

## The Formation of Germanic Languages and Variations of Nouns in German

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the development of tribal languages, general laws, similarities, the development of Germanic languages with the emergence of tribal alliances, the formation of vernacular languages, and the variation of nouns in their conventions.

**Keywords:** development, laws, worldview, aspirations, thinking, genres, figures, fraternal tribes, during the reign, tribal languages

General laws in the development of tribal languages While the first written monuments of the Germans show great similarities between all Germanic languages, the development of tribal languages also reveals their differences. With the unification of fraternal tribes and the emergence of tribal alliances, a new stage in the development of Germanic languages began: the rapprochement of separated fraternal tribes began. In this process, one language is preferred as a common language - it becomes a strong tribal language. The history of Germanic tribes shows that the process of unification of tribes does not take place in one step. Prior to the Great Migration, the region was united by small, fraternal tribes. Such associations are ethnically diverse and speak non-sister languages. For example, during the reign of the Ostrogothic king Erminarih, the tribal alliance he ruled included not only the Goths, but also the Baltic and eastern Finnish tribes. Formation of vernacular The formation of vernaculars took place in connection with a particular historical situation in a particular feudal country. If the political and economic center of a feudal state is determined early and all principalities develop under a single recognized center, the language of the people will be formed earlier. With the development of trade and production, the importance of cities increased, and instead of feudal chaos, a new system of government - the absolute monarchy - emerged and centralized public administration. A nation is formed during the suppression of the feudal system and customs. Along with the unity of territory, economic, spiritual and cultural life, which is one of the symbols that make up a nation, the unity of language is also important. Formation of nations and development of national languages The language of the common nation is restored on the basis of the language of the people, and this process can take various forms, depending on certain historical conditions. In the process of the formation of the English national language, on the basis of which the London dialect was formed, the eastern-central dialects displaced the northern dialects;

because the central-eastern dialects played an important role in the political and economic life of the country. On the basis of this dialect, English was defined and developed as a national language. During the transition from feudalism to capitalism, the young national bourgeoisie sets clear requirements for language: for example, in the development of science, in the promotion of national culture, attention is paid to the norm of language. Because these requirements were not set during the feudal era. The normalization of language began as printers aspired to a single language unit. The conscious activity of writers and scholars was the impetus for the normalization of national languages, and the publication of national grammars and dictionaries began. The national language is the language of the whole people, which includes oral and written forms. It should be noted that the spoken language has differed from the written language throughout the history of the country. Later, with the development of science and technology, the spread of culture among the population, the emergence of new, powerful forms of media, radio and television, the oral form of the national language under the influence of the written form becomes a certain norm.

East Germanic languages Ancient Germanic languages are divided into three major groups: 1) East Germanic languages, including Gothic; 2) Northern Germanic languages - Scandinavian languages, which include ancient northern languages, ie ancient Swedish, ancient Norwegian, ancient Icelandic, ancient Danish languages; 3) West Germanic languages - old Upper Germanic, old English, old Saxon, Lower Frankish, and Frisian. The East Germanic languages are mainly spoken by the Goths, who call themselves the Gut people. Initially, the Goths spread northwards, from the Danube to the Dnieper. In the middle of the 3rd century, the Goths invaded the Roman Empire. They form a huge military alliance and march on the Balkans and Asia Minor. The Goths are located on the shores of the Black Sea, where they are divided into Ostrogoths and Visigoths. 258 Goths conquer Crimea. It was not until the 18th century that the Crimean Goths completely merged with the local population. On the shores of the Black Sea, a powerful alliance of tribes was formed under the leadership of the Ostrogoths. The Visigoths asked the Byzantine emperor for permission to settle in the Roman Empire. But the way of life of the Visigoths was so severe that, with the help of Roman slaves and colonies, they rebelled against the Roman Empire and crushed it. In 439 Italy was conquered by the Ostrogoths. The Ostrogothic kingdom ruled until 555. Thus, the Goths and other East Germanic tribes later mixed with the local population and eventually disappeared from the scene of history. The Gothic language is of great importance in German studies; Comparative-historical linguistics provides detailed information about him in his written works. Analysis of the phonetic and grammatical structure of the Gothic language is very important in determining the development of Germanic languages. The facts of the Gothic language provide great opportunities for comparative-historical and typological research of the Germanic languages. The emergence of the Gothic script is associated with the spread of Christianity among the Goths in the IV century. The Gothic script is based on the Greek alphabet. However, some letters are derived from



Latin and runic scripts. The Gothic alphabet consists of 27 letters. Several manuscripts have survived from the Gothic Bible: The Silver Codex (Codex Argenteus) dates from the 5th to the 6th centuries and is housed in the university library in Uppsala, Sweden. It has silver and gold letters. "Ambrosian codes" (Codices Ambrosiani) belong to the VII-VIII centuries. It is kept in the Ambrosian Library in Milan. Codex Carolinus - 5th century; A bilingual manuscript in Gothic and Latin. "Gissen fragment" - found in Egypt. It is also written in Gothic and Latin. More detailed Gothic memoirs are quoted on 8 pages in Ioan Gospel passages and from the Gothic calendar.

### 5. Scandinavian languages

The first information about Scandinavia dates back to the I century BC. At that time, there were Germans in Denmark and most of the Scandinavian peninsula. Several tribes living on the Scandinavian peninsula left their homeland and moved to central and northern Europe. In the 5th and 6th centuries, the Juts and the English migrated to the British Isles, hence the names Jutland and England. The current Danish name "Danmark" means Danish border area. The Danes came mainly from Sweden. The island of Zealand was inhabited by the Siling tribe. The name Zealand is derived from the word Celund. The word Norway is also derived from the word Chordaland, because the Haruds lived there. Now it is called Holland. Sweden was inhabited by Svionis and Sweets from the largest tribes. The etymological meaning of this word is based on the word "svoy" - "ours" or Sverige. The Scandinavian name is derived from the word skāne- Skone, meaning "dangerous island". Scandinavian tribes were mainly engaged in animal husbandry and agriculture. Later, navigation at sea developed trade relations with the Roman Empire and the Germanic tribes. The period in the history of the Scandinavian countries from the end of the VIII century to the beginning of the XI century is called the "Viking era". The marches of the Vikings began in the late eighth century, when they conquered large areas of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. In Western Europe, known as the Normans (Northern Man), they conquered North America, Spain, and southern Italy. They then invade the Russian country in the name of the "Varyags." The word "Varyag" means "oath". The Vikings reached Constantinople by the famous waterway from Varyag to Greece, which connected the Baltic and Black Seas.

### Variation of nouns

In ancient Germanic languages, nouns had morphological categories such as genus, number, and conjugation. Although the ancient Germanic languages did not have morphological features in the expression of the numerical category of the noun, the inflection in the conjunctions also represented the numerical category. The noun had three rod categories. Their distinction was based on the division of noun bases into classes. Because of this, nouns of different grammatical genres are represented by different consonant and number forms. Identification of basic types is carried out by means of reconstruction, using known facts from the ancient Germanic languages. In particular, the comparison of the noun paradigm in the Gothic languages, the oldest Scandinavian languages, the

forms of agreement in the runic script, as well as other Indo-European languages plays an important role in this. Comparative grammar distinguishes nouns in German on the basis of vowels: -a-, -ō-, -i-, -u-. This is a strong variation. Consonants -n-, -r-, -s. In this case, a weak variation occurs on the basis of -n-. a) Variation on the basis of vowels The basis of nouns of the masculine and middle genders, which are varied on the basis of the vowel -a-, corresponds to the -o- based nouns in Indo-European languages. Got. *mr staims* -tosh, -cp.p. *waurd* - the word old English. *mr stān* -sr.r *bān* - bone Ancient.yo`q.nemis. *mr walf-wolf* -sr.r *barn-children* -ja - -j-sounds in North and West German: Got. *Harjis* - army, old English. *here*, old high German. *heri* -ō- based variable nouns *ch grera* - watch in Greek, *rosa* - rose in Latin, *golova* in Russian - belonged only to the genus *Jensky*. - / - based nouns In old Germanic languages belonged only to the group of *mujskoy* and *sredney rod*. For example: Got. *mr gasts-guest* *jr qēns-wife* old English. *mr wine-do`st* *jr dæd-sovg`a* old *yuq.german. mr gast-guest* *jr math-power* -u- based nouns belong to three genders, but most are male gender. Got.*mr sunu-tish*, old English.*mr sunu*, old *yuk.german. mr sunu* Got.*jr handus-hand*, old English. *jr hand-ruka* b) Consonant-based variation In old German, the basic suffix -n is complicated by vowels, which distinguishes nouns from each other. That is, -an - / - *innegizli* nouns represent the paradigm of male and middle genders, while -ōn- and -*innegizli* nouns are morphological indicators of *jensky* nouns. For example: *consensus*, *unity*, *mujs.rod*, Gothic *hana-rooster*, Ancient.English. *hana*, Qad.yuq.nem. *hano* tense contraction: Gothic *hanins*, old. English. *hanon*, Qadimgi.yuq.nemis. *hanen* or, general agreement, *unit*, *jen.rod*, Got. *tuggō*, old English. *tunze*, old *yuq. German. runga-til*; sharp contraction: Goth *tuggōns*, old English. *tunzan*, old *yuq.nemis..zungūn*. -s- based nouns occur in Germanic languages other than Goth *Housjian* old English. *horen*, old *hūren*.- to hear -r - basic nouns are present in all Germanic languages, they are mainly nouns belonging to the masculine and middle gender. They are mainly nouns with tribal meanings: Goth, old English. *freder*, old *yuq.nemis. fater-ota* old English. *modor*, old new. German. *muoter-ona*. -nt- -based nouns are mainly male gender nouns, which arose from the mowing of the modern adjective II. Got. *nasjants*, old English. *hæland*, old *heilant- savior*. In the ancient Germanic languages, there were four contractions of nouns: head, bridle, direction and fall.

**Interrelation of Germanic languages** In the group of Germanic languages there is a closeness to each other, clear historical events in their development are observed. The ancient interrelation of languages helps to create a linguistic map. The linguistic map helps to determine the relationship between the languages of different regions, including the closeness of the languages of West and North German. Important phonetic, lexical, morphological isoglosses common to the languages of these groups indicate that in the history of development of these languages they were closely related. Distinguishing features of West Germanic languages from East and North Germanic languages have been identified.



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