

## CHANGES IN THE LANGUAGE IN EUROPE AFTER THE MIGRATION PROCESSES

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**Annotation:** Any migration of peoples has some traces in the fate of the people involved in such migrations. They can be made to have contacts with other ethnic groups, nationalities, nations, tribes, etc. in the new territories of their inhabitation chosen as a result of the migration languages of the settlers and aborigines can be either originated from one parent language or they can belong to quite different families of languages. Even so linguistic contacts will be active. Political boundaries serve to determine the borders of the further spread of language contacts.

**Keywords:** language situation, language policy, dialect boundaries, linguistic map, national language, literary norm, socio-political development, culture, principalities, khanates, regional differences.

It is known that any language lives in a certain area, or rather serves as a means of communication. The boundaries of territories also serve as boundaries of language or dialect. This thing is determined by how clearly certain properties are visible in one or another area. If for hundreds of years the size of a region has remained unchanged and relatively independent, the level of uniqueness of the language existing in this region will be so high. Usually, the boundaries of strong regions are not so clear, because the language, culture and economic and social development of this region spread to neighboring regions, and the language, culture and other aspects of life of those regions are strongly influenced by that strong region. The strength and clarity of the boundary lines is determined by how long and stable the political boundary has existed in the area where the language has existed. They are largely explained by the influence of internal and external factors in the region.

Analyzing the language situation in Europe in the 7th-9th centuries, we notice that only Latin and Greek languages in Europe had a status above the level of dialects over dialectal form of the language. Since the history of these languages is very old, by the 6th-7th centuries, the variation in the Latin language increased and the ground was created for the emergence of new languages. Of course, the Greek language did not develop variety, and the language managed to preserve its relative integrity.

Analyzing the linguistic map of Europe of the 7th-11th centuries, we see that two language groups are experiencing the last stages of the process of the formation of the Romance and Germanic languages in Central and Western Europe, and the formation of the Slavic languages in Eastern Europe. All languages have not yet developed into a national language, the literary language exists in an elementary, primitive form, and the language norm, for example, was considered a relatively relative concept for this period. The future of both

Germanic and Romance languages, their formation, having their own literary norm, having a stable phonetic and grammatical structure, and their own vocabulary now depend only on the socio-political development of the regions where they exist.

In this period, the primary boundaries of dialects are determined by the edge of large territories and cultural districts. And the small territorial units attached to them (administrative district, lands dependent on a larger church) indicate a specific structural scheme of the internal dialect group. The analysis showed that in such a "small world" political boundaries are more important than ecclesiastical boundaries for the spread or expansion of a language. This also applies to small independent counties, principalities, khanates, etc., which are small territories united into a large territory. In these small regions, dialects or languages have minimal chances of survival, and the tendency to develop is similar to the languages of large regions.

Since the linguistic fate of the small regions preserved between two large regions and in the state of their competition is determined by which one of those two large regions has the upper hand, the language of this intermediate region contains the characteristics of the languages of both large regions. Their ultimate fate depends on which region becomes the leading dialect. A dialect or language existing within a political area or cultural center occupies a special place in the language situation of that area. These forms of the language tend to develop into a universal language for the surrounding territories. When a political border appears, the power and influence of the cultural center is also lost in relation to the language.

This is an example of this. If two neighboring villages that speak the same language and have the same culture are included in different state, county, principality, khanate or similar political state structures for different reasons, and these two political state structures are related to two different languages or cultures, these two neighboring villages the process of differentiation in language and culture begins. This differentiation brings elements of different languages into the same language from different sides. As a result, the speakers themselves also follow the different languages and cultures existing in the administrative center, so language differentiation takes place.

On the other hand, as a result of maintaining communication with each other, the representatives of these two villages may voluntarily or involuntarily accept language features that were not present in them before.

In such complex, multi-component language situations observed in the VII-XI centuries, the development of which dialect or language will be the leading dialect or language depends on several factors.

- 1) the dialect or language is the dialect or language of the politically dominant nation.
- 2) this dialect or language is considered a sign of belonging to socially or politically superior strata.
- 3) this dialect or language is considered as the language of a certain developed culture.

4) this dialect or language indicates that a certain tribe or people belong to a larger whole.

In these situations, words that are commonly used in everyday communication and denote elementary things and actions are considered as integrated language units. Words that are less commonly used or express more abstract concepts are preserved in their original form in different dialects or languages.

The diffusion of the dominant language signs in the center to the outlying villages takes place through small towns, districts and areas of local importance. While this is the first way of dispersal of linguistic signs, there is also a second way of dispersion. According to it, it can be done by people who have received education in the center directly coming to the village and distributing the language signs that are centralized there.

A number of linguists who have studied the laws of formation of Germanic languages have expressed different opinions about this.

The earliest widely held view in the field is that the dialect boundaries of the Germanic languages in Europe coincide with the dialect boundaries of the Old Germanic languages.

This view turned out to be incorrect according to the results of later linguistic, or rather dialectological, analysis. The reason for this is the great migration of those peoples. If we could remove the factor of the great migration of peoples from the history of Europe, the above opinion would be correct. But as a result of the great migration of peoples in Europe, the tendency of tribes, peoples, peoples to live in the same territory was broken and a great movement like a huge mechanism started and Europe turned into a big cauldron where different languages and dialects boil. Boiled in this cauldron, new linguistic structures appeared, which absorbed the signs of various other, dissimilar languages.

Territorial structures that occurred in the early Middle Ages and the Middle Ages, that is, the language boundaries of the X-XI centuries, no longer corresponded at all to the oldest language boundaries.

Only in some regions are the points where the oldest boundaries correspond to the boundaries of the current dialect observed. These areas are usually marginal areas that are not involved at all or are only partially involved in the process of the great migration of peoples.

On the other hand, it would be more correct to say the border of the "tribal union" rather than the term "tribal border". Because it is difficult to say that the tribes of Germanic languages existed in ethnically and linguistically separated areas from time immemorial.

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