

THE ROLE OF MODERN PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES, SURPRISING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND GERMAN

Masodiqova Zulfiya Xamdamovna

Head Teacher of the Foreign Languages Department of
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

Abdualilova Gulsanam Doniyor's Daughter

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute,
Faculty of Foreign Languages 103-Group Student

THE BASICS

Much of our modern English vocabulary comes from Latin.

The French-speaking Normans invaded England in 1066 (led by that old rascal William the Conqueror), bringing a slew of French and Latin words with them to England.

However, England was already full of Germanic tribes who were speaking a kind of Old English, using words like *ich*, *finde*, *Hand* and many others that are still used in German today.

This original English language that was infiltrated by French and Latin, called Anglo-Saxon, gets its name from the Germanic tribes who migrated there around 500-800 A.D. That's right, Germanic. Can you see where this is going?

These Germanic tribes had been speaking their own version of English before the Normans came, and continued to speak it after the Normans came to England. Norman and Latin words didn't displace much vocabulary, or subtract anything, but rather they added to this early language.

Even today, 80 of the 100 most common words in English are Germanic in origin. These most basic, most frequently spoken words in English and German are from the same roots, making them all extremely similar. Give or take a few spelling and pronunciation differences, they're practically the same. For example:

- I have – *Ich habe*
- It is long – *Es ist lang*
- Where is that – *Wo ist das*

When starting to learn German, concentrate on the basics and remember that they're almost the same as their English counterparts. The words with the strongest similarities are often simple, functional words, like *the*, *be*, *my* and *would* which are used for almost 50% of all spoken English. When you encounter familiar words in English, use the similarities to help you remember them better!

Sentence Structure And Word Order

We all remember reading Shakespeare back in school, between dreaming about recess and trying not to get caught texting (or writing notes on paper, depending on how old you are) underneath the desk. The strange grammar and sentence structure put a lot of people of Shakespeare.

It's as if Shakespeare couldn't decide what he was actually saying, throwing words anywhere he wanted. Well actually, that's the case!

At the time, the English language was going through a change from Middle English to Modern English. A lot of these old Germanic rules were being shed and much of our modern vocabulary was being created. (Shakespeare himself invented over 2,200 words writing all those plays and sonnets!)

Here's good example of Shakespeare's English, from Hamlet:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan oft loses both itself and friend, and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

See how the first part ends in "a lender be," with the verb "be" at the end? Looks similar to German word order, no? This short phrase also employs a semi-colon and two commas, reminiscent of the strict punctuation of modern German.

Back in Willie's day, word order was a lot freer than it is now. The verb, noun or adjective could be moved around to stress its importance, *exactly* like German does today.

Pronunciation

German is a notoriously difficult language to learn, and many people are quite proud having mastered it. Yet have you ever been to Hungary (or Magyarország as they call it) and tried to speak a little with the locals?

The Hungarian language has 14 vowel sounds and over 18 cases. *Meine Güte* (my goodness), it makes German seem simple. Or perhaps you have tried to read out loud some Gaelic, where the *bhf* combination actually sounds like a W? Have you tried to decipher some Cyrillic, an alphabetical system completely removed from English and German?

Well, you don't have to struggle nearly this much with German.

Words from German and English are often incredibly similar in their pronunciations. There were periods where consonant sounds changed slightly between German and English. A good example is the German letter *P*, which changed to *F* 1500 years ago (*Ship* turned became *Schiff*, for example) but has remained the same ever since.

There are more examples of this type of change, usually involving everyday words like *Father* and *Vater*, *Water* and *Wasser*, *Apple* and *Apfel*—you get the idea. Both in meaning and pronunciation, these are practically the same. Compare this to French, where every final letter is silent and pronouncing the letter *R* sounds like somebody choking on a large piece of *fromage*.

Even the umlaut in German doesn't introduce any sounds that we don't have in English, but rather it clarifies them so that we don't get too confused when trying to pronounce something! How nice! Vowels in English can sound very different than they're written, as it's not a phonetic language, but in German we don't have this problem at all because of that handy little umlaut. German pronunciation, because it's close to English and so logical in structure, isn't difficult *zu lernen* (to learn). Listen to some podcasts or audio books and once that accent is in your head, you'll never forget it.

oAccent training can be tedious, but having the proper pronunciation will make it a lot easier for those around you to understand what you mean.

There are different programs available that can help out with your pronunciation of certain words. But even watching videos or listening to content can be especially helpful if you're

practicing the “parrot” technique; this exercise is performed by listening to native speakers and repeating sentences or phrases right after, mimicking their tone and intonation.

This technique can greatly improve pronunciation.

A good program to mention for utilizing this technique is FluentU. Because FluentU offers authentic German videos with accompanying transcripts, you’ll be able to follow along with the native German speakers on screen. There are also interactive subtitles on each video, so you can pause any time you’re not sure what a word means and see its definition (and hear it pronounced in isolation) without leaving the video player.

Inflection

Sometimes it seems like the biggest gulf between German and English is caused by those darn articles and word endings. We don’t have anything so arbitrary and complicated like that in English, do we? Well, actually...

Historically, all European languages had inflections in some shape or form, yet most have been gotten rid of as languages modernized.

There are plenty of exceptions to this, though. English still has the Genitive and Nominative cases. German is a unique animal in that it’s one of the few languages that has retained *most* of its inflections. This means that German words change depending on gender, number, order and tense.

As English has no gender and a strict sentence structure, we have pretty simple inflections. *Girl* becomes *girls*. Makes sense, right? You’ll just add an “s” or “es” to pluralize most of the time. *Dog* becomes *dogs*, got it. *Man* becomes...*men*. Oh wait, that doesn’t follow the rule. Let’s try again. *Goose* becomes...*geese*? What’s going on here?

These are Old English inflections, remnants of the old language, where the stem of the word is modified. Many of our most widely used words change like this, just as strong verbs change in German. Therefore, don’t let German inflections scare you. Our language is not so far removed from this. Think of strong German verbs as equivalent to English irregular verbs.

Outside Influences

The Normans, as you know, brought a lot of new words into the English language. However, they weren’t the only ones.

When Germanic people arrived in the British isles, their language and culture was influenced by the Celtic-speaking people who had previously settled there.

The Vikings, when they weren’t busy pillaging, scaring monks and the like, also settled in the British Isles, trading and living alongside Anglo-Saxons. The Vikings and Celts were spread all over Europe, including in what is now Germany, and their languages also influenced German.

REFERENCES

1. Gromova O. A. «Audiovisual method and practice of its application». M., 1977. – 150 s. Domashnev A. I. and others.» Methods of teaching English in a pedagogical university».
2. M., 1983. – 240 s. «The main directions in the teaching of foreign languages in the XX century». Ed. M.

3. V. Rakhmanov. M., 1972. – 168 s. E. S. Polat. New pedagogical technologies in teaching foreign languages. Foreign languages at school-2002 № 1.
4. С. 22–27. Conditions for improving the quality of foreign language education: materials of the All-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference (Kazan, December 5–6, 2007). ru.wikipedia.org
5. Пожалуйста, не забудьте правильно оформить цитату: Раджабова, Д. А. Modern educational technologies in teaching a foreign language / Д. А. Раджабова. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2017.
6. Haas, M. (2000). Thematic, communicative language teaching in the K-8 classroom. ERIC Digest. Retrieved from [http://www.usc.edu/dept/education/CMMR/Full Text/Haas_CommunicativeLangTeachingK-8.pdf](http://www.usc.edu/dept/education/CMMR/Full%20Text/Haas_CommunicativeLangTeachingK-8.pdf)
7. Ioannou-Georgiou, Sophie & Pavlov, Pavlos (Eds.) (2010). Guidelines for CLIL Implementation in Primary and Pre-Primary Education. Comenius Socrates Project.
8. Mackenzie, Alex: How should CLIL work in practice? Retrieved in February 2009 from www.onestopclil.com.
9. Marsh, David (2002): CLIL/EMILE – Content and Language Integrated
10. Learning – The European Dimension. Actions, Trends and Foresight Potential.
11. Jyvaskyla: Unicom. Retrieved in February 2009 from http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/doc/david_marsh-report.pdf