

Department of Germanics

Graduate Courses

Autumn 2007

GERMAN 518: LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

Professor Manfred Bansleben

T 3:30-5:20, DEN 205

2 credits, sln: 13820

The purpose of this course is to introduce you to core issues involved in teaching modern foreign languages and to guide you along your first quarter of teaching at the University of Washington.

This course has been designed to provide you with the theoretical background of most recent trends in foreign language teaching methodologies. The theoretical foundation will be applied to the teaching of the four skills such as speaking, listening, reading and writing and the teaching of culture to help you develop a repertoire of teaching techniques and strategies in any of these areas. This will further allow you to develop your own philosophy of foreign language teaching, matching your own teaching style with the needs of a diverse student body. By and large, this course takes a combination of a pragmatic and theoretical approach to training you as a foreign language teacher.

More specifically you will learn:

- Ø how to reflect about yourself as a learner and a teacher
- Ø about theoretical issues underlying communicative and task-based language teaching
- Ø how to identify and analyze well designed language learning activities that engage the learners in communicative language learning tasks
- Ø how to develop detailed lesson plans
- Ø how to teach communicative languages skills (e.g., speaking, reading, listening, and writing)
- Ø how to design pedagogical tasks that test speaking, listening, writing, reading, vocabulary and grammatical skills
- Ø how to apply appropriate language teaching terminology during class discussions

GERMAN 576: MTH & MAT TCH GERMAN

Professor Manfred Bansleben

Th 3:30-5:20, DEN 311

3 credits, sln: 13822

This course deals with the historical development and present trends in the methods of teaching modern foreign languages. Various methodological concepts and their practical application in the classroom are discussed. Foreign language curricula and teaching materials are evaluated. (Taken in conjunction with German 518) Credit/No Credit only.

GERMAN 580: SMNR IN GERMAN LIT

Brigitte Prutti

W 1:30-4:20, DEN 313

5 credits, sln: 13823

Readings in Modern German Drama

This course offers an introduction to German-language drama since the Enlightenment via the discussion of canonical plays and theater-texts by well-known German and Austrian playwrights as well as historical materials and some important critical texts. Selections include Lessing (*Emilia Galotti*), Goethe (*Götz von Berlichingen*), Schiller (*Maria Stuart*), Kleist (*Penthesilea* and *Der zerbrochene Krug*), Büchner (*Dantons Tod*), Grillparzer (*Die Jüdin von Toledo*), Hofmannsthal (*Elektra*), Bernhard (*Heldenplatz*), Jelinek (*Der Tod und das Mädchen I-V*) and Erika-Fischer Lichte's examination of the performative turn in twentieth-century culture in her *Ästhetik des Performativen*. Focusing on the tradition of dramatic theater in Hans-Thies Lehmann's broad sense of the term (i.e. text-based theater and theater privileging the word over other theatrical signs), the course asks how we may read canonical plays in fresh and exciting ways while being attentive to the crucial relationship of text and performance. Discussion topics include the plays' political imaginary in conjunction with their gender politics, the anti-theatricality of bourgeois drama, the various uses of myth and history, the status of the comic body etc. Course requirements include brief oral reports, an annotated bibliography plus a take-home final or the outline of a research project.

GERMAN 592: CULTURAL STUDIES

Detlef Kremer

TTh 1:30-3:20, DEN 312

5 credits, sln: 13824

Raumstrukturen der Literatur. Von der deutschen Romantik bis ins 20. Jahrhundert

Eine Art und Weise, Strukturen des Raums in der Literatur zu beschreiben, könnte sich von einem realistischen Maßstab leiten lassen. Alfred Döblins Roman „Berlin Alexanderplatz“ steht in einer direkten Referenz zu einem zentralen Platz im Berlin der 1920er Jahre, der auch in Wirklichkeit den Namen „Alexanderplatz“ trägt. Seit der Romantik lässt sich jedoch eine topographische Strukturierung beobachten, die keine realistische Beziehung aufspannt, sondern die einer allegorischen bzw. symbolischen Semiotik untersteht, häufig genug in einem phantastischen Spannungsfeld. Genau diese wird Gegenstand des Seminars sein und in ihrer Entwicklung von der Romantik bis ins 20. Jahrhundert verfolgt. Leitende Topoi werden dabei diejenigen sein, die Foucault vorläufig „Heterotopien“ genannt hat: Labyrinth, Fenster, Treppen, Betten etc.