

TYPES OF EDUCATION SYSTEM IN GERMANY AND THEIR EXPRESSION

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11583268>

Fergana State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages,

Department of German and French Languages

Kaharova M.M

FSU, candidate of philological sciences, professor

Astonova Guzalkhon Raxmonalievna

Annatation: *The article is written about the types of education in the German education system, their organization and expression. Lexical units related to the educational system, educational programs, dual system of education and many educational stages are reflected.*

Key words: *educational programs, educational system, educational stages, training, vocational schools, dual education system*

Education is the main basis of every society, and its types and stages are distinguished by their own characteristics. Dual-system vocational schools operate based on the requirements of educational programs, which include the formation of labor-related and inter-professional skills, as well as educational activities that prepare for professional education. Sekundarstufe II lexical units represent the content of the educational program at this level:

Sekundarstufe II is the upper level of general secondary education

Berufliche Schulen - vocational schools

Berufsausbildung - professional education

Duales System - dual system (a combination of training in educational institutions and practical training at the workplace)

Ausbildungsberufe - apprenticeship

Fachkompetenzen - professional competencies

Praxiserfahrung – practical experience

Berufsqualifikation - professional qualification

Berufliche Perspektiven - professional perspectives

Anpassungsfähigkeit – adaptability

Teamfähigkeit – the ability to work in a team

Lernbereitschaft - desire to learn

Vocational education at Sekundarstufe II stage and vocational education in the dual system is aimed at preparing students for certain professions, gaining special education and practical experience. The main goals of this stage include the development of professional competencies, acquisition of practical skills and qualifications, preparation for

successful professional growth, and the ability to adapt to changing labor market requirements.

The structure of the Sekundarbereich (secondary level) school system in Germany may vary from federal state to federal state, as education in Germany is the responsibility of individual federal states. However, there are some common characteristics of secondary education in most federal states, which were mentioned in the previous chapter:

Hauptschule: A type of school that students usually attend until the 9th or 10th grade. It provides basic education and prepares for professional training;

Realschule usually lasts until the 10th grade and provides extended general education. Graduates are awarded a Realschule certificate, which entitles them to further secondary school or vocational training;

Gymnasium usually lasts until the 12th or 13th grade and provides a comprehensive general education. Graduates receive an Abitur (general higher education entrance qualification), which allows them to enter colleges and universities.

Gesamtschule is a type of school that combines different educational courses (secondary school certificate, secondary school certificate, Abitur) under one roof. Students have the opportunity to receive various qualifications depending on their skills and talents.

Berufsschule vocational school is a type of school that is part of vocational education based on dual education. It complements practical training in the company and provides professional knowledge and skills.

However, the exact structures and symbols may differ in individual federal states, as each federal state has its own school legislation. The structure of the school system is also influenced by education policy decisions and reforms adopted by state governments.

Currently, they are abolished in most states of Hauptschule and Realschule. The following table lists the states and the secondary schools operating there:

State name	Name of the general education school
Baden-Württemberg:	Werkrealschule; Gemeinschaftsschule
Bayern	Mittelschule
Berlin	Integrierte Sekundarschule
Brandenburg	Oberschule
Bremen	Sekundarschule; Oberschule
Hamburg	Stadtteilschule
Hessen:	Verbundene Haupt- und Realschule Mittelstufenschule Förderstufe
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern:	Regionale Schule

Niedersachsen	Oberschule; Nordrhein-Westfalen Sekundarschule
Rheinland-Pfalz:	Realschule plus
Saarland:	Gemeinschaftsschule
Sachsen	Oberschule
Sachsen-Anhalt:	Sekundarschule;Gemeinschaftsschule
Schleswig-Holstein:	Gemeinschaftsschule; Regionalschule
Thüringen	Regelschule;Gemeinschaftsschule

These schools and educational institutions can receive diplomas in two or three directions. Educational institutions such as Integrierte Gesamtschule, Kooperative Gesamtschule, Gemeinschaftsschule (Baden-Württemberg, Saarland, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thuringia), Integrierte Sekundarschule, Oberschule (Bremen, Niedersachsen), Stadtteilschule and Sekundarschule (Nordrhein-Westfalen).

Berufsschulen – Vocational schools offer two courses of study, usually combined with on-the-job training. On the one hand, there is dual vocational education, where students simultaneously work in a training company and receive a vocational school diploma. On the other hand, vocational schools can lead to technical schools leading to higher professional qualifications after completing vocational education.

Realschulen – comprehensive schools, often offer two courses that differ in level. As a rule, students receive Hauptschule and Realschule diplomas according to their academic performance. A student who receives a Realschule diploma receives a pass to the next level of education to study for the general education qualification (Abitur).

The ability to offer two courses of study allows schools to respond to the individual needs and abilities of students and to offer them different courses of study leading to different qualifications. It helps students develop their strengths and interests and prepare them for the future, whether in the workplace or higher education.

Schools with three fields of study provide access to lower secondary education, upper secondary education and Abitur. Students are taught in different classes or courses based on their performance and abilities and have the opportunity to take the level that suits them. Integrierte Gesamtschule, Kooperative Gesamtschule, Gemeinschaftsschule (Baden-Württemberg, Saarland, Sachsen-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein, Thüringen), Integrierte Sekundarschule, Oberschule (Bremen, Niedersachsen), Stadtteilschule, Sekundarschule (Nordrhein-Westfalen) is among the leading educational institutions.

In the Hauptschule, one of the comprehensive schools in the German education system, the curriculum and subjects are aimed at providing students with GRUNDLEGENDE ALLGEMEINE BILDUNG - general basic education. At the Hauptschule, special attention is paid to practical training and preparing students for the labor market or further vocational training. Some general subjects and areas of study for the Hauptschule are:

German (Deutsch): develops German grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing and speaking skills.

Mathematics (Mathematik): basics of arithmetic, algebra, geometry and statistics;

Foreign language (Fremdsprache): usually English, but can be another foreign language;

Teaching the basics of natural sciences (Naturwissenschaften): physics, chemistry and biology (Physik/Chemie, Biologie).

Social sciences (Gesellschaftslehre): teaching history, geography, labor sciences and social sciences (Erdkunde, Geschichte, Arbeitslehre (auch Wirtschaft-Arbeit-Technik bzw. Arbeit-Wirtschaft-Technik, Wirtschaft und Beruf oder Beruf und Wirtschaft) und Sozialkunde) ;

Sport (Sport): physical education and sports activities.

Art and Music (Kunst und Musik): mainly teaching drawing and music skills;

Religion: teaching the basics of religious doctrine and ethics (depending on the region);

Economics and Law (Wirtschaft und Recht): Basics of Economics, Business and Law.

The curriculum at the Hauptschule focuses on developing practical skills, social competences and preparing students for future work or vocational training. These types of schools try to tailor education to the individual needs of students and support their development according to their abilities and interests.

At this stage of education, it is also possible to observe many lexical units related to the educational process. Including:

Hauptschule - main school

Schüler / in - student

Lehrer / in - teacher

Unterricht is a lesson

Stundenplan - lesson schedule

Fächer - subjects

Deutsch is the German language

Mathematician - mathematics

Fremdsprache - foreign language

Naturwissenschaften - natural sciences

Gesellschaftslehre - social studies

Sport is physical culture

Kunst - art

Music is music

Religion - religion

Wirtschaft und Recht - economy and law

Schulleiter/in – Director/Chief Director

Klassenraum - classroom

Schulabschluss - school certificate

Hauptschulabschluss – basic school certificate (certificate)

Zeugnis is a certificate of achievement

Prüfung - exam, test

Klassenarbeit - test

Schulordnung - school rules

Schulleben - school life

These lexical units are related to Hauptschule and help to describe various aspects of the learning process and school life in this type of school.

The Realschule offers ERWEITERTE ALLGEMEINE BILDUNG–EXTENDED GENERAL EDUCATION, which allows its students to continue their education in vocational and university courses according to their major achievements and abilities. In its usual form it is Covers grades 5-10.

Realschule classes include Deutsch, Fremdsprache (in der Regel Englisch), Mathematik, Physik, Chemie, Biologie, Erdkunde, Geschichte, Politik, Musik, Kunst, Sport, Religion. From the 7th or 8th grade, three to six hours of compulsory or In addition to the course, classes in the optional course are usually started. Depending on their individual inclinations and abilities, students can strengthen some compulsory subjects in the field of compulsory choice or choose new subjects, including a second foreign language (usually French), starting from the 7th-8th grade. In some countries, it is possible to choose a second foreign language from the 6th grade.

Some lexical items related to the Realschule are given, describing the educational process and various aspects of school life. Words that are common to Hauptschule are not listed here:

Realschule - secondary school

Wirtschaft - economy.

Hauswirtschaft - household

Informatics - informatics.

Technik - technique.

Politics is politics.

Ethics is morality.

Schulleiter/in – school director/principal.

Realschulabschluss (Mittlerer Schulabschluss) - certificate of secondary education.

Abschlussprüfung – final exam.

These lexical items help describe different aspects of education and school life in the Realschule.

The gymnasium provides its students with VERTIEFTE ALLGEMEINE BILDUNG - INTEGRATED GENERAL EDUCATION. The standard form of gymnasium education in full and complete secondary schools

grades 5-12 or 5-13 (if elementary school lasts six years,

covers grades 7-12). In addition to the regular gymnasium, there are additional forms that students of the Hauptschule or Realschule can take after the 6th or 7th grade, as well as additional forms for particularly talented graduates of the Realschule and vocational schools.

In grades 5-10 or 5-9 of the gymnasium, at level I of secondary education, the main subjects are German, at least two foreign languages, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geography, history, politics, music, art, sports and religion. encouraged. After graduating from high school, a general certificate of admission to a higher educational institution is issued, which gives the right to study at any university, and also opens the way to vocational education.

With its decisions and recommendations on the content of education, KMK emphasizes that some subjects are of great importance in schools. As a rule, this is an interdisciplinary content of education, which mainly deals with historical-political, economic and cultural issues of education.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Rietschel, H. Gute Schule, pfiffige Verantwortung / H. Rietschel // Erziehung und Wissenschaft. – 1995, N° 9.

2. Schweitzer, J. Nach „Sputnik - Schock der PISA – Alarm“ / J. Schweitzer // Pädagogik. – 1998, Nr 6.

3. Svirin Y.A., Titor S.E., Petrov A.A., Morozova E.A. and Scherbakova O.Y. (2016), “Practice-oriented model of professional education in Russia”, International Journal of Environmental and Science Education, vol. 11, no. 15, pp. 7368-7380.

4. Эдилханова Х.Д. Отражение национального менталитета в чеченских и русских пословицах // Вестник Адыгейского государственного университета. – Сер.: Филология и искусствоведение, 2019. Вып. 1 (232). С. 124-128.

5. Яковлева С.Л., Токтарова В.И. Концепт “знание” в паремиологии американского варианта английского языка // Современные проблемы науки и образования. 2015. № 2.– В.98