



CATEGORIES OF TIME AND ASPECT IN GERMAN (The Categories of Tense and Aspect)

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Abstract

This article discusses the classification of word groups in modern German and Uzbek, primary grammatical categories, the division of existing words in each specific language into specific groups, lexical and lexical-grammatical, morphological forms in terms of their relevance to words belonging to a particular group.

Keywords: development, laws, worldview, aspirations, thinking, genres, personalities, fraternal tribes, during the reign, tribal languages.

Introduction

The tense category indicates the time of occurrence of the action understood from the verb. There are three grammatical tense forms in English: Present Tense, Past Tense, and Future Tense. Each of these tenses is made in its own way. The present tense form indicates that the action is related to the time at which the speech is spoken. "My brother studies in the second course. Now he is at home."

The modern form is used in a very broad sense. Modern forms of the verb can be used differently in different styles. For example: aphoristic present in proverbs, parables, and wise words of the present tense, gnomic present tense, generic time to express a general truth or reality, historical tense in narrating an action that occurred in the past tense, (Historical present) form is used. The past tense form indicates whether the action occurred before the time the speech was spoken.



Past tense forms of correct verbs in modern English are formed using -ed, while incorrect verbs are formed by changing the vowels in the stem or by other means. Past tense forms of verbs also form different groups according to their meanings. In modern English, the past tense form has three main forms:

- a) Indefinite past tense;
- b) Past perfect form;
- c) Future in the Past.

Each of these tense forms is used in two different aspects: common and continuous.

The next tense form represents that an action or process will occur after the time the speech is being uttered. In English, the future tense is formed by adding leading verbs in the infinitive form to the auxiliary verbs shall and will. In this case, the first person shall be used in singular and plural shall. Shall, a verb combination formed using will, is called an analytic form because shall, will added to the leading verb loses its lexical meaning and is used only as an indicator of grammatical tense. That is why the shall (will) infinitive analytic form is a simple cut in the sentence: "Well", said the stgapper, "I'll come but no handcuffs" (H. I. Wells).

The aspect category is related to the time category, more precisely to the time category. Verbs vary in both the tense category and the aspect category. Aspect refers to the nature of the occurrence of an action in verbs, i.e., the beginning, continuation, completion, and repetition of an action. Verbs in English are studied in two different aspects: a) Common Aspect and b) Continuous Aspect.

The general aspect provides general information about whether or not an action has occurred. In the continuous aspect, however, it indicates that the action is continuing at a certain time. The general aspect is definite and the continuous aspect is definite. The continuous aspect is formed by adding the adjective form I of the independent verb to any form of the auxiliary verb to be. For example:

to read — to be reading

He reads - He is reading

(She reads - She reads)

He read —He was reading

(He read - He was reading)

He will read - He will be reacting.

(He reads— He reads).



The use of the Present Tense of the Common Aspect. Modern forms are mainly used in the following cases:

a) when expressing a repetitive action:

He works from nine to five, rides the commuter special plants. His garden, makes love to his wife (B. J. Friedman): I go there once a month. In summer we sleep outdoors.

b) in the expression of the action that takes place in the present tense, that is, during the speech:

"I'm afraid I don't quite understand the "of course", answered March laughing (K. Chesterton).

c) is used to express the general truth, reality. This constant is called the present tense (generic present, gnomic present). For example:

To err is human (Proverb).

"Pagn Pago is the rainiest place in the Pacific."

g) used aphoristically in proverbs and sayings:

Still waters run deep. The deep river flows calmly (the bottom of the calm flowing water is deep).

A bird in the bush is worth two in the bush.

One bird in hand is better than two in a tree (a straw near a distant wheat is better, or a lung near a distant tail is better).

Where there is smoke there is a fire. Where there is smoke, there will be fire.

d) to express an action that belongs to the next tense in sentences following the tense and the condition.

If you make one wrong step, Swarts, you will get more trouble than is good for any living man (P. Abrahams). I'll come if he invites me. You'll get it when you come here. I'll send him a letter as soon as I get there.

e) To express an action that will take place in the near future. In such cases, the verbs to come, to go, to arrive, to start, to leave, etc. are used almost always:

My brother arrives in two days. My brother (or sister) will come in two days.

«Tomorrow, Sophie», she said dramatically, «we start for Rome, Tomorrow morning» (A. Huxley).

f) Instead of the past tense form, the present tense form can be used to narrate a past event more vividly: such a form is called a Dramatic (historical) Present.

I look over the rail. There, just below me, stand three young, it is too big to be called lads, each with a document like on Income Tax return in his hatband, and each with his arm affectionally round his neighbors neck, singing with all his



might. They are a little drunk, but not so drunk as German would be in like circumstances on German liquor. They are determined for in the highest spirits: I try to catch the words of their song, and just manage to make out the general sense of it ... (B. Shaw).

j) The writer describes an event and uses it as an appeal to students:

Who loves the haunts of Nature?
Love the sunshine of the meadow,
Love the shadow of the forest,
Love the wind among the bgapches,
And the rain — shower and the snowstorm,
And the rushing of great rivers
Through their palisades of pine-trees
And the thunder in the mountains.

Verbs that are rarely used in the continuous aspect to see, to hear, to understand, to perceive, and other verbs are now used in the general aspect.

You see, son, you are the first child that has going away from Stilleveld and became educated man ... (P. Abrahams). You see why everyone is preparing, son (Ibid)

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