

TENSES IN DEUTSCH LANGUAGE

Maxamadiyeva Aziza Baxtiyor qizi

*Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti xorijiy til va adabiyoti Ingliz tili
yo'nalishi*

Email: uamanov00@gmail.com

Azimova Zamira Tajibayevna

Xalqaro Kimyo Universiteti

Boshlang'ich ta'lim yo'nalishi

Abduganiyeva Muxlisa

*O'zbekiston Mirzo Ulug'bek nomidagi Milliy universiteti Filologiya tillarni
o'qitish yo'nalishi*

Ilmiy rahbar: Zaripova Ziyoda

Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti o'qituvchisi

Annotation. *This article is about tenses in German various aspects of its forms, including semantic, functional, morphological directions are analyzed.*

Key words: *"haben", "sein", "Präteritum", "strong verbs", "modal verbs", "suffix -te"*

In this German the Perfect lecture, we will look at Das Perfect in German.

The perfect, like the Präteritum, means the past tense with -di. As you know, past tense sentences describe actions that were done and finished in the past.

There are clear differences between the German Perfect and Präteritum; The Präteritum is usually used in written language, phrases, tables, novels or stories,

while the Perfect is used in spoken language rather than in works such as novels and stories.

Präteritum is the simple form of the past tense, used in consistent descriptions, narratives, and stories about the past. That is why it is usually called the past tense. In modern German, it can represent both completed and incomplete actions, and both singular and plural objects. Translated into Russian using the past tense.

Präteritum weak verbs are formed in German by adding person numbers from the 2nd conjugation as in Präsens. The exception is the 1st and 3rd person singular: in the Präteritum in the 1st and 3rd person singular, the verb does not end in person.

The weak verb machen has the following forms - machte- gemacht. We take the second form as a basis machte and add the following numbers:

Ich	machte
Du	machte st
Er, sie, es	machte
Wir	machte n
Ihr	machte t
Sie, sie	machte n

Strong verbs for the Präteritum are characterized by a change in the root vowel of the German language. Strong verbs, like weak verbs, take the same personal numbers as in the Präsens. Even in the 1st and 3rd person singulars, they do not have a personal ending.

1st —
2nd - st
3rd —

A strong verb (eg. sprechen - sprechen- gesprochen) has exactly the same endings as a weak verb, except for the vowel - e, which appears with the forms wir and sie (Sie) (they, you)

Ich spreche
Du sprich **st**
Er, sie, es sprich **t**
Wir sprech **en**
Ihr sprech **t**
Sie sprech **en**

Strong verbs whose roots end in **ß, z, tz, sch**, in the 2nd person singular, let the connecting vowel between the stem and the ending of the person .

The präteritum of the verbs **haben, sein, werden, tun** have their own characteristics (these forms should be remembered).

Haben- hatten
Sein- warden
Werden- wurden
Tun- taten

Modal verbs and verb tenses in German form the preterite according to the type of weak verbs, that is, by adding the suffix -te. The modal verbs können, dürfen, müssen, mögen lose their umlaut in the present tense. The verb wissen takes the suffix -te in the preterite and changes the root vowel.

In German, Praeteritum ("Präteritum", also "preterit") is used to refer to events in the past. From Latin, this word is translated as "past". This form can also be called story time. If Prefect (perfect) is mainly used in colloquial speech, the preterite in German is characteristic of book speech. Praeteritum is also used when a detailed, coherent story (book, novel, story) is being carried out.

The place of **HABEN AND SEIN** in the sentence

It is important to know that the auxiliary verb "sein" or "haben" comes second in the sentence, and the participle comes last.

Example: Ich habe das Buch gelesen sehr schnell.

I read the book very quickly.

In a subordinate clause, on the other hand, the auxiliary verb comes last.

Example: Als ich nach Hause gekommen bin, habe ich gesehen, daß mein Auto nicht da war.

When I came home, I saw that I didn't have a car

The perfect is the most commonly used past tense in German. His education should be studied first. After all, it is used in colloquial speech and in everyday life. This is the tense you almost always use when talking about the past in German.

Auxiliary verbs are used to form the perfect **haben or sein+ part II (Partizip II, 3rd form of the verb)** semantic verb. The auxiliary verbs haben or sein are not translated, they are only the modifying part of the predicate. The meaning of the whole predicate depends on the meaning of the verb appearing in the form (Partizip II, 3rd form of the verb), which is its invariable part and stands at the end of the sentence.

Example: Ich habe dieses Buch gelesen. - I read this book.

Er ist Berlin gefahren. - He came to Berlin.

Conclusion: it is very important to know how to use verbs in Deutch language and learning them. It is also very interesting and useful for learners. Verbs are always need us to speak and make sentences in this language

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