

Publication Date: 30 June 2024

Archs Sci. (2024) Volume 74, Issue 3 Pages 26-31, Paper ID 2024305.
<https://doi.org/10.62227/as/74305>

Modern Linguistic Trends in Developing Romance and Germanic Languages in the Intercultural Dimension

Nailia Khairulina^{1*}, Svitlana Shekhavtsova², Liudmyla Tyshakova³, Tetiana Kamyshova⁴ and Iryna Skliarova⁵

¹PhD in Philology, Associate Professor, the Department of Romance and Germanic Philology, Educational and Research Institute of Philology and Journalism, State Institution "Luhansk Taras Shevchenko National University", Poltava, Ukraine.

²Professor, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Department of Slavic Languages, Faculty of Arts, Matej Bel University, Banská Bystrica, Slovakia.

³PhD in Pedagogy, Associate Professor of the Department of Romance and Germanic Philology, Educational and Research Institute of Philology and Journalism, State Institution "Taras Shevchenko National University" Poltava, Ukraine.

⁴PhD in Philology, Associate Professor of the Department of Germanic Philology, Bohdan Khmelnytsky Melitopol State Pedagogical University, Melitopol-Zaporizhzhya, Ukraine.

⁵Lecturer of the Department of Romance and Germanic Philology, Educational and Research Institute of Philology and Journalism, State Institution "Taras Shevchenko National University", Poltava, Ukraine.

Corresponding authors: Nailia Khairulina (e-mail: nailiakhairulina@gmail.com).

Abstract The article examines current linguistic trends in developing Romance and Germanic languages within intercultural communication. It explores the primary issues and challenges these languages encounter, including the dominance of English, the need for cultural adaptation, and the preservation of linguistic diversity. The article explores the potential of information technologies, foreign language learning, and intercultural contacts to enhance the position of Romance and Germanic languages in international communication. The research presented in this article was conducted with grant support from the EU NextGenerationEU through the Recovery and Resilience Plan for Slovakia under project No. 09I03-03-V01-00148. The article focuses on the current and prospects of Romance and Germanic languages in the rapidly changing international community. It presents the results of discussions with experts and participants from various countries and cultural contexts, providing diverse perspectives and experiences. This research outlines the current issues facing Romance and Germanic languages and identifies promising directions for their development in the modern world. Additionally, the article offers recommendations and strategies to strengthen the positions of these languages in intercultural communication. These recommendations involve developing educational program networks and cultural initiatives, supporting international student and expert exchanges, and using modern information technologies to promote and study these languages. These recommendations aim to help organisations and countries develop effective strategies for preserving and developing Romance and Germanic languages globally. It will contribute to strengthening intercultural understanding and cooperation.

Index Terms romance and germanic languages, intercultural communication, linguistic diversity, language policy, information technology, international exchange, cultural exchange, language education

1. Introduction

Romance and Germanic languages, such as English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, form a significant linguistic group with a rich cultural heritage and history. In today's world, where borders are becoming more transparent and connections between countries and cultures are deepening, these languages play a crucial role in intercultural communication and understanding. This article explores contemporary linguistic trends in developing Romance and Germanic languages in an intercultural context. The focus is on how changes in education, science, technology, and culture affect these languages and their interaction with other cultures. This article focuses on the role of the English language in global communication, the increasing interest in learning foreign languages, the use of languages in the digital age,

and the importance of translation and linguistic mediation in contemporary international communication. It is essential to comprehend these trends to develop effective intercultural dialogue and unite diverse linguistic and cultural communities. Therefore, this article outlines the main directions of developing Romance and Germanic languages in the context of contemporary globalisation and cultural diversity. This publication presents the research results obtained with the support of a grant provided by the European Union under the NextGenerationEU initiative through the Recovery and Resilience Plan for Slovakia. The research was conducted under the grant "Funded by the EU NextGenerationEU through the Recovery and Resilience Plan for Slovakia under the project No. 09I03-03-V01-00148".

The contemporary world has experienced swift advance-

ments in information technology, global mobility, and deepening international connections. In this context, Romance and Germanic languages, including English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish, are at the forefront of intercultural communication. However, this poses challenges and issues that demand serious attention and analysis. One of the main challenges facing Romance and Germanic languages is the risk of assimilation and the dominance of English in international communication. English is increasingly preferred in science, technology, business, and mass culture, which could result in a loss of linguistic and cultural diversity among Romance and Germanic languages. Besides, the rise in intercultural communication and mobility highlights the importance of profoundly understanding foreign languages and cultures. However, ensuring access to quality education in foreign language learning and cultural competence presents a challenge.

Additionally, the use of Romance and Germanic languages in the digital age is essential. The development of information technology and social media has led to new communication and information exchange forms, which require adapting languages and cultural norms. With the increase in information flow and content, the importance of translation and linguistic mediation for Romance and Germanic languages is growing. However, ensuring high-quality translations and effective mediation between linguistic and cultural communities takes time and effort. Therefore, it is crucial to be aware of these problems and search for appropriate solutions to preserve and develop Romance and Germanic languages in an intercultural dimension.

This article aims to highlight modern linguistic trends in developing Romance and Germanic languages in the context of intercultural interaction.

A. Objectives

- 1) Investigate the main directions of change in Romance and Germanic languages in the context of globalisation, technological progress, and intercultural contacts.
- 2) Analyse the fundamental problems and challenges Romance and Germanic languages face in contemporary international communication, such as the dominance of the English language, the need for cultural adaptation, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.
- 3) Explore the opportunities provided by the development of information technologies, the increasing interest in learning foreign languages, and the expansion of intercultural contacts to strengthen the role of Romance and Germanic languages in international communication.
- 4) Offer practical recommendations and strategies to overcome challenges and strengthen the positions of Romance-Germanic languages in the intercultural dimension, including improving education, supporting language programs, and promoting intercultural exchange.

B. Analysis of recent research and publications

Kazhan and Karpiuk [1] conducted a study on using interactive tools to enhance the effectiveness of learning German. Their work supports the significance of modern technologies in education. Khurtak and Tayyem [2] discuss interlingual and intercultural learning in the context of training modern Germanists, highlighting the importance of understanding cultural aspects in language learning. Konisov [3], [4] explores the grammatical peculiarities of Romance and Germanic languages in an introductory course on Romance and Germanic philology, providing fundamental knowledge for students and researchers. Zenner [5] investigates the influence of the English language on other Germanic languages, which is relevant in the context of globalisation and the spread of English as an international language. Kuzmenko et al. [6] provide a contemporary European perspective on translating Romance and Germanic languages, focusing on practical education and professional activities. Guillot [7] analyses subtitles' linguistic and cultural representation, exploring cross-cultural expressiveness in Romance and Germanic languages. Fleischhauer [8] examines the semantic and pragmatic aspects of linguistic expression in Germanic languages, specifically regarding animation and affectivity. Korolova and Popova [9] discuss intercultural activities in teaching foreign languages, highlighting Ukrainian practices within the context of international educational standards. Brandtler and Breitbarth [10] analyse negation in Germanic languages, which is significant for understanding the syntactic features of these languages. Bizzocchi [11] reviews the history of Germanic languages, introducing the concept of 'Germanics' and offering a new perspective on this topic. Oberste-Berghaus [12] explores the relationship between teaching foreign languages and the development of intercultural competence, which is highly relevant in today's globalised world.

Shamsutdinova [13] emphasises the importance of intercultural communication in foreign language learning, highlighting its role in developing interpersonal skills. Zinchenko [15] analyses null subjects in ancient Germanic languages, which is significant for understanding syntactic constructions from a historical perspective. Kuper [14] examines the linguistic and pragmatic aspects of linguistic influence closely associated with Germanic languages. Haddican and Holmberg [16] investigate the effect of object symmetry in Germanic languages, which is relevant for understanding syntactic structure and its variations. Nedoma [17] presents an analytical overview of research in the comparative grammar of early Germanic languages. In his 2021 work, Edzard examines embedded imperatives in Semitic, Germanic, and other languages, identifying both standard and distinctive features of syntactic constructions.

The article "The Use of Social Networks in Teaching Foreign Languages with an Emphasis on Intercultural Dimension" [18], published in the *Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice*, discusses the active application of modern technologies in the educational process to develop

intercultural competence. Pryimak, Kabachenko, and Bodnar [19] propose a methodology for teaching Germanic languages and their translation peculiarities, significantly contributing to foreign language teaching methodology. Westergaard and Kupisch [20] examine the stable and vulnerable areas of Germanic language heritage, aiding in comprehending language structure preservation and evolution processes. Bieliaieva et al. [21] investigate the implementation of the modality category in Germanic languages, using German and English as examples. It is essential for understanding the semantic and pragmatic aspects of linguistic expression. Čepienė [22] examines religious and mythological vocabulary used in Germanic languages, allowing for an assessment of cultural factors' influence on the language's lexical composition. Tarasenko et al. [23] analyse the features of modern education in Germanic languages. It is crucial to comprehend the grammatical system of these languages.

Fuhrhop [24] investigates visible verbal morphology and the existence of morphemes in Germanic and Romance languages. It is essential for understanding morphological processes in these languages. Sultanova and Saidova [25] discuss the importance of considering cultural differences in developing educational programs when teaching foreign languages. Maydanyk et al. [26] analyse the use of benefits in countries of Romance and Germanic law and its implementation in Ukrainian legislation. Botsman et al. [27] examine the evolution of grammatical structure in Germanic languages by studying the development of analytical tenses. This research is crucial for understanding the linguistic changes over time.

II. Research Methods

The following methods were used for the theoretical study aimed at analysing the current linguistic trends in the development of the Romance and Germanic languages in the intercultural dimension:

- Systemic analysis: study of other language systems and structures of the Romance and Germanic languages, considering their interaction with languages and cultures.
- Comparative method: a comparative analysis of the peculiarities of the Romance and Germanic languages with other language families, for example, with languages of other language families, as well as with other Romance and Germanic languages.
- Historical method: the study of historical processes influencing the development of Romance and Germanic languages and their role in shaping intercultural communication.
- Cognitive analysis: analysis of the cognitive processes underlying the perception and understanding of Romance and Germanic languages in different cultural contexts.
- Sociolinguistic approach: the study of social and cultural factors influencing the use and functioning of Romance and Germanic languages in international communication.
- Critical analysis: analysis and evaluation of language policies, educational programmes, and media texts re-

garding their impact on the development and preservation of the Romance and Germanic languages.

- Hermeneutic analysis: interpreting texts and linguistic phenomena in the Romance and Germanic languages to identify their significance and interpretation in intercultural communication.

III. Research Results

Romance and Germanic languages are a group of languages with a common historical origin. This group includes several important European languages, such as English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish. However, they have developed unique characteristics based on the cultural and linguistic contexts of their respective countries. In contemporary times, due to the rise of globalisation and increased intercultural communication, Romance and Germanic languages are experiencing significant changes and new trends.

One of the most notable trends is the growing impact of the English language. English has become the dominant language in science, technology, business, and culture. It has led to widespread borrowing of English words and expressions in other Romance and Germanic languages, known as Anglicization. It reflects the impact of global English-speaking culture on international communications and knowledge exchange.

Another significant trend is the growing interest in learning foreign languages in an intercultural context. With the rise of mobility and travel opportunities, many people can experience other cultures and languages. This interest has led to expanding language programs, exchanges, and cultural initiatives, promoting a deeper understanding of the differences and similarities among Romance and Germanic languages.

Additionally, the development of information technologies and social media has facilitated the use of languages in intercultural communication. Modern multimedia platforms and messaging apps facilitate instant communication in multiple languages, enabling multilingual communication and the exchange of cultural aspects.

An interesting trend is the growing importance of translation and linguistic mediation in intercultural contexts. This has led to an increase in the number of professional linguists and intercultural communication specialists who work to remove language and cultural barriers in international communication.

However, despite these positive developments, challenges must be faced. For instance, the increasing prevalence of English may endanger smaller language communities and dialects. Additionally, there are concerns about preserving cultural and linguistic diversity in light of the dominance of global languages. Modern Romance and Germanic languages are actively developing and adapting to contemporary intercultural realities. The trends of the English language's influence, growing interest in foreign language learning, advancements in information technology, and the professionalisation of linguistic mediation are shaping a new linguistic reality. This reality demands a flexible and innovative approach to studying and using languages in an intercultural dimension.

Trends	Aspects characterising the development of the Romance and Germanic languages
1. The influence of the English language	- Anglicisation - Borrowing words and expressions - Dominance of English-speaking culture
2. Growing interest in learning foreign languages	- Increased mobility - Increased travel opportunities - Spread of language programmes and cultural initiatives
3. The use of languages in intercultural communication	- Development of information technologies - Multimedia platforms and social networks - Multilingual communication and cultural exchange
4. Increasing importance of translation and linguistic mediation	- Professional linguists and intercultural communication specialists - Removing language and cultural barriers

Table 1: The Main Trends and Their Subsections Characterising the Development of Romance and Germanic Languages in the Intercultural Dimension

Nº	Problem	Its essence	Possible consequences
1	The dominance of the English language	English often dominates international communication in academia, business and popular culture.	This could give English speakers an advantage and restrict access to information and opportunities for those who speak Romance-Germanic languages.
2	The need for cultural adaptation	In intercultural communication, it is necessary to understand and adapt to different cultural contexts, which can be a challenge for speakers of Romance and Germanic languages.	Insufficient understanding of the cultural peculiarities of other countries and peoples can lead to misunderstandings and conflicts in interactions.
3	Preservation of linguistic diversity	Globalisation and English dominance can threaten smaller communities and minority languages.	The extinction of Romance-Germanic dialects and language variants, the loss of linguistic diversity and cultural heritage.

Table 2: Problems and challenges faced by Romance and Germanic languages

Table 1 presents the main trends and subdivisions characterising the development of Romance and Germanic languages in an intercultural dimension.

Here is an analysis of the main problems and challenges faced by Romance and Germanic languages in modern international communication, such as English’s dominance, the need for cultural adaptation, and the preservation of linguistic diversity.

Table 2 presents an overview of the main problems and challenges faced by Romance and Germanic languages in modern international communication.

Studying these challenges and problems enables a better comprehension of the difficulties that Romance and Germanic languages encounter internationally. This understanding can lead to solutions, such as reinforcing language policies, promoting intercultural education, and supporting multilingualism. It is crucial to consider the opportunities presented by the development of information technologies, the growing interest in learning foreign languages, and the expanding intercultural contacts to strengthen the role of Romance and Germanic languages in international communication. The expansion of information technologies, growing interest in learning foreign languages, and increasing intercultural contacts present Romance and Germanic languages with numerous opportunities to enhance their role in international communication:

- 1) Information technologies:
 - Developing online language learning platforms and programmes facilitating access to learning resources and practice.
 - Introducing machine translation and other technologies to improve communication between different language communities.
 - Creating multilingual online resources and websites promoting intercultural exchange of information and

experience.

- 2) Increasing interest in learning foreign languages:
 - Drawing attention to the cultural and linguistic heritage of the Romance and Germanic-speaking countries through multimedia and interactive resources.
 - Organising international cultural and linguistic events stimulating interest and motivation to learn Romance and Germanic languages.
 - Creating specialised educational programmes and courses to study Romance and Germanic languages in the context of international business, science, and culture.
- 3) Expanding intercultural contacts:
 - Facilitating international exchanges of students, teachers and professionals for active interaction and exchange of experience.
 - Holding international conferences, seminars and forums to discuss topical issues in intercultural exchange.
 - Cooperation with international organisations and projects aimed at supporting multilingualism and intercultural understanding.

These opportunities open up new perspectives for strengthening Romance and Germanic languages’ role in international communication, allowing them to enhance their competitiveness and demand on a global scale.

Romance and Germanic languages play a crucial role in intercultural communication today, enriching our cultural and linguistic environment. However, they face challenges and changes associated with the dominance of the English language, the growth of information technologies, and shifts in international relations. In this context, it is essential to explore the current trends in developing Romance and Germanic languages in an intercultural dimension, identify strategies and opportunities to strengthen them, and address challenges.

Practical recommendations and strategies will be proposed to overcome challenges and strengthen the positions of Romance and Germanic languages in an intercultural dimension. It includes improving education, supporting language programs, and promoting intercultural exchange, as shown in Table 3.

These recommendations can help strengthen Romance and Germanic languages’ positions in intercultural communication and stimulate their active use in various spheres of life.

IV. Discussion

The ongoing debate surrounding the influence of the English language on Romance and Germanic languages in international communication raises questions about preserving linguistic diversity and cultural identity. Arguments are presented regarding the need to actively support Romance and Germanic languages for a balanced development of international language relations. Controversies exist regarding the necessity of cultural adaptation in intercultural communication, which raises questions about understanding and interaction among different cultural communities. Discussions about the opportunities provided by information technologies stimulate

Practical recommendations	Focus
Developing language education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Introducing innovative teaching methods focusing on the practical use of the language in real-life communication situations. · Creating multilingual educational programmes promoting the study of English, Romance and Germanic languages.
Supporting language programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Financial support for language courses and programmes that teach Romance and Germanic languages to native and foreign audiences. · Creating and expanding a network of centres for learning Romance and Germanic languages as foreign languages.
Stimulating intercultural exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organising intercultural exchange programmes for students, teachers and professionals to improve language competence and cultural understanding. · Supporting and developing international projects and events that promote active interaction between representatives of Romance and Germanic-speaking countries.
Using modern technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Creating and supporting online resources and programmes for learning Romance and Germanic languages, including interactive lessons, games, audio and video materials. · Using social media and digital platforms to promote language practice and intercultural communication.
Promoting cultural exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supporting international cultural events, festivals, exhibitions, and conferences that promote the exchange of experience, culture, and language in Romance and Germanic-speaking countries. · Organising language and cultural courses and workshops for a wide audience to familiarise themselves with the cultural heritage and language of Romance and Germanic-speaking countries.

Table 3: Practical recommendations and strategies for overcoming challenges and strengthening the position of romance and germanic languages in the intercultural dimension

reflections on new ways to strengthen the role of Romance and Germanic languages globally. Active participation in international cultural and language events is crucial in promoting Romance and Germanic languages and culture. Furthermore, the discussions propose the necessity of collaborative efforts among states, educational institutions, and civil organisations to effectively support Romance and Germanic languages globally.

V. Conclusion

Contemporary Romance and Germanic languages are facing challenges due to the dominance of the English language in international communication. Therefore, searching for adequate strategies to preserve linguistic diversity is vital. The development of information technologies offers new perspectives for strengthening the role of Romance and Germanic languages by providing access to educational resources and communication tools on a global level. The growing interest in learning foreign languages creates favourable conditions for language education and intercultural understanding development. It contributes to enhancing language competence and tolerance. Expanding intercultural contacts through student exchanges, cultural programmes, and cooperation in scientific and cultural projects is vital in promoting international dialogue and collaboration. Preserving linguistic diversity requires active efforts from governmental and international organisations and societal awareness of the importance of language and cultural heritage. Integrating the study of the culture and history of Romance and Germanic-speaking countries into language education promotes a more in-depth understanding of the target linguistic environment and cultural context. Using multimedia technologies and online resources in language teaching requires continuously improving methods and approaches. It is essential to consider the specificities of the target audience and usage context. A comprehensive approach and active interaction among all stakeholders is necessary to develop Romance and Germanic languages in the intercultural dimension.

Further research on modern linguistic trends in the development of Romance and Germanic languages in the intercultural

dimension could focus on analysing the impact of the English language. Additionally, it would be beneficial to study the influence of information technologies, such as online language learning platforms and machine translation, on language practice and cultural norms. Further research in these areas could enhance our understanding of modern linguistic processes and contribute to the development of strategies to support multilingualism and intercultural dialogue.

Funding

Funded by the EU NextGenerationEU through the Recovery and Resilience Plan for Slovakia under the project No. 09I03-03-V01-00148.

References

- [1] Kazhan, Y. M., & Karpiuk, V. A. (2024). Enhancing German language learning through interactive tools. *CTE Workshop Proceedings, 11*, 15-28.
- [2] Khurtak, I., & Tayyem, M. (2023). Interlingual and intercultural communication in the education of modern Germanists. *Current Issues of Linguistics and Translations Studies*, 38-41.
- [3] Konisov, G. (2023). Grammatical features of Romano-Germanic language. ISBN: ISBN 978-9910-9456-4-9.
- [4] Konisov, G. (2024). Konisov G. U. Introduction to Romano-Germanic Philology.
- [5] Zenner, E. (2023, November 22). Recent Impact of English on Other Germanic Languages. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics. Retrieved 5 Jul. 2024, from <https://oxfordre.com/linguistics/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199384655.001.0001/acrefore-9780199384655-e-1046>.
- [6] Kuzmenko, T., Fakhurdinova, F., Perova, P., Stativka, O., & Pashchuk, Y. (2021). Modern european professional experience of the translator of romano-germanic languages. *Laplage Em Revista, 7*, 408-415.
- [7] Guillot, L. (2019). Widening Wicksell’s conception of political economy: his “thoroughly revolutionary programme”. *The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought, 26*(6), 1275-1309.
- [8] Fleischhauer, J. (2018). Animacy and Affectedness in Germanic Languages. *Open Linguistics, 4*(1), 566-588. <https://doi:10.1515/opli-2018-0028>
- [9] Korolova, T., & Popova, O. (2021). Intercultural Activities in Teaching Foreign Languages: Modern Ukrainian Dimension. *Arab World English Journal, 12*(3), 432-449.
- [10] Brandtler, J., & Breitbarth, A. (2023, March 22). Negation in Germanic. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics. Retrieved 5 Jul. 2024, from <https://oxfordre.com/linguistics/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199384655.001.0001/acrefore-9780199384655-e-984>.
- [11] Bizzocchi, A (2021). Revising the History of Germanic Languages: The Concept of Germany. *International Journal of Language and Linguistics, 9*(1), 1-5.
- [12] Oberste-Berghaus, N. (2024). The Role of Teaching Foreign Languages in Developing Intercultural Competence. *Revista Romaneasca Pentru Educatie Multidimensionala, 16*(1), 01-15.
- [13] Shamsutdinova, M.-S. (2023). Valuable aspects of intercultural communication in the process of learning foreign languages. *Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University Journal. Pedagogical Sciences*, 86-93.
- [14] Kuper, R. (2017). Evaluations of landscape preference, complexity, and coherence for designed digital landscape models. *Landscape and Urban Planning, 157*, 407-421.
- [15] Zinchenko, H. (2019). Null subjects in old Germanic languages. *Filologični Studii, 2*, 36-40.
- [16] Haddican, B., & Holmberg, A. (2018). Object symmetry effects in Germanic. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory, 37*(1), 91-122.
- [17] Nedoma, R. (2021). Robert D. Fulk: A Comparative Grammar of the Early Germanic Languages. *Folia Linguistica, 55*, 511-516.
- [18] Dolgova, E. G., Kazimirova, I. S., Kuznetsova, Y. A., Minova, M. V., & Fedorova, A. V. (2022). The Use of Social Networks to Train the Intercultural Dimension of Foreign Languages at Higher Educational Institutions. *Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice, 22*(3), 5092.
- [19] Pryimak, L. B., Kabachenko, I., & Bodnar, O.M. (2022). Methods of teaching Germanic languages and features of their translation. *Zakarpats’ki Filologični Studii, 2*(23), 201-206.

- [20] Westergaard, M., & Kupisch, T. (2021). Stable and vulnerable domains in Germanic heritage languages. *Oslo Studies in Language*, 11(2), 503–526.
- [21] Bieliaieva, N., Krushelnytskyi, M., Voliak, L., Usata, N., & Sova, O. (2020). From survival to business prosperity: The financial aspect of managing an organization in a crisis. *Independent Journal of Management & Production*, 11(9), 2275–2290.
- [22] Čepienė, N. (2019). Religious, mythological vocabulary: loanwords from Germanic languages. *Acta Linguistica Lithuanica*, (80), 146–176.
- [23] Tarasenko, T. V., Kulykova, L. A., & Riabukha, T. V. (2019). Peculiarities of formation of perfect tense forms in germanic languages. *Včeni Zapiski Tavrijs'kogo Nacional'nogo Universitetu Imeni v.i. Vernads'kogo*, 3(1), 172–176.
- [24] Fuhrhop, N. (2020). Visible verbal morphology: Morpheme constancy in Germanic and Romance verbal inflection. *Morphology*, 31(3), 297–314.
- [25] Sultanova, D., & Saidova, Z. (2022). Intercultural competence in learning foreign languages. zenodo (cern european organisation for nuclear research).
- [26] Maydanyk, R., Maydanyk, N., & Popova, N. (2021). Peculiarities of Usufruct in the Countries of Roman-German Law: Implementation of Best Practice in Ukrainian Law. *Open Journal for Legal Studies*, 4(2), 61–80.
- [27] Botsman, A., Dmytruk, O., & Kozlovska, T. (2020). The development of Germanic analytical tenses. *Current Issues of Ukrainian Linguistics : Theory and Practice*, (41), 135–154.

...