

Ways of Expressing the Past Tense in German and Uzbek Microtext

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ABSTRACT

It is time to set a new system that can be a strong base for teaching foreign languages – says our president Sh. Mirziyoyev in his speech. The youth of Uzbekistan should be the most intelligent and educated people comparing to other youth in the world. In order to do this we should always struggle. The category of tense plays an essential role in the German and Uzbek linguistics. The description of the past tense in microtexts is very different. This article will discuss these principles and compares the microtexts in both languages.

Introduction: It is known that the tense meaning of the action expressed by the verb is expressed by different grammatical forms of the verb word group. Currently, there are different opinions about verb tenses and the principles of their expression in sentences.

When tense forms are used in the micro and macro text, their forms and characteristics change, and the meaning of a certain tense can represent the meaning of another tense.

Main part: Usually, the preterite tense in the German language is considered the narrative tense, and preterite forms are used for artistic description, and in this, the historical present is partially referred to. In such cases, preterite forms do not have the meaning of the past tense, on the contrary, they represent the imaginary present epic time. The preterite itself represents the events that happened before the time of the message, that is, the artistic image. These events are real for both the author and the reader.

The present tense can also mean the past tense:

M: Am 5. September 1823 rollt ein Reisewagen langsam die Landsstrasse von Karlsbad gegen Eger zu....In der Kalesche sitzen drei Männer ,der grossherzoglich sachsen – weimarische Geheimrat . Goethe und die beiden Getreuen¹

The form has this meaning when it is added to the verbs of four situations - lie down, stand up, sit down, and walk. This, of course, depends on the dictionary meaning of the verb. The meaning of the [-yotgan] form is to give continuous action as an attributive sign of a person.

¹ Roziyev Y.B. Pragmasylistic features of the transposition of tenses of the German language. Tashkent 2019

Misollar: Nay ovozi kelayotgan tepaning oldiga yetdim. (S.Ayn).²

In all languages, the verb is a word group rich in complex categories. Grammatical categories of verbs are expressed by contrasting synthetic or analytical forms of words belonging to the verb group. The grammatical tense category is one of the most common verb categories in languages. The tense category of the verb indicates that the action takes place in relation to the time of speech.

Theoretically, this category represents an action that occurs at the time of speaking, before the time of speaking, and after the time of speaking.

In most languages, the grammatical category of tense consists of these three specific meanings.

In Uzbek, the past tense forms of the verb are mainly **-di** (o'qidim, o'qiding, o'qidi).– **gan** (o'qiganman, o'qigansan, o'qigan) – **(i)b** (o'qibman, o'qibsan, o'qibdi) affixes, **edi** incomplete verb (o'qib edim, o'qib eding, o'qib edi, o'qigan edim, o'qigan eding, o'qigan edi) is formed by

If we analyze the German and Uzbek microtexts in comparison with each other, we will see that one of the most important features of the Uzbek language is that it is a very economical language.

Bir kuni akalarim bilan yaxmalak o'ynab terlab ketdim. Terlab turib muz yedim. Kechqurun isitma ko'tarildi. Quv – quv yo'talaman. Oyim tomog'imni achchiqtosh bilan chayib ko'rdi, bo'lmadi, turshak qaynatib suvini ichirdi, bo'lmadi... (Dunyoning ishlari, O'. Hoshimov)³

Ich erinnere mich nicht mehr daran, wie alt ich damals war, jedenfalls war ich noch sehr klein. Eines kalten Wintertages rutschte ich lange mit meinen Brüdern auf dem gefrorenen Teich dahin und schwitzte ausgiebig⁴.

In these examples, we can see that when translating the meaning expressed in Uzbek into German, the translator used several adverbs in order to further enliven the artistic image in the eyes of the reader.

Conclusion: In conclusion, it should be said that in German linguistics, in contrast to Uzbek linguistics, we can find many dissimilarities in terms of sentence structure. In Uzbek linguistics, when we think about a sentence, we come across the phrase "sentences", that is, there are also sentences consisting of one word. Such sentences are mainly specified in the text. Also, the past tense forms used in the sentences in the microtexts of both languages represent different times, and the main purpose of this is to increase the artistic coloring of the events.

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² <http://www.Ziyonet.uz> is an Internet network of Uzbekistan

³ O'. Hoshimov. Dunyoning ishlari. Toshkent : Yangi asr avlodi 2018

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