

**GERMANIC LANGUAGES AND THEIR INFLUENCE WITHIN THE INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE GROUP**

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**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada Til tarixi tilshunoslik doirasida tarixiy fan sifatida mustaqil maqomga ega va shu bilan birga ma'lum bir zamonaviy til tizimining xususiyatlarini va ma'lum bir mamlakatdagi mavjud til holatini chuqurroq anglash uchun muhim vosita hisoblanadi.*

**Kalit sozlar:** *diaxronik, davriylashtirish, ijtimoiy-tarixiy, konjugatsiya, paydo bo'lishi, rivojlanishi, tilshunoslik, dialekt, qarz olish, kelib chiqishi, adabiyoti.*

**Аннотация:** *В этой статье История языка имеет самостоятельный статус исторической науки в рамках лингвистики и в то же время является важным инструментом для более глубокого понимания особенностей конкретной современной языковой системы и текущего языкового состояния в данной стране.*

**Ключевые слова:** *диахронический, периодизация, социально-исторический, сопряжение, возникновение, развитие, лингвистика, диалект, заимствование, происхождение, литература.*

**Annotation:** *In this article, a relatively new scientific direction of psycholinguistics and its main subject of study is the study of the interaction of human speech mechanisms with the language system. It is also argued that to understand the speaker's speech, one linguistic approach is not enough for text analysis and that when teaching a foreign language, it is necessary to take into account the mental aspects of the student.*

**Keywords:** *diachronic, periodization, socio-historical, conjugation, appearance, development, linguistics, dialect, borrowing, origin, literature .*

The object and tasks of the history of language. The history of the German language is a branch of German studies. From a diachronic point of view, she researches and describes the phonological system, the grammatical structure, the vocabulary and the system of styles of the German language. Her field of research is, on the one hand, the constant characteristics of the language system, on the other hand, the dynamics and the main tendencies of language change.

The subject of the history of the language is also the forms of existence of the German language, its socio-historically conditioned change and the becoming of the modern German national language.

The German language has a large number of specific features that can only be explained historically. These include, for example, phonetic laws such as umlaut (I'm driving – you're driving), refraction (earth – earthly), grammatical consonant

alternation (pulling – pulling – breeding), grammatical categories such as the plural formation of nouns, the formation of the increments of adjectives, the strong and weak declension of nouns, conjugation of verbs, and many others. A correct explanation of these and many other phenomena and peculiarities of the language is provided only by in-depth study of its historical laws. The history of the German language gives us an insight into the origin and development of the contemporary German language, its grammar, phonetics and vocabulary. Language history has an independent status as a historical discipline within the framework of linguistics and at the same time is an important means for a deeper understanding of the characteristics of a particular modern language system and the current language situation in a particular country.

The relations of the history of language with other subjects. The history of the German language gives us an insight into the origin and development of the contemporary German language, its grammar, phonetics and vocabulary. The history of language is closely related to other subjects:

with the history of the people, with the geography of the country, the literature of the country, with the general linguistics, with the comparative typology.

Since language is a social phenomenon, its emergence is also socially conditioned. That is why one can understand a language and its laws of development only if one considers it together with the history of the people who speak this language and are its creator. The process of enriching vocabulary is very closely connected with the history of the people, the development of their economic, cultural and social life. Knowledge of geography plays a very important role in learning the peculiarities of dialects and in toponymy (toponomastics). The literature of the corresponding country also plays an important role, because the language is studied at the written monuments, especially in its early periods. In addition, literature has always had a decisive importance in the formation and further development of the literary language. For example, the following words indicate a common origin:

standing - ahd. stan, sten, engl. stand up, russ. stand still, lat. starlings

Mouse - ahd. mus, engl. mouse, russ. the mouse, lat. mus, gr. Moys

Periodization of the history of the German language. The history of the German language can be divided into several periods. Criteria of periodization are:

Changes in the body of speech, that is, changes in the phonological system, in the stock of forms, word formation and vocabulary, which gradually accumulate over the centuries and cause significant changes in the entire type of speech;

The change in the forms of existence of language – here it is a question of whether language exists only in spoken form or also has a literature, whether it lives only in the form of dialects or also has supra-oral or intermundar forms of existence. The development of the German language from Old Germanic tribal dialects began in the second half of the 5th century until the middle of the 8th century, the nascent German language had no written monuments. One judges about the vocabulary, the stock of sounds and forms of this language mainly on the basis of the results of the historical

language comparison of the Old Germanic languages. This earliest period in the history of the German language is called the pre-literary.

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