

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMAN AND GERMANIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article discusses the Romance and Germanic languages, which are part of the European language family, and their philological structure. As usual, the history of development was studied.

Key words: Germanic, Indo-European, 400 million, West Germanic, East Germanic, North Germanic tribes, ancient, English, German, Netherlands,

Абстрактный. В данной статье рассматриваются романские и германские языки, входящие в европейскую языковую семью, и их филологическая структура. Как обычно, была изучена история развития.

Ключевые слова: германские, индоевропейские, 400 миллионов, западногерманские, восточногерманские, северогерманские племена, древние, английские, немецкие, Нидерланды,

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada yevropa tillari oilasiga kiruvchi roman va german tillari va ularning filologik jihatdan tuzilishi haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Suningdek, rivojlanish tarixi o‘rganildi.

Kalit so‘zlar: German, hind-orupo, 400 million, G‘arbiy german, Sharqiy german, Shimoliy german qabilalari, antik, Ingliz, nemis, niderland.

INTRODUCTION.

It is known that there are many languages in the world, and according to their origin and formation, they form a family of languages, a family of languages, a group of languages, and each language group in turn organizes subgroups. Including the Germanic languages - a group of languages belonging to the Indo-European language family, which includes three subgroups. The origin of the Germanic languages has a long history, and they arose on the basis of tribal dialects. The first Germanic tribes were formed on the Scandinavian peninsula, and they formed the Scandinavian dialect. Later, the Scandinavian dialect was divided into two groups, which were called the eastern Scandinavian dialect and the western Scandinavian dialect. The Swedish and Dan languages were formed on the basis of the Eastern Scandinavian dialect, while the Norwegian language was formed on the basis of the Western Scandinavian dialect. The historical development of Germanic languages is divided into 3 periods: 1) ancient (from the appearance of writing to the 11th century); 2) middle (12th - 15th centuries - development of writing and wide social use of these languages); 3) includes the new

(from the 16th century to the present day - formation and improvement of national languages).

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

The study of aspectology in Germanic languages has a long history. The aspect category of the verb in German languages at the end of the 18th century was established by J. Grimm, A. Leskin, W. Streitberg, L. Zutterlin, G. Paul, K. Brugman, G. Suit, later E. Koschmider, E. German, It was researched by P. Yakubson, B.M. Balin, S.G. Andersson, H. Pedersen, A. Nuren, while A. Leskin, O. Behagel, M. Deichbein conducted a number of researches on German aspectology. Currently, in the field of modern German language aspectology, E. Lays, E. Gogic, C. Haase, J. Riecke, B. Thiel, R. Schrodte, W. Lehmann, J. Besters-Dilger, B. Schmiedtova, O. Krause, P. linguists are conducting a number of researches.

Romance languages are a group of sister languages belonging to the Indo-European language family; all of them are connected by the origin of the Latin language, common laws of development and many common elements in the construction of the language. The term "Roman" (Latin *romanus* means "belonging to Rome", "relating to the Roman Empire") originally, in the early Middle Ages, denoted a vernacular language different from classical Latin and Germanic dialects; In Spain and Italy, the Romance languages were also called "new Latin languages". Romance languages are used as national or official languages in more than 60 countries (for example: French in 30, Spanish in 20, Portuguese in 7, Italian in 3): more than 600 million people speak them.

Germanic languages are a group of languages belonging to the Indo-European language family. Great Britain, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Iceland in Western Europe. Widespread in America (USA, Canada), South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Asia (India, Pakistan, etc.). About 550 million people speak G. t. (mid-1990s). G. t. It is divided into 3 subgroups: pants. (Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Faroese); Western (English, German, Dutch, Luxembourgish, Afrikaans, Frisian, Yiddish) and Eastern ("dead languages" such as Gothic, Burgundian, Vandal, Gepid, Herul). National G. t. composed of tribal dialects. Germanic tribes originally came from Scandinavia. o. in the south., Jutland ya. o. and located in the Schleswig-Holstein region. Qad. Germanic dialects. and Jan. divided into groups. Mil. av. In the 2nd and 1st centuries, a part of the Germanic tribes moved from Scandinavia to the Baltic regions and formed the East Germanic group. Based on Eastern Scandinavian dialects, the Swedish and Dan languages were later formed, and on the basis of Western Scandinavian dialects, Norwegian. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Norwegian and Faroese languages were formed as a result of the arrival of settlers from Norway to Iceland and the Faroe Islands. Yiddish, a later representative of the Indo-European

languages, was formed in the 10th-14th centuries from the Semitic and later Slavic languages of the High German dialects. The Afrikaans language emerged as a result of the combination of Dutch dialects with English, German, French and some African, Malay-Portuguese languages.¹

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS.

Linguistics do not have a single opinion about the number of Romance languages. In current relevant works, they are often listed as 12: Spanish, Galician, Portuguese, Catalan, Occitan (Provençal), French, Italian, Sardinian, Romansh, Romanian, Moldavian, and since the 19th century, the Dalmatian languages. The non-uniform development of Romance languages also makes it difficult to delimit them and determine their exact number.

The distribution area of Romance languages is divided into 3:

1) "Old Romania" - the part of Europe that was part of the Roman Empire and preserved the Romance language, the center of the formation of Romance languages (Italy, Portugal, almost all of Spain and France, the south of Belgium, the west and south of Switzerland, the main part of the republics of Romania and Moldova, the North Greece, Macedonia etc.);

2) "New Romania" - regions outside Europe where Romani-speaking people appeared as a result of colonial efforts in the 16th-18th centuries (Canada and Mexico in North America, the main part of Central America, South America, Antilles);

3) as a result of the colonial policy, the countries where Romance languages became the official language along with the local languages (a large part of Africa, small areas in South Asia and Oceania).

Romance languages are the continuation and gradual development of the vernacular Latin in the regions that were part of the Roman Empire. There are 4 stages in the development of Romance languages:

1) mile. av. 3rd century AD. 5th century - period of romanization - replacement of local languages with popular Latin. Differences between the future Romance languages begin to appear during this period;

2) 5-9 centuries - the period of formation of Romance languages in the conditions of the disintegration of the Roman Empire and the formation of barbarian states. The Romance languages are characterized by a strong influence of superstratum elements (i.e. invading Germans, Visigoths, Franks, Burgundians, Lombards, etc.). The Romance languages are increasingly distinct from Latin and from each other;

3) 10-16 centuries - the period of development of writing in Romance languages, expansion of social functions. The first texts appear in French in the 9th century, in Italian and Spanish in the 10th century, in Provençal, Catalan, Sardinian in the 11th

¹ Ризаев Б.Х. Проблема аспектной семантики временных форм немецкого глагола. Аспектная семантика претерита. – Т.: Фан, 1999. – 121 с.

century, in Portuguese and Galician in the 12th century, in Romansh in the 14th century, in Romanian in the 16th century. Literary languages above dialects are formed;

4) 16-19 centuries - the period of formation, standardization and enrichment of national languages. The development of the Romance languages was uneven: some languages became national languages very early and even later served as international languages (French and Spanish), some were important in the Middle Ages, later lost their status and became literary languages again in the 19th and 20th centuries. (Provençal, Catalan and other languages). In other regions outside of Europe, local variants of Romance languages (e.g. French in Canada, Portuguese in Brazil, and Spanish in Central and South America) appeared.

Romance languages use the Latin alphabet. In the Balkan Roman languages, writing is based on the Cyrillic alphabet. After 1860, the Romanian language, and from 1989, the Moldavian language, switched to the Latin alphabet. Various combinations of letters and diacritics were introduced to represent non-Latin sounds.

The historical development of Germanic languages is conditionally divided into 3 periods:

- 1) height (from the appearance of writing to the 11th century);
- 2) middle (12th-15th centuries; development of writing and widespread social use of these languages);
- 3) new (from the 16th century to the present; formation and improvement of national languages).

German national-literary languages were formed in the Scandinavian countries in the 16th century, in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and in Germany in the 18th century. Now. There are 2 forms of literary language in Norway: Riksmol (Bukmol since 1929) and Lansmol (Nyunor since 1929). The spread of the English language outside of England gave rise to its variants in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. The German language has its Austrian variant, and in Switzerland it has two more variants - the Swiss dialect and the literary language. In 1984, the Luxembourgish language acquired the status of a national language.²

Germanic languages differ from other Indo-European languages as follows: the strong dynamic stress is on the first (root) syllable; unstressed syllables undergo reduction; vowels change assimilatively; the phenomenon of ablaut acquires a morphological character; adjectives are divided into strong and weak and h. k.

The grammatical features of Germanic languages are determined by different degrees of analyticity, the number and type of agreements, and different signs of verbs.

CONCLUSION

² Ризаев Б.Х. Проблема аспектной семантики временных форм немецкого глагола. Аспектная семантика претерита. – Т.: Фан, 1999. – 121 с.

To sum up, another Uzbek linguist, O. M. Risayeva, also devoted her research to the study of the aspectology of the German language. In the work of the scientist, the aspectual meanings expressed by functional verbs in the German language in the structure of fixed compounds were deeply analyzed and studied. At the same time, Uzbek linguists B. Kh. Rizayev and O. M. Risayev, representatives of his school of aspectuality, make their significant contribution to the development of the field of aspectuality of the German language. We think that the research work of the representatives of this school will serve as a solid foundation for the development of the aspectuality of not only the German but also the Uzbek language.

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