period. Traditions of literature about the ignorant. A satirical expression of feudal society. Martin Luther is the doge of the bourgeois reformation. Reformation and Luther. Martin Luther's treatises, letters, pamphlets, and their opposition to the Catholic Church.

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