



## ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' GERMAN ORAL SPEECH

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> September 2022 <b>Published:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	In the article, colloquial speech is distinguished from other speech styles by its freedom of use of words, replacement of parts of sentences at will, quoting forgotten words or phrases at the end of the sentence, the speaker and it refers to the quick and easy communication of the listening person.
<b>Keywords:</b> Svoboda slova, oral speech, ability to speak and listen, communicate quickly and easily	

Colloquial speech is distinguished from other speech styles by its freedom in using words. It is also possible to replace parts of sentences in a colloquial manner, to quote forgotten words or phrases at the end of a sentence.

It is in oral speech that the speaker and the listener are able to communicate quickly and easily. Therefore, in this style, we have to use many abbreviations, types of migration, non-literary words.

As a proof of our opinion, we would like to express our attitude to the opinions expressed by scientists regarding the use of some abbreviations in the German language in oral speech.

Although the shortening of words and phrases is considered an ancient process characteristic of most Indo-European languages, this phenomenon did not escape modern German. Currently, the shortening of words and phrases is mainly used in order to increase the effectiveness of speech in everyday speech. It should be noted that such reductions can occur in different ways. In particular, by capitalizing words and phrases, creating new words from the letters contained in them, or from syllables taken separately, the first word of a phrase or phrase can be formed by quoting the first syllable of z and the rest of the words in full. Scientists A. Iskos and A. Lenkova, deeply involved in the lexicology of the German language, in their work entitled "Deutsche Lexikologie" cited the following as examples of such abbreviations:

U-Bahn = Untergrundbahn;

Flak = Fliegerabwehrkanone;

Pak = Panzerabwehrkanone;

Krad = Krafttrad;

S-Bahn = Stadtbahn;

TAN = die technisch begründeten Arbeitsnormen (1, 83.)

In turn, the plural form of abbreviations of this type is usually formed by adding the suffix "-s" to the word. For example: das Krad ( das Krafttrad) - die Krads ( die Kraftträder);

der Ami (der Amerikaner) - die Amis (die Amerikaner);

der Lkw (der Lastkraftwagen) - die Lkws (die Lastkraftwagen)... (1, 84-b)

It should also be noted that word families can be created based on the generated abbreviations. For example, based on the above acronym Flak (Fliegerabwehrkanone), the following word families can be created:

Flakabteilung, Flakartillerie, Flakschütze, Flakfeuer, Flaksalve and others.

A. Iskos and A. Lenkova gave the following as an example of abbreviations commonly used in German everyday speech in the 20th century:

die Uni - die Universität, das Kino - der Kinematograph, die Lok - die Lokomotive, das Labor - das Laboratorium, der Zoo - Zoologischer Garten (Deutsche Lexikologie, 86-b), das Photo (die Photographie), die U-Bahn (die Untergrundbahn), die S-Bahn (die Stadtbahn), der Ami (der Amerikaner), der Ober (der Oberkellner), Emm ( die Mark) va boshqalar (1, 89.). Sie trank ihren Tee aus, und dann kam **der Ober** wieder und legte eine Abendteitung auf den Tisch. (R.Braune)

Nachdem zu diesen unsauberen Mädchen zwanzig- bis dreißigtausend **Emm** schuldest ( L.Feuchtwanger)

Of course, in the 21st century, the number of abbreviations used in colloquial German has increased even further. The following examples are clear proof of this:

AB = Anrufbeantworter, Abo = Abonnement, AG = Aktiengesellschaft, AG = Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Dr. =Doktor (Titel), EU = Europäische Union, GEZ = Gebühreneinzugszentrale der (öffentlich-rechtlichen) Rundfunkanstalten, Info(s) = Information(en), k.o. = kaputt, erschupft, Lkw = Lastkraftwagen, NC = Numerus clausus, O-saft = Orangensaft, o.k. = in Ordnung, gut, PC = Personaler Komputer, Pkw = das Auto, das Privatauto, S-bahn = Schnellbahn, SMS = Kurznachricht am Handy, TÜV =Technischer Überwachungsverein, U-Bahn = Untergrundbahn, die Uni = die Universität, usw. und so weiter, WG = Wohngemeinschaft, z.B = zum Beispiel (2, 27.)

Therefore, it is desirable for students to have more oral communication in order to improve their German oral speech. Therefore, it is necessary to pay more attention to their oral speech.

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