

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES****Khotamkulova Shahista***senior teacher, KSPI***Isakova Shohida***Candidate of philological sciences, associate professor KSPI**shohidaisakova2973@gmail.com***Maxmudova Saidaxon***1st-year master's student of foreign language and literature, KSPI*

**Abstract.** *In today's globalized world, language skills are becoming increasingly important for everyone. In particular, comparative language learning can help you learn it quickly and easily. Each language has its own characteristics as well as many similarities. Several similarities can be found in English, German and even Uzbek grammars. This article describes the comparative analysis of English and German languages and their differences and similarities.*

**Keywords:** *comparative analysis, gender, Romanic languages, grammatical unit, comparative aspects.*

**Introduction.** It is a flat fact that languages play a crucial role in the efficiency of human communication and that the importance of them has been realized by more and more people, especially by linguists and experts in the foreign language teaching at home and abroad. "Language is a phenomenon and a factor that links different cultures and a way of expressing feelings and ideas that people try to convey" [1:1].

We pick up on all the unfamiliar words and funny grammar rules straightaway. At the top of the list are cases, gender, tenses and ridiculously long words. As a result of these differences and confusions, it is getting harder for the students to learn the language perfectly. Yet English and German are recently descended from the same root language, Proto-Germanic, which was spoken for thousands of years as one tongue. It was only in the last 500 years or so that the two languages diverged to their present forms. Because the two languages were once the same, the grammar of English and German is quite similar, even if we don't always recognize it so easily in English. Everything that we find difficult in modern German, from cases to gender to movable sentence structure, these all once existed in English.

**Research methods.** "Since English belongs to the Germanic group of languages, it would be natural to expect that it has many words and roots in common with cognate Germanic languages. Moreover, we can find many more words in Modern English having exact parallels in the Romanic languages" [2:10].

Everything that we find difficult in modern German, from cases to gender to movable sentence structure, these all once existed in English. English has shed quite a lot of these grammatical rules over the last few hundred years. While they may have



fallen out of common usage, there are still a few remainders to be found in somewhat unexpected places today. Even though some grammatical and lexical structures of the language have been changed, there are still several similarities in both languages. Both the German and English languages are considered to be members of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, meaning they are still closely related today.

One of the most prominent ways German and English are similar to each other is the fact that both languages utilize the same 26 letters which form the Latin alphabet. This is an added advantage for English speakers as they can start writing in German effortlessly and without working too hard. There are several English words which have been sourced from German language which makes it easy for the learners. Some of the English words that have been borrowed from German includes kindergarten, angst, iceberg, Doppelganger, uber, beer, garden and much more. It's not only about German words used in English language, there are many English words too that are used in German. Words like technology, fashion, computer, designer, music, album, image, advertising, and laser have been sourced from English language.

Results and discussions. Even today, 80 of the 100 most common words in English are Germanic in origin. These most basic, most frequently spoken words in English and German are from the same roots, making them all extremely similar. Give or take a few spelling and pronunciation differences, they're practically the same. For example:

- I have – Ich habe
- It is long – Es ist lang
- Where is that – Wo ist das

There are also some differences and similarities of compound sentences. The process of combining clauses is similar to that in English and Uzbek languages, except that a comma can be a permitted divider. Both English and German allow speakers to combine two or more main clauses within a single sentence. Being placed side-by-side within a grammatical unit, they of course ought to bear a logical relationship to one another, but of a different sort from what exists between a main clause and a dependent one. The connection between the two main clauses can be expressed by means of coordinating conjunction, an adverb, or simply by proximity. Subordinate clauses, those parts of a sentence that cannot stand alone and are dependent on another part of the sentence, introduce more complicated word order rules. A subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction (dass, ob, weil, wenn ) or in the case of relative clauses, a relative pronoun (den, der, die, welche). The conjugated verb is placed at the end of a subordinate clause (“post position”). Here are some examples of subordinate clauses in German and English.

• „Ich weiß nicht, wann er heute ankommt.“ \ “I don't know when he arrives today.” \ “Men uni bugun qaysi paytda kelishini bilmayman”.



• „Als sie hinausging, bemerkte sie sofort die glühende Hitze.“ \ “When she went out, she immediately noticed the intense heat.” \ “U tashqariga chiqqach, darhol kuchli issiqni sezdi”.

Hobby, Flip-flops, Baby, Taxi, T-Shirt, Tourist, Computer, E-Mail and Sweatshirt are the words which sound exactly the same both in German and English. Maus (mouse), Haus (house) and Foto (photo) sound the same both in English and German, but we are writing them, as you can see, slightly differently. On the other hand, we write Park, Reporter, Zoo, Ring, Ball, Name, Radio, Hotel, fair, information and Bus exactly the same in German and English, but we are pronouncing them slightly differently. Telefon (telephone), Delfin (dolphin), Lampe (lamp) and Krokodil (crocodile) are very similar, they just differ slightly in writing and pronunciation. trainieren (to train) and studieren (to study) are also very similar words, while the German word Handy has a completely different meaning from the same English word and means cell phone/mobile phone. The connection between German and English is maybe not so obvious in Apfel (apple), tanzen (dance), denken (think), hoffen (to hope), helfen (to help), Herz (heart), Käse (cheese), zehn (ten), besser (better), essen (to eat), Wasser (water), Tochter (daughter).

Conclusion. Learning more languages and comparative study of languages is a great help in mastering it. However, in English language there are no changes and gender analyzing. The comparative aspects of German in the process of learning English is a great help in studying languages. There are so many similarities as English and German are historically related.

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