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## ON TENSE CATEGORY IN GERMAN LANGUAGES

*The semantic-cognitive concept of language learning is based on the study of the interaction of language semantics with the conceptosphere of the people, semantic processes with cognitive processes.*

*Sememes of concepts and language signs constantly affect each other, complement each other. Therefore, by studying the content of semantics, which includes the language signs of all units of the nominative field of the concept, it is possible to gain knowledge about a large number of features of the concept, thus better understanding the processes of semantic changes in the language system.*

*Since the concept is objectivized with different language signs, different individuals can express its same signs with different language means. A complete description of this or that concept inherent in a particular culture is possible if it is a complete inventory of the means representing it. In this regard, conceptualization of time is one of the actual problems of linguistics.*

*In the presented article, forms of tense, which are of particular interest from the point of view of conceptualization of time in Germanic languages, is studied in a semantic-cognitive aspect. The main focus of the article is on the development process of tense forms in the verb system of Germanic languages, means of expression and the specific structural and semantic features of the functional-semantic field (FSS).*

*Semantic-cognitive analysis is the study of lexical and grammatical semantics as a means of penetrating the content of concepts of language, as a means of modeling them from the semantics of language to the conceptosphere. Although the concept of time has been studied to a certain extent on the basis of the material of separate languages in this aspect, it has not been studied typologically on the basis of the material of Germanic languages at all. The study is also relevant in this regard.*

**Key words:** tense forms, verb system, Germanic languages, space and time, time category

**Introduction.** Space and time are the main categories of literary text that reflect objective reality through linguistic units. The logic of man is formed on the basis of the interaction of space and time. In logic, the relationship between these categories takes the form of relations through the categories of subjects and predicates, and at the linguistic level it is reflected in the relations between the categories of nouns and verbs.

Since the time category as one of the important categories of the verb is related to the specific time and space of the work, circumstance or action, the times of the verb are determined by the attitude of the performance of the work or action to the negotiating moment. It is based on the interconnection of logical and grammatical tenses.

In each language, the tenses of the verb are manifested in the background of the objective time category. Thus, time is realized as both a logical and a grammatical category.

**Purpose and tasks of the research.** The aim of this article is to determine the cognitive and semantic features of the tense in modern Germanic languages. The tasks are: 1) interpretation of literature on

the subject; 2) cognitive linguistic interpretation of the problem of tense in Germanic languages; 3) interpretation of the cognitive basis of the category of time in thinking; 4) determination of functional-semantic features of the components that make up the FSS model of tense.

**Scientific novelty of research.** For the first time, the functional-cognitive features of tense forms in modern Germanic languages, a wide range of deictic means of expression of the tense, cultural and historical bases reflected in tense models in texts of different genres are comprehensively studied.

**Methods and sources of research.** In accordance with the nature of the studied material, goals and objectives, methods such as descriptive, functional-semantic, cognitive analysis, conceptualization and categorization, contextual and component analysis and typological were used in the article.

**A review of recent research and publications.** The tense forms were studied from different aspects on different Germanic languages, investigated by scholars such as A.A. Akhundov, H.I. Mirzayev, O.I. Musayev, F.Y. Veysalli, D.N. Yunusov, A.Y. Mammadov, F.F. Jahangirov, L.M. Jafarova,

N. Nabiyeva, H.K. Guliyev, S.M. Almammadova, at the same Russian linguists M.A. Ganshina, N.M. Vasilyevskaya, I.P. Verkhovskaya, T.A. Rastorgueva, V. Admoni, V. Jirmunski, L.V. Samuylova, Y.F. Askin, E.A. Blinova, A.V. Bondarenko, A.S. Gabdrakhmanov, M.A. Gabdrakhmanova, M.A. Glovinskaya, E.I. Golovakha, foreign scientists J. Bayby, R. Perkinz, Y. Pakluika, RAKlouz, J. Gippert, B. Comri, O. Korm, S. Fleron, M. Halliday, H. Brinkmann, O. Behaghel, M. Beer, J.T. Fraser, E.H. Rosch and others, functional-semantic features of this category are widely interpreted in the works of A.V. Bondarko, Y.S. Maslov, Q.A. Zolotova, M.V. Vsevolodova, Y.I. Shendels, T.V. Bulygina, M.Y. Golovchinskaya, Y.V. Kulyga, M.A. Shelyakina, T.A. Sukhomlina and others based on the material of different languages. However, it has not been studied from the semantic-cognitive point of view in the general typological plan on the basis of the material of Germanic languages.

**Presentation of the main material.** As a logical and grammatical category acting in the background of unity of language and thinking, there is such a compatibility between logical (philosophical-objective) and grammatical tenses. Grammatical tense is an expression in the language of the relations of time in which actions and phenomena in the objective world are included.

This is how A.A. Akhundov explains the differences between them: *“Grammatical tense is a linguistic expression of the manifestation of time in the human mind, which exists in the objective world, regardless of us. Grammar does not create tense by itself, it only marks the objective time reflected in the human mind with its special form features in language, and at the same time makes it much more specific. In this respect, objective and grammatical tenses with the same boundaries differ to some extent. Grammar is grammatically accurate at the time of the occurrence of an action or circumstance through certain signs”* [2, p. 4].

According to A.V. Bondarko, who studied the category of time localization *the main essence of localization is that the work expressed in the verb, the action, on the one hand, can relate to a specific time, having a limited character; and on the other, having an abstract character, cover all time. In some languages, localized, abstract work and movement are expressed in special forms, along with other tense forms. An example of this is the present indefinite tense in English* [3, p. 17].

While logical time is the same for all peoples as the thinking category, the grammatical tense category and its forms of manifestation may be different. This

is characterized by a wide variety of specific laws of internal development of world languages. Many linguists accept the methodological expediency of studying the interaction of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic events through a system of functional-semantic fields.

Thus, it can be said that grammatical devices include not only the paradigmatic elements of the language system, but also all language structures related to the materialization of certain conceptual categories in speech.

In this regard, in the circle of views of grammatical analysis there should be not only grammatical categories included in a certain paradigm system, but all peripheral means, thanks to which the explicitness and implicitness of a certain logical category occurs.

Among the forms of tense, the future tense is considered the most subjective of them. In most cases, it is related to the speaker's position, intentions, and claims. The category of futurity undergoes a process of grammaticization with the transformation of modal verbs and constructs expressing desire, wish, assumption. In accordance with it, on the basis of the semantic category, the functional-semantic sphere of futurity is formed.

The real differences between future tense and present and past tense come from the fact that future time is often associated with unrealized modality. For example, in German modal verbs such as *werden*, in English, modal verbs such as *shall*, *will*, *should*, *would*, *might*, *ought* and in Dutch *zal*, *zullen*, *moten*, *zou* are used in shaping the future tense. Thus, the objective future tense is accompanied by modality.

When analyzing the concept of time, it is considered necessary to identify the relationships between philosophical and grammatical concepts. It is known that since all material objects are in perpetual motion, change and development, various processes occurring in them occur not only within space, but also within a certain time frame.

This grammatical category of the verb plays an important role in the organization of speech, occupying a very important place in the language. The tense category of a verb is a morphologically fully formed grammatical category that covers all verbs equally.

When we say philosophical time, material objects and processes are characterized by continuity, fluidity, stages, cause-and-effect relations of events, their interactions, etc. are understood. To measure time, units of measurement such as seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, centuries, millennia, and so on. are used.

Like space, time has a dimensional character. In other words, it is sufficient to give only one quantity to determine the given moment of this time. In time, an object moves in only one direction – the boundaries of past, present and future time. Time is irreversible. Its irreversibility has been confirmed by people's life experience, and is characterized by the irreversibility of cause-and-effect relations in the interaction of events and the progressive nature of development.

While philosophical-objective tense is the same for all people, grammatical tense is not the same. Therefore, each language has a specific morphological structure and a different time system in accordance with it.

The logical time category acts in the language as both a lexical-morphological and a special grammatical category. Grammatical tense is the expression of philosophical-objective time in the language of the human brain. The concept of objective time is the basis of meaningful grammatical tenses. There are three types of objective time and grammatical tense: present, past, future. But the forms of grammatical tense differ from each other.

In each language, the tenses of the verb are manifested against the background of the objective time category.

Thus, time takes place as both logical and grammatical categories. As a logical and grammatical category acting in the background of unity of language and thinking, there is such compatibility between logical (philosophical-objective) and grammatical tenses. Grammatical tense is an expression in the language of the relations of time in which actions and phenomena in the objective world are included.

In modern linguistics, the method of studying the semantic differentiation of time is used. There are different qualities in the composition of this method, on the basis of which each person can express his temporary feelings, subjective concepts about past, present and future time. There are 25 polar measuring tables in the structure of the method, which are completely opposite and contrary to each other. On their basis, only 5 factors are distinguished. In each table of measures, adjectives are presented through antonyms – which to some extent metaphorically characterize the time of meanings opposite to each other.

In the analysis of semantic differentiation of time, attention is drawn to the question of a person's attitude to time, the structure of time.

The value of the concept meaning of such differentiation on the measurement table allows you to place it at a certain point of the semantic field during the selection of the main dimensions. With the help of semantic differentiation of time, in the semantic field one can evaluate the meanings of the concepts of time "past", "present" and "future". 5 factors are determined in the measurement table

1. Activity of time;
2. The emotional tone of time;
3. Size of time;
4. Structure of time;
5. Sense of time.

Semantic-cognitive analysis of time based on the material of modern Germanic languages provides basis for following conclusion, that the tense category should be considered as a cognitive category and a semantic category that reflects the logic of time relations in the language system.

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#### Асланова Ш. ПРО КАТЕГОРІЮ ЧАСУ В НІМЕЦЬКИХ МОВАХ

*Семантикокогнітивна концепція навчання мови базується на вивченні взаємодії семантики мови з концептосферою народу, а семантичних процесів з когнітивними.*

*Семемі понять і мовних знаків постійно впливають одна на одну, доповнюють одна одну. Отже, досліджуючи зміст семантики, яка включає мовні знаки всіх одиниць номінативного поля концепту,*

*можна отримати знання про велику кількість ознак концепту, тим самим краще зрозуміти процеси семантичних змін у концепті. мовна система.*

*Оскільки поняття об'єктивується різними мовними знаками, то різні індивіди можуть виражати його ті самі ознаки різними мовними засобами. Повний опис того чи іншого поняття, притаманного певній культурі, можливий за умови повного переліку засобів, що його репрезентують. У зв'язку з цим концептуалізація часу є однією з актуальних проблем лінгвістики.*

*У представленій статті в семантико-когнітивному аспекті досліджено форми часу, які становлять особливий інтерес з точки зору концептуалізації часу в германських мовах. Основну увагу статті зосереджено на процесі розвитку форм часу в дієслівній системі германських мов, виражальних засобах, особливостях структурно-семантичних особливостей функціонально-семантичного поля (ФСП).*

*Семантико-когнітивний аналіз — це вивчення лексичної та граматичної семантики як засобу проникнення в зміст концептів мови, як засобу їх моделювання від семантики мови до концептосфери. Хоча поняття часу певною мірою вивчено на матеріалі окремих мов у цьому аспекті, типологічно на матеріалі германських мов воно взагалі не досліджувалося. Дослідження також актуальне в цьому плані.*

**Ключові слова:** *форми часу, система дієслова, германські мови, простір і час, категорія часу.*