

## THE TYPES OF WORD FORMATION IN GERMAN AS FOREIGN LANGUAGE LESSONS

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**Annotation:** In the article were analyzed the types of word formation in German as foreign language lessons.

**Key words:** vocabulary, german as foreign language, interesting, word formation, teaching.

### Introduction

The vocabulary work forms the basis of linguistic communication and is therefore the starting point for autonomous foreign language acquisition. The expansion of the vocabulary is an integral part of the teaching subject German as a foreign language for beginners as well as for advanced learners. Effective and motivating vocabulary work should therefore not be neglected.

In linguistic foreign language acquisition research today, attention is devoted to autonomous learning, along with the teaching of vocabulary, learning strategies and learning techniques. Research in the field of learning psychology has shown that the application of learning strategies can make the foreign language process much easier.

### Main Part

Word formation rules are important for understanding vocabulary. This rules enable students to work independently. You have to give the learner the explain word formation rules such as compound or derived words.

When building words, learners must be familiar with grammatical structures (Word changes, joint elements), semantic structures (basic meanings and changes in meaning) and become familiar with contextual structures.

1. *Translates the compound words into the native language:*

**Sommernacht – Hausschlüssel - Hochsprung - Dreisprung,**

**Hürdenlauf - Arbeitszeit – Aprilwetter Kubikdezimeter –**

**Vogelbeere – Behandlungsart**

2. *Form the compound nouns from the word pairs:*

**s Haus – r Arzt**

**e Arbeit – r Tag**

**s Ausland – e Reise**

**r Finger – r Ring**

**e Anweisung – e**

**Bezeichnung**

**e Blume – r Topf**

## 3. What is?

Eine Afrikareise ist eine Reise nach Afrika

Eine Schifffreise ist eine Reise...

Eine Weltreise ist eine Reise...

**Develop Differences**

*E.g. explain the difference:*

**Blumengarten – Gartenblume**

**Geldtasche – Taschengeld**

**Reisebus – Busreise**

*E.g. What are the names of the persona? Form the nouns with the endings -eur, -ent, -ant, or -ist.*

**frisieren – musizieren – komponieren – absolvieren**

**Orthographic Exercises**

*Capitalization*

The teacher repeats the capitalization rules. Then he / she writes different parts of speech in large block letters on the blackboard. (FUNNY, JOKE, WRITE, DO ...) The pupils decide where to write in upper or lower case and the teacher marks this with colored pens on the board.

The teacher dictates different types of words and the students write only the nouns, possibly with article and plural.

Unpronounceable proverbs. The following proverbs lack the vowels. The learners are said to be the missing ones find vowels. They also practice spelling.

*-ll-r g-t-n D-ng- s-nd dr--.* (Aller guten Dinge sind drei. usw.)

*-lt- L--b- r-st-t n-cht.*

*D-s -- w-ll kl-g-r s--n -ls d-- H-nn-.*

*D-r -pf-l f-llt n-cht w--t v-m St-mm.*

*H-ng-r -st d-r b-st- K-ch.*

*D-rch Sch-d-n w-rd m-n kl-g.*

*J-d-r -st -s--n-s Gl-ck-s Schm--d.*

Structuring and marking words in the texts is one of the most effective Strategies to use in translation, especially in secondary education. For the learners who are visually oriented, there are different brands, underlining or using colored pens for learning a lot profitable. Each learner should develop his or her own method to get a to gain effective result of the work.

During the consolidation phase, you have the option of using the cards work. This type of consolidation brings relaxation and joy to the learner. To practice irregular verbs, you can work with the cards. There are different alternatives how you can work with the cards. The special needs students can use the irregular verbs in three sort columns by color only (find - fand – Ich habe gefunden). Another you can work in groups. Each student receives a card with one on it irregular verb: infinitive form in German or infinitive form in Uzbek or Participle II. The student is holding a card with a verb form and shouts his word out loud and searches for two classmates in the movement who belong to his group of words.

Then you can continue to play with this small group and with the vocabulary keep working

### Conclusion

There are different learning strategies in German. The teacher must always try to enrich vocabulary with varied exercises.

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