

THE PRESENTATION OF GERMAN HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS IN TEXTBOOKS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the presentation of German holidays and traditions in textbooks and how they affect the worldview of students, in which the topics of German language lessons are studied. The celebration and significance of such celebrations and traditions increases the interest of students in the study of the traditions of other nations. The article describes the various holidays and traditions of the German people.

Keywords: holiday, tradition, German, vocations, economic miracle, hello September, religious holidays.

INTRODUCTION

This article discusses the presentation of German holidays and traditions in textbooks. In this article, in one of the old German songs, it is written about the connection of people with their homeland and history: "There is no more beautiful country!" Indeed, Germany is a fascinating country with its sights, customs, traditions, holidays, and unique cuisine. Holidays in Germany are divided into public and religious holidays. The timing of religious holidays varies from year to year according to the church calendar. In addition, religious holidays may or may not occur in different countries. Traditional religious holidays are Good Friday, Easter, Ascension (40 days after Easter), Trinity (50 days after Easter), Corpus Christi (12 days after Trinity) and the most important holiday - especially for children - Christmas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

How Germans celebrate holidays, what to put on the holiday table, what are the typical dishes of German cuisine are given in various textbooks. This clearly shows respect and attention to their national traditions in the minds of students. There is a tradition in Germany that the last German Kaiser, Wilhelm II, thought that everyone should eat in peace, and that talking about food was as impolite as talking about illness.

Prussian Puritans considered it a grave sin to count, cook on wine, or add an extra drop of vegetable oil to a salad. So at the table the Prussians were silent, carefully chewing boiled potatoes sprinkled with chalky, floury sauce. It was "flavored" with "spicy" mushy vegetables and meat or side dishes.

With a well-hidden envy, they were not ashamed of their neighbors: in the Rhine regions or in the kingdoms of South Germany, who lived for their own pleasure, the population was democratically self-confident, neither ashamed of their dialects nor of their addiction to good, tasty food. Only boring Prussian residents met with funny Danes or drunken Poles and Russians against the new Prussian background. After the end of the First World War and the abolition of the Kaiser, general poverty and hunger did not allow the population to increase.

Also, they were trained for decades. After 1948, as a result of the "economic miracle", the first gastronomic programs on television and chefs running to the counter, everything began to change dramatically. (Abduazizov A Phonology and Morphology of the German Language 1997.) In addition, the population had the opportunity to compare the lifestyle of the allied forces stationed in the country and the tourist trips, in fact, to the whole world. The southern and western parts of Germany appreciated their traditional dishes, such as stuffed wheat dumplings, creamed beef or meat stuffed dumplings, while in northern Germany they kept their monotonous they were happy with their "salt" and changed. As the miners ascended to the surface of the mine, the first thing they saw was the arc-shaped lights above the entrance, which gradually became a symbol of returning home through this arc to the family hearth. In German-speaking countries, Christmas begins on the evening of December 24. On Christmas Eve or Christmas Eve, they clean the yard and the house, decorate the Christmas tree, light candles, bake various pastries, pies and prepare dishes. Before sitting at the Christmas table, they go to the sauna. Only then the family will be able to taste Christmas (ham). In large places, the festive meal is held only after the Christmas mass, in the evening. There should be nine mandatory Christmas dishes on the table: roast cabbage, roast goose or carp, pork or rabbit, duck or turkey, salad or green cabbage, apple pie, biscuits or rolls with cream jam and of course bread and salt. For children, Christmas is the most important holiday of the year, primarily because of the gifts. In the north of Germany, as in Russia, they were brought by Santa Claus with a white beard and a red coat, with a bag on his back. In some families, especially in southern Germany, a baby replaces Santa Claus.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

As children are told, it falls from the sky to the earth. But at the same time, it remains invisible - Only under the tree they would find gifts. Teaching such holidays in textbooks is to introduce students to the unique customs of different peoples. Christians and non-Christians today celebrate Christmas mostly as a family holiday with gifts. This custom has existed since the 16th century. In Catholic families, children were given gifts on St. Nicholas Day. Pope Gregory the Great (590-604) fixed the time until the fourth Sunday of Advent. This custom was observed in Christianity until the 11th century. The date of Jesus' birth was not mentioned in the New Testament and was actually unknown. It may be between the 4th and 7th centuries BC. In addition, the Christian Church was not interested in celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. The holy evening took place on Christmas Eve. According to the old tradition, the holiday starts at 4 pm (December 24).

It is also given about one of the other holidays. The oldest holidays of all nations are connected with the harvest. Their appearance dates back to pagan times, when people considered it necessary to collect the fruits of their labor and give thanks to the gods of fertility. During the Christian era, the church held harvest festivals under its control and auspices, resulting in a synthesis of pagan and Christian traditions. Harvest holidays were celebrated by the peoples of Europe in August and October, and often coincided with the local church - Kirchweiffest, which was called Ktimes, Kribi, Kerwe, Kerw, etc. in different regions of Germany. Thus, there was no universally accepted date for either the harvest festival or the church's consecration festival. Only in the 19th century, the consecration ceremony of the church was held on the

third Sunday of October in Catholic countries. In Protestant countries, it was replaced by Thanksgiving (Erntedankfest), celebrated on the first Sunday of October. However, in many parts of Germany and in the German colonies of Russia, both holidays could be celebrated on other days later. Pentecost was celebrated in October by the Germans of St. Petersburg. This day was associated with chopping cabbage, which was accompanied by laughter, songs, funny conversation - in general, it turned into a real holiday. Wealthy women who did not cross the threshold of the kitchen on ordinary days, often under the guidance of experienced servants, together with their relatives and friends, selflessly chopped cabbage. Far from all the houses of the Germans in Petersburg followed this custom. Kirchweixfest is not only limited to gathering vegetables, but also to slaughtering pigs.

Priests who wanted to participate in a celebration in a neighboring village would celebrate Holy Mass early in the morning and then visit their neighbors to celebrate the celebration with their community. When the walk was long, the bells rang in the village. The service ended shortly after the procession entered the church. Guests and guests were looking for each other, and those who were waiting for the festive meal were going home.

The traditional food at this time is a soup consisting of sausage broth and brains. Beef noodle soup for the first, lamb with rice puree for the second, and watermelon or cold beetroot puree for dessert. After lunch, the men talked about the harvest and community work, and the women talked about the garden and relatives. Then the guests would say goodbye and invite the hosts to their villages on the following Sunday. On the way back, the children would drive their chariots to compete in races or horse riding.

In the afternoon, children would collect money from their parents for charity, and young and old people would gather to play, dance and drink. The distinguishing feature of the Germans as a nation is their clear behavior in all aspects of life. It was not unusual for Germans to express their feelings passionately and violate the boundaries of personal space.

Strange as it may seem, the Germans were distinguished by sincerity and romance, but this can be hidden from the naked eye. Traditionally, Germans, like Italians, Poles and Egyptians, spent their weekends with family, so it was not unusual to disturb each other with phone calls or unexpected visits.

Germans are very careful; they are never late for meetings, so they can be late only in unexpected situations. The Germans are a just law-abiding people, who strictly follow the established laws and rarely violate them. Perhaps such unruly behavior is a result of fear of harsh punishments and high fines for even minor infractions.

When it is autumn, Germany celebrates a holiday similar to our "first of September", which is the trip of children to the first grade. So, on this day in Germany, you can meet bags with sweets on the streets of small students. Traditionally, parents fill the bags, thereby congratulating their "child" on the holiday, but with one condition - you can open the bag and eat sweets after returning home from school. Another important holiday, one of the favorite holidays of German children, is St. Nicholas Day, which is celebrated on December 6. According to legend, Saint Nicholas resurrected three dead schoolchildren, so he was considered the patron saint of schoolchildren. So, on this day, parents would hide boots, various sweets and small gifts for the child in front of the door. On the occasion of the holiday, pastry shops sold symbolic sweet dough forms.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the German mentality is manifested in the observance and strict observance of folk traditions. There are many such norms that pass from century to century. True, they are not mainly national, but spread in a certain area. Thus, urbanized Germany left its mark even on the rural structure of large cities. In the center of the village there is a market square with a church, public buildings and a school. The residential square was spread out from the radius area. Teaching such holidays in German language textbooks stipulates that students should respect and pay attention to customs and traditions in their hearts and minds, and should analyze these holidays in comparison with Uzbek national holidays.

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