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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**GERMAN LANGUAGE DIALECTS AND LIVE CONVERSATION*****Dildora A. Rahmanova****Lecturer**Chirchik State Pedagogical University**Chirchik, Uzbekistan**E-mail: dildora@cspi.uz***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: German language, dialect, dialectology, terminology, history, conversation, culture, communication, vocabulary, misunderstanding, confidence, interference, grammar, cultural awareness, communicative activities.

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Abstract: This article discusses the dialects of the German language and the history of their origin. German dialects have been studied by many foreign and local scholars for many years, and this topic is relevant for society.

The history of dialects is formed from the distant past. In addition, dialects are closely related to live spoken speech. The Germanic people speak different dialects in different regions and their origins are related to the ethnic origin of the Germanic peoples.

INTRODUCTION

There are so many dialects and situations in Germany that sometimes it's amazing how Germans fit together. In fact, the language situation in Germany largely depends on contemporary historical circumstances. Variations of borders and borders of dialects go back to the borders of the early Middle German feudal principalities and confederations. After that, two thousand years ago, in the 1st century, different peoples and tribes lived in the current situation, constantly fighting with each other and trying to seize new power. The tribes that took place in the so-called "great migration of peoples" moved from south to north and settled outside the Alps, bringing with them language and dialect differences. As a folklore work of the Latin genre of oral discourse, it is the difference between literary Latin, which was previously recorded in written texts and includes true supplementary events of remarkable and educational character.

The largest tribal groups that existed at that time were the Alemannics (Alemannen), Bavarians ("Bavarians"), Swabians (Schwabens), Thuringians (Thuringian), Hessians (Hessen), Franks (Franken), Saxons (Saxen) and Frisians (Friesen).

Time passed, the borders of the principalities and political structures changed - for example, in the territory where the Alemanni used to live, now the lands of Baden-Württemberg, the western part of Bavaria, the western part of Austria, part of Switzerland..

Dialectisms are mainly used in oral speech, and the language has its own structure and laws.

According to linguist V. M. Savitsky, who discusses oral communication, "in the process of oral communication, social and cultural codes expand into oral language; Speech is created not only on the basis of linguistic, but also on the basis of social and cultural codes, they reflect the fundamental values, attitudes, people's mentality that influences the construction of words in this language. The norm of the German language refers to a complex historically formed system with written and spoken forms of communication. This language norm is common to Germany, Switzerland and Austria, where German is the official language. A dialect is a language system that is a means of communication for a small, relatively closed group of people. The main difference between a language norm and a dialect is the presence of a written form of communication. The main areas of dialect use are family and everyday communication. The regional varieties of the German language are a chronologically earlier form of communication.

Many children in Baden- Wuerttemberg barely know pure German. Their first "language" is dialect. People speak Swabian or German at home. Not always in a pure form: High German often merges into dialects.

Baden-Wuerttemberg is a model for southern Germany, as many dialects are spoken here today, although fewer than in the past. A dialect is almost like a language of its own. If you didn't grow up with it, you really have to learn it, and most of the time you have an accent.

Dialects are spoken, they are rarely written. And dialects are usually very regionally limited: a Frisian can communicate better with a Dutch neighbor than a Bavarian compatriot, and a Baden German can easily understand an Alsatian.

Towards the north, Standard German had already supplanted the dialects. Only adults speak it. "The old dialects in Berlin, the Ruhr region or Saxony have disappeared," explains Georg Cornelissen from Bonn's Department of Rhenish Regional Studies. Because there is a difference between these dialects and standard German. They are fundamentally different. essen- is pronounced eeten and fünfzehn is pronounced fofftein. It sounds more English than German. At some point, people decided in favor of High German and against their dialect, because dialect was synonymous with "social inferiority" at the time. As a result, almost nothing remained of their dialects. Understanding the true Low German-Westphalian dialects, however, poses a problem for the people of the Rhineland, because not only the sounds, but also the grammar and vocabulary show clear differences from High German. Furthermore, the number of Low German speakers is so small that most Rhinelanders can practice even less Low German than Westphalians. Youth language describes the language patterns or

language patterns used by different groups of young people at different times, in different situations and at different ages. Political brochures were extremely common in those days, and Latin was an integral part of them. Thus, there is no single definition of youth language. Instead, there are many different products, many "microlanguages" in different communications.

Exaggerations, jokes, puns and phrases play an important role in the language of modern youth. Expressions in the realm of numbers are increasingly influencing the language of young people.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are believed to be as many as 250 dialects of German, with many tracing back to the languages of Germanic tribes. In the north and around Berlin, many dialects have been displaced by the standard German language, however in the south, dialects are still prominent. The official language of Germany is German, with over 95 percent of the country speaking Standard German or a dialect of German as their first language. This figure includes speakers of Northern Low Saxon, a recognized minority or regional language that is not considered separately from Standard German in statistics.

8 Important German Dialects:

High German (Hochdeutsch, standard German) Germany is divided by several different dialects.

Swiss German (Schwiizerdütsch) Swiss German is the dialect of Switzerland, naturally.

Bavarian German (Bayerisch)

Austrian German (Österreichisches Deutsch)

Upper Saxon Dialect (Sächsisch)

In all regions of Germany, dialects have been preserved as a reflection of the Germanic tribes. Dialectisms are tools that serve for the emotional and expressive formation of communication. What is the easiest German dialect?

The Swiss German accent is generally considered to be a little simpler than the Standard German as in the Swiss dialect, there are only two verb tenses: the past (perfect) and the present. The Swiss dialect also doesn't have a genitive case. Swiss German is clear and easy to understand. For example, singular nouns are used in the plural in the dialect. Die Eiche ist ein schöner Baum - dialect. Eichen sind schöne Blume; er hat blondes Haar is a dialect. Er hat blonde Haare.

Most dialects have a wider range of emotional words with negative meanings.

By the time of the Old High German language, a large number of dialects converged: signs close to each other appeared in them. All this leads to the appearance of a new language. After Germany separated from the Frankish state, it consisted of the duchies of Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Saxony and Thuringia. Before the appearance of the first written monuments (VIII century), there are very close contacts between these duchies, and together with their languages, the Old High German language is formed. Looking at the written records that have come down to us, we can be sure that the dialects have their own characteristics, and at the same time, they can influence each other. Social networks

(Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok & Co.) and messenger services (such as WhatsApp, Signal or Telegram) have a strong influence on the language of the younger generation. Globalization and interculturalism are equally important. With the expansion of social concepts, the use of the German language, the increase in the number of literate people, leads to a strengthening of the relationship to the mother tongue and an increase in its reputation. The invention of book publishing served as an important and powerful tool in accelerating language unification. Every printer strives to make his product linguistically understandable for everyone. From the 16th century, printers consciously used the language performs normalization. Thus, from the end of the 15th century to the beginning of the 16th century, printers directed towards a greater unification of the language, but such efforts did not achieve much success at first, because the differences between the dialects were too great.

According to Martin Luther: "There are many different dialects in Germany, that is, ways of speaking. Accordingly, people who are 30 miles away do not understand each other, especially the Lower Germans. Elsewhere he writes: "For example, a Bavarian does not understand a Saxon, especially when he goes on a journey. Even the Bavarians themselves do not understand each other, especially the rude Bavarians ... "This evidence from the first half of the 16th century shows that the spoken language varies greatly territorially, or that the difference between dialects is either confirmed that this phenomenon was dispersed in a feudal sense, i.e. ... all this came from the characteristic features of this period, characteristic of Germany. By the time of the initial capitalist development, the desire for knowledge becomes stronger, the need for educated people increases, as a result, the German language begins to occupy a dominant position from the 16th century. In schools, the Latin language begins to be suppressed, and its place is completely replaced by the German language. Humanist scholars such as Gutten and Reichlin tried to write their works in German, trying to make them understandable to the general public. Starting from the 16th century, the Latin alphabet was used instead of the Greek alphabet to print German texts. At that time, Saxony, which was economically prosperous, became the center of the reformation. They help a person to form an idea of the whole world. It is known that small independent states were preserved on the territory of Germany for a long time. The process of national and political unification of Germany took place quite late, that is, in the second half of the 19th century. That is why dialects are firmly established here. The number of dialects also plays an important role in the life of the majority of the population. We cannot find such a situation in any other European country. Local dialects are very fragmented in Germany: traveling along the Rhine from Switzerland to the Netherlands, every 40-50 kilometers we encounter very different dialects, and every The difference between the local dialects is so sharp and deep that in terms of these differences, they can be compared to some independent languages: for example, Polish, Czech, Serbian and Bulgarian. In other words, as strong as the differences between Polish, Czech, Serbian, and Bulgarian languages are, so are the differences between German dialects. The Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov, who lived

in Germany for many years in the 18th century, describes this situation as follows: "The Russian people live at great distances from each other in a very large territory, and despite this, they speak a language that is understandable to each other, both in the city and in the countryside. they talk In Germany, on the other hand, a Bavarian farmer does not understand a Mecklenburg farmer, a Brandenburger does not understand a person from Swabia. It is interesting to note that they all speak German".

At the beginning of the 20th century, Professor Hirt, a Germanist, independently of Lomonosov, wrote the following: "The Germans living in the North and the Germans living in Swabia and Bavaria do not have the opportunity to understand each other. Even I can't understand a Bavarian, a Badanian, or a Hessian."

To confirm the above mentioned points, many examples can be given in the modern German language: for example, there are 37 synonyms (meaningful words) in the German language for the word Potato: Kartoffel Toffel, Tüfke, Erdtoffel, Potate, Schockke, Pumser , Grundbirne, Erdbirne, Bodenbirne, Erdrübe, Erdnuss, Erdapfel, Bodenapfel, etc.; 35 synonym units are used to represent the fruit of the bush (blueberry): Heidelbeere, Besinge, Hagelbeere, Moosbeere, Schwarzbeere, Bickbeere, etc. There are many such synonyms in German.

Therefore, it is not wrong to say that the modern German peasant speaks two languages, because on the one hand, he interacts with other people not only with the help of the literary language, but also with the help of the local dialect. Because local dialects can be used first of all in family life, and later when communicating with neighbors and colleagues at the company.

Anecdotal reveals national and cultural identity, which is a "reflection of stereotypes," which records the historical experience of the national community of nations. Ethnic anecdotality reflects a system of values and traditions that are reinforced in public opinion. In ethnic jokes, you can often find the following system: representatives of different countries are in the same situation. At the same time, it shows how representatives of different cultures behave in this situation. You can see the characteristics of nationality in solving any issue.

In his essay "Anecdotal stereotypical ideas," O.A. Bilan presented the characteristics of various peoples:

- Russians, in his opinion, have such characteristics as sincerity, the width of the heart, poverty, negligence;

- the English are distinguished by vascularity, calm character and self-control. Whatever the situation, every Englishman should leave it in a decent manner. English humor is distinguished by the ability to say funny things with a serious face.

- in French jokes, heterostereotypes are often found, where one of the heroes is a French highly self-critical French;

- In ethnic jokes, the Greeks are very lazy and irresponsible.

- And the Germans are hardworking.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Language is still today an integral component of education. After, and many times during, elementary school in German-speaking countries, students are taught almost exclusively in Standard German. Because of this, there is an opinion that dialects do more harm than good to children entering these education systems. The origin of German dialects and Standard German can be traced back to the overarching Indo-European (IE) language family that encompassed such languages as German; it is believed that all the languages of this family stem from Proto-Indo-European (PIE). Germanic separated from the other IE languages during the first Germanic Sound Shift, between the fifth century BC and the last pre-Christian century. It is often difficult to adequately assess the nature of the state of foreign language culture. For this, it is necessary to know the cultural and historical characteristics of the country, where the uniqueness of the nation can be seen. As for Germany, there are dialect-specific words that are common in the regional-local language. Dialects may also rise to the level of languages through political independence, as is the case with Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, and Montenegrin. These languages were formerly dialects of the language Serbo-Croatian, but separated into their own languages after the dissolution of Yugoslavia as proof of their newly found independence. Whatever the reason for a dialect being considered a language, one must remember that it is purely a socially constructed phenomenon that redefines the standard dialect as a language. Let us now turn our attention toward defining the terms that are associated with dialects and languages including “accent,” “vernacular,” “variant,” “colloquialism,” “Mundart,” “Dialekt,” “Volkssprache,” “Umgangssprache,” “lect,” “sociolect,” and “idiolect.” Dialect education can also facilitate the creation of a global perspective. Understanding dialects in a sociolinguistic context helps students enter into the discussion about class structure, politics, and integration, which I will examine in detail in the chapter on dialectology and sociolinguistics. As Hermann Haller suggests, instructors can teach about dialects in order to change dialects’ status as sub-par speech. Through a discussion of the relationship between language and markers such as age, gender, social and economic class, geographical region, social group, education, religion, race and heritage, migrant status, and discourse context, students enter into a dialogue concerning political, economic, religious, and social motives for language stigmas. Such dialogues lead to an understanding of how the self relates to language, which is one of the main mediums through which one expresses oneself.

CONCLUSION

As the research suggests, dialects are a key part of not only acquiring a language, but also of understanding and appreciating a country, people, and culture. Through the use of appropriate resources, materials developers, teachers, and other educational authorities will find it easier to help students enter the engaging discussion about German dialects. This will necessarily challenge the way

language-teaching methodology has been conceptualized throughout the years and hopefully will encourage materials developers, teachers, and other educational authorities that it is important and completely feasible, if not even helpful in tackling the vast curriculum standards. Once teachers begin to accept the need for dialects, the practical aspects of teaching dialects must be tested in real language classrooms in the United States, German-speaking countries, and in other countries that teach German. I contend that we will find dialects to fulfill all of the segments of the rationale stated in the first chapter, if not even more. If the goal of language learning is to enable students to interact with native speakers, we must prepare them to understand and appreciate these incredibly interesting and diverse language variants.

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