



FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF TIMES IN GERMAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Dilshod Abdulkhayrov Pulatovich-Bukhara State University

ANNOTATION: *This article analyzes various aspects of tense forms in German and Uzbek, including semantic, functional, morphological.*

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INTRODUCTION

There are 6 tenses in German: das Präsens, das Präteritum, das Perfekt, das Plusquamperfekt, das Futur I va das Futur II.

Perfekt- past participle with haben or sein auxiliary verbs

with haben the following verbs form the past tense:

1. all transitive verbs:

Er *hat* seinen Freund besucht. Er *hat* den Weg gefunden.

Note:

(1) *The auxiliary verb haben (Accusative object) is also used with transitive verbs that do not always appear in certain sentences.:*

Die Mutter *hat* gegessen. Der Lehrer *hat den* ganzen Abend gelesen.

(2) (2) Some transitive verbs form the past tense with sein. Such verbs include compound or compound verbs that use the simple verb form with the auxiliary verb sein:

Der Schauspieler *ist den* Vertrag mit dem Stadttheater *eingegangen*. Der Jurist *ist die* Paragraphen *durchgegangen*. Der Patient *ist seine* Krankheit *los geworden*.

2. Verbs used with the pronoun sich:

Er *hat sich* über das Geschenk Der Junge *hat sich* die Zähne geputzt. Du *hast dir* den Sprung vom 3-Meter-Turm nicht zugetraut.

3. with all modal verbs:

Der Junge *hat ins* Kino gehen *wollen*.

Er *hat in* die Schule *gemusst*, (ugs.)

Der Patient *hat den* Arzt nicht aufsuchen *können*.

Der Meister *hat zur* Direktion gehen *sollen*.



4. with all impersonal verbs:

Gestern *hat es* geregnet und geblitzt. In der vorigen Woche *hat es* geschneit.
Shuningdek *dunkeln, herbsten, nieseln, tagen* v.b. shaxssiz fe'llar.

Note:

(1) some impersonal verbs form the past tense with *sein*. Such verbs include compound or compound verbs in which the simple verb form is used with the auxiliary verb *sein*..:

Gestern *ist es* um die Weltmeisterschaft *gegangen*.

Es *ist auf eine kompetente Entscheidung angekommen*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Verbs that form the past tense with the auxiliary verb *Sein*:

1. When it comes with intransitive verbs:

Der Kranke *ist* aufgestanden. Der Patient *ist* gestorben. Die Blume *ist* verblüht.

Die Suppe *ist* angebrannt.

2. When verbs are used to denote all actions (such verbs mainly denote a change of place):

Der Sportler *ist* gelaufen. Wir *sind* durch den Wald gewandert. Der Tourist *ist* nach Tunesien geflogen. Der Gast *ist* pünktlich gekommen.

3. *When the verbs sein and bleiben come:*

Er *ist* lange Zeit im Ausland gewesen.

Er *ist* bis ins hohe Alter Sportler geblieben.

Note: *The verb werden also forms the past tense with sein: Es ist kalt geworden.*

4. The compound or compound verbs used with the *sein* in the past tense of the simple verb form also form the past tense with the *sein*:

Die Akademie *ist* mit dem Produktionsbetrieb einen Vertrag eingegangen.

Verbs used in the past tense with *haben* and / or *sein*:

Usually in German grammar, as a rule, the verbs used with *sein* in the past tense are not used with *haben* and vice versa. But there are verbs that can make their past tense forms with both *haben* and *sein*. The following are among them:



1. 1. There are verbs that are used in the Perfect with both *haben* and *sein*: their meaning and the required future tense are irrelevant. The main difference is that the verb is used with *haben* if it indicates the continuation of the action, and with *sein* if it indicates that the action is directed in one direction, a change in position in the action:

Sie *hat* früher sehr viel getanzt. Sie ist durch den Saal getanzt. Er hat drei Stunden gesehelt. Er ist nach der Insel gesehelt.

Also: flattern, reiten, rudern

Note:

(1) Action verbs are mainly used in the past tense with *sein*. Most of them are intransitive verbs:

fliegen, galoppieren, klettern, laufen, reisen, schwimmen, springen

(2) There are also verbs in which there is confusion in the use of the auxiliary verbs *sein* and *haben* with such verbs. Such verbs include verbs that denote a change of state, which do not denote the occurrence of an action or a state.:

Der Lehrer *hat* schnell gealtert. Der Lehrer ist schnell gealtert. Wein *hat* gegoren. Der Wein *ist* gegoren.

(3) (3) *The verbs liegen, sitzen, and stehen are used in the middle parts of Germany as haben, and in the southern parts as sein.:*

Er hat/**war** an seinem Schreibtisch gesessen.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the category of tense in verbs is important in language learning. Therefore, the aim is to study this linguistic phenomenon in the context of two languages. In the process, it has become clear that although there are past, present, and future tenses in both languages, there are differences in their formation and application.

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