# COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES IN ENGLSH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES

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**ANNOTATION**
We all know that today the fields of science, technology and education are developing faster than ever. Especially in our country, the president Shavkat Mirziyoyev has created great opportunities for young people to learn foreign languages. Several young people, who take advantage of the given opportunities, are gaining high places in world competitions. Today, the perfect study of foreign languages is of great importance for the further development of the country. 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]. That is why it is very important to learn more languages and comparative study of languages is a great help in mastering it. The article gives information about the similarities and differences of articles in English and German languages.

When we first start learning German, we might feel quite upbeat and optimistic, thinking "Ok, this doesn't look that hard, some of it is quite similar to English, like "*Good morning*" = "*Guten Morgen*" or "*Monday*" = "*Montag*", I can do this!". However, while learning, we come across a little something called articles. An **article** is any member of a class of dedicated words that are used with noun phrases to mark the identifiability of the referents of the noun phrases. The category of articles constitutes a part of speech.In English, both "the" and "a/an" are articles, which combine with a noun to form a noun phrase. Articles typically specify the grammatical definiteness of the noun phrase, but in many languages, they carry additional grammatical information such as gender, number, and case. Articles are part of a broader category called determiners, which also include demonstratives, possessive determiners, and quantifiers. In English, to learn articles is very easy; if you know what you want, you just use THE, and if you don't know what you want, you use A/AN. It doesn't matter if that thing you want is a specific chair, book or apartment. But in German, nouns have different grammatical genders. In both languages, articles are divided into two types: definite and indefinite articles. This is a similar aspect of the two languages. A definite article is an article that marks a <u>definite noun phrase</u>. Definite articles such as English **the** are used to refer to a particular member of a group or class. It may be something that the speaker has already mentioned or it may be otherwise something uniquely specified. For example:

- Open *the* door.

- Close **the** window.

In the sentences above, things are known for both speaker and listener. So we have to use definite article in this place.

An indefinite article is an article that marks an <u>indefinite noun phrase</u>. Indefinite articles are those such as English "some" or "a", which do not refer to a specific identifiable entity. Indefinites are commonly used to introduce a new discourse referent which can be referred back to in subsequent discussion. Indefinites can be used to generalize over entities who have some property in common and they also have predicative uses:

- I like **an** apple. It is **a** sweet fruit.

As in English, German nouns are often preceded by the definite or indefinite article or another determiner (e.g. some/any), as well as an adjective or two. **Nouns** are words that describe beings, places and things, e. g: *das* Kind – the child, *die Frau* – the woman, *das Wetter* – the weather. German nouns have gender category and they are used with <u>masculine *(der)*</u>, <u>feminine *(die)*</u> or <u>neuter *(das)* articles</u>. Moreover, they are always written with a capital letter. Articles are used with nouns. They can be definite: der, die, das (the); or indefinite: ein, eine (a, an). In English grammar, the article does not change its form, however, in German grammar, the article changes its form to indicate the gender, number and case of a noun. The indefinite articles are *ein* (masculine, neuter) and *eine* (feminine). We use the indefinite article:

➢ If an object is mentioned for the first time, it is preceded by the name of the object:

*Das ist eine Schule.*

*Die Schule ist groß.*

➢ After the phrase es gibt and the verbs haben (to have), brauchen (to be needed), the indefinite article of nouns is always used in the accusative case.

*Ich habe einen Bruder.*

➢ When one object is compared to another:

*Er spricht wie ein Dolmetscher.*

➢ When giving a quality to a person or object:

*Er ist ein fleißiger Student.*

The definite articles are *der* (masculine), *die* (feminine/plural), and *das* (neuter). We use the definite article:

➢ Before the nouns when their sign is clear and known in the context:

*Der Roman ist sehr interessant.*

➢ Before the nouns used with superlative adjectives:

*Lola ist die beste Studentin.*

➢ Before the ordinal numbers:

*Das war der erste Roman*

➢ In front of the names of individual subjects:

*Die Sonne (Sun)*

*Der Mond (Moon)*
*Der Himmel (Sky)*
*Die Erde (Earth)*
*Die Welt (World)*

Since German is a language that has cases, these articles change according to the grammatical case:

|  | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter | Plural |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominative | der | die | das | die |
| Accusative | den | die | das | die |
| Dative | dem | der | dem | den |
| Genitive | des | der | des | der |

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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