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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Science

**THE DIACHRONY OF TIME CATEGORY
IN GERMAN LANGUAGES**

Speciality: 5708.01 – Germanic languages

Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH

Actuality of the topic and degree of research. Time which is one of the main characteristics of objective reality plays an important role in human life along with space. Every human faces with time factor in all areas of their practical activity. Therefore, all matters related to the category of time, its essence, methods and means of expression of time in language have always attracted the attention of researchers in various fields of science, including linguists.

Time and humans have been topics of philosophical problems from ancient times. However, the factual material on this topic, which is related to time and became a dispute subject among researchers, is initially developed and systematized in various fields of science. The science of language, which is closely connected with the embodiment of objective reality in thinking, has a special place and a special role in this plan. There are many works related to general linguistic literature devoted to the issues of reflection and expression of time relations in language. In these works, different and colorful means of expression of the objective time category in language are distinguished. It should be noted that in these works, the category of time has been researched synchronously.

In this research work, the time category of German languages is planned to be studied diachronically as a single system. In general, a systematic approach is the basic research principle of events and categories existing in the language. Although this approach is supported by most linguists, scientific research based on it is in the minority.

One of the main categorical principles of language is to constantly develop itself, to acquire new qualities and characteristics in different historical periods. Approaching from this perspective, it should be noted that the time category is one of the categories that brings the most changes and innovations. Thus, the existence of numerous basic forms of time (past and present) that are historically semantically and syntactically different from each other is a clear proof of this. In German, this scenario is very colorful. From this

point of view, the study of verb tense forms of Germanic languages in the diachronic plan is one of the matters of special relevance.

The issue of the origination of grammatical forms in language has not yet been fully resolved. In many humanitar sciences there is an ancient history of studying the phenomenon of time which is the focus of philosophers, psychologists, culturologists, and linguists. Different approaches in time researchs are related to the complexity and unusualness of its perception as an object (V.K.Juravlyev¹, V.I.Molchanov², M.F.Muryanov³ and others.). Time is studied not only as a philosophical and physical category, but also as a language category. The study of time as a philosophical and physical category also has an impact on linguistic research. However, the study of time in the field of linguistics has a special specificity and requires serious research in this area.

The study of the category of time in the diachronic plan can be considered relevant in terms of covering many controversial questions in terms of studying the origin of other grammatical categories of language. Thus, the category of time is one of the broadest and most diverse categories of language and includes several language layers, and sometimes goes beyond the language and manifests itself as a carrier of different values and elements.

Issues such as how the category of time studied in the diachronic plan based on German languages has been reflected in human thinking since ancient times, and as a result on what principles the language is approached, are not left out of consideration. The reason is that each grammatical category is a semantic unit that gradually separates from its original beginning, origin and root.

¹ Журавлев, В.К. Диахроническая морфология / В.К.Журавлев. – Москва: УРСС, – 2004. – 208 с.

² Молчанов, В.И. Гуссерль и Хайдеггер: феномен, онтология, время / Сб.; Проблема сознания в современной западной философии: Критика некоторых концепций / В.И.Молчанов, В.А.Подорога, А.Б.Зыкова [и др.] – Москва: Наука, – 1989. – с. 110-136

³ Мурьянов, М.Ф. Время: понятие и слово // Вопросы языкознания, – 1978, № 2, – с. 52-66

The relevance of the research is to clarify the theoretical rethinking of the problem of general laws of language systems evolution, the scientific views on a single universal path of evolution of language systems.

Plenty research work has been devoted to the study of time and its categories in German, but each has carried out research in accordance with its object of study. We would just like to mention here the names of some researchers conducting research in this field. I.Tahirov, O.Musayev, F.Jahangirov, B.C.Jafarova, S.Guliyeva, etc. in Azerbaijani German studies, B.A.Abramov, V.G.Admoni, V.K.Arakin, M.O.Jerdeyeva, E.A.Korneyeva, O.V.Soboleva, etc. in Russian German studies, S.Asaturovi, R.Allan, Alexander Bach, F.A.Blakburn, V.F.Brian and others could be mentioned.

The object and subject of research. The object of research is the diachrony of the category of time in German, and the subject is the systematization of the results obtained from the means of expression of the category of time in German.

The aims and objectives of the research. The aim of the research is to analyze the periodic evolution of the time category in German diagonally and to reveal the principles of the formation of the time category in these languages. The tasks ahead to achieve this goal are as follows:

- to cover scientific and theoretical issues of the time category;
- to analyze the content of the time category in German and other languages, as well as the evolution of the means of expression in the diachronic plan;
- to analyze the rules of development and semantic capacity of grammatical tense forms in German languages from ancient times to modern times;
- to make comparisons between the forms of expression of the category of time at different stages of the historical development of German languages;
- to determine the principles of the emergence and formation of the category of time based on historical and modern language materials involved in the research.

Research methods. In order to describe and analyze the diachrony of the grammatical tense category in German languages, mainly comparative, comparative-historical, and descriptive methods of linguistics were used. In addition, a functional method of linguistics, such as structuring, was used in the study to draw attention to the analysis of a wider range of materials.

The main provisions for the defense:

– Even if the development of any language has come a long way, it preserves the traces of its historical sources. When looking at the modern classification of grammatical tense forms in German, it is possible to observe the stages of development of the tense category.

– Time category, formed as a result of the division of the category of action into type and time, which once existed in the language.

– The fact that the present tense has a wider spectrum compared to the past and present tense, which are considered to be the forms of initial time, indicates that the past tense is a product of later evolution.

– The complexity of the time concept is explained by the large number of language models in its language landscape.

– The real semantics of the present tense is indefinite temporality.

– Presence and preterit are the oldest forms of time in German.

– In German languages, in many cases, other forms of time or a combination of these forms are used to express the semantics of a certain time.

– The past tense was expressed by a preterite, perfect and pluperfect in German. In ancient times, although the past tense was expressed by a preterite, the perfection began to be developed only in the Middle Ages. Preterite was formed in the same way in all German languages.

– The inclusion of linguistic time in the German verb paradigm took place not at an early stage of ethnic society, but at a later stage.

– It is possible to follow the changes in the ontological basis of the sign system in the present tense forms of verbs in German languages, as well as the development line of tense forms.

– The development factors of the future tense paradigm in German are related to the concept of synonymy, which is explained by the ability to express the action of the future tense through non-future tense forms and polysemy, ie the ability to work in a modal sense.

– The future tense form, expressed by modal semantic analytical constructions, is a product of the recent past.

Scientific novelty of the research is that in Azerbaijani linguistics, the category of time is studied and analyzed diachronically by means of comparative-typological comparison based on materials of German languages. Here, for the first time, the development patterns of this category are identified in a large-scale study, and the time indicators specific to the German languages are highlighted in the historical plan. For the first time in Azerbaijani linguistics, the development trends and directions of the time category are determined on the basis of materials of German languages analyzed in a diachronic plan. Time forms that can be considered typologically general for the language groups under consideration are identified and investigated.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research consists of the time category in a broad way and reveals valuable facts about the historical development of German languages. This research contributes to the solution of the problem of the origin of grammatical categories based on the time category. Thus, during the research, the development of the time category involved in scientific research on a diachronic basis on the basis of German languages is followed and analyzed, and its relations with other categories are investigated.

Theoretical materials obtained and analyzed during the research can be used as a valuable source for future scientific research in this area. The scientific results obtained during this research may be of particular importance for research on other languages related to the time category.

Approbation and application. The research was presented at international conferences, and articles covering the content of the work were published. The articles cover the content of the case. The results of the study are reflected in 23 published articles.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was performed. The research was carried out in the Indo-European languages department of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

The structure and volume of the dissertation with a character including a separate volume of each structural units of the dissertation. The research consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion and a list of references. Introduction – 6 pages, Chapter I – 73 pages, Chapter II – 35 pages, Chapter III – 44 pages, Chapter IV – 52 pages, conclusion – 6 pages. The dissertation consists of 410 746 characters excluding the list of used literature.

MAIN CONTENT OF RESEARCH

The introductory part of the dissertation substantiates the relevance and development degree of the topic, defines the object and subject of research, goals and objectives, research methods, defense provisions, scientific innovation of research, consideration and practical significance, approbation and application of research, name of the dissertation organization. The dissertation provides information on the volume of the structural units separately and the total volume with a sign.

Chapter I, entitled “**Scientific and theoretical issues of the grammatical tense category**”, consists of 7 sections.

Section I interprets time as one of the most important categories of human existence. The history of the study of time category has a special place in the scientific literature due to its complexity, multifacetedness and principled ignorance. At the same time, there is still no consensus in the world of science about time. In his conception of time, G.Guillaume always emphasizes the inseparability of time from space, the fact that these two categories are always united. Speaking of the realization of time in language, the author associates it with “*an action that exists objectively in language.*”⁴

⁴ Гийом, Г. Принципы теоретической лингвистики / Г.Гийом. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1992. – с. 25.

*“Time expresses not only the continuity of events and processes, but also the sequence of development. The continuity and fluidity of objective time determine each other.”*⁵ In none of the theories dealing with objective time is it possible to find the division of real events into past, present and future types. Traditionally, it has been thought that there is no past or future. Events in the past no longer exist, and events in the future do not yet exist. There are only current events in nature⁶. We cannot agree with A.M.Anisov's opinion, because the action that took place in the past is the present for that time, but it is considered the past for the present.

Noting that time is irreversible, we can say that the irreversibility of time has been confirmed as a human experience. This is due to the irreversibility of cause-and-effect relationships.

The analysis of scientific definitions reflecting the concept of time allows us to highlight its main features and characteristics: mobility, irreversibility and universality. The concept of time must also define the nucleus and periphery. The nucleus represents the systemic features of the concept, with additional relevant features found in the periphery. Thus, the core of the concept of time consists of the following features: 1) time is a form of existence of matter; 2) time goes by; 3) Time has a single direction from the past to the future. The peripheral zone of the concept of time includes the following features: 4) time is subjective; 5) has a periodicity of time.

Time can be dynamic and static. The static concept of time was characteristic of the representatives of English absolute idealism. According to them, it is not time, but *“we move in time”*⁷. Time can be viewed as multidimensional. John William Dunn, the author of this idea, showed that, if we look at time in a multidimensional way, one of these dimensions can be space. Thus, *“we can move back and*

⁵ Авалиани, С.Ш. Очерки философии естествознания / С.Ш.Авелиани. – Тбилиси, – 1968. – с. 24.

⁶ Анисов, А.М. Свойства времени [Electronic resource] / <http://www.i-u.ru/biblio/archive/anisov%svoistva>

⁷ Уитроу, Дж. Естественная философия времени / Дж.Уитроу. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1964. – с.100.

forth in space according to time”⁸. In the Celtic time model, time can not only move back and forth, but also “*move up and down*”⁹.

At present, there is no generally accepted theory that describes and explains the time. Various theories have been put forward to substantiate, describe and explain this concept, each of which puts forward one or another characteristic feature of the time. It is characterized by the orientation of time, and in the context of time, information is directed from the past to the future, but the process does not exist. The flow of time is unchanging, it is impossible to keep it or return to the past. In psychology, time depends on the subjective feeling and the state of the observer, so when one goes fast, the other may go late. Physics states: “*Every time interval is connected with any process or action, otherwise it is generally incomprehensible.*”¹⁰ However, not all countless theories can answer the easy question: why doesn't time go by?

When we look at the evolution of human ideas about time, we can see that the two complementary concepts of time are at the forefront of philosophy and physics. In the first concept, there is a difference of opinion about the nature of time, the relationship between movement and the category of time. During substantial conception, space, objects, etc. along with a special substance. The relational consortium, on the other hand, believes that time is relative between different events.

In the second concept, there are different approaches to existence and formation processes. According to the static concept, the events of the past, present and future exist in reality at the same time, the creation and disappearance of material objects is an illusion, an illusion that occurs at the moment of perception of change. According to the dynamic concept, only present-day events exist in reality; the event of the past does not exist.

⁸ Данн, Д.У. Эксперимент со временем / Д.У.Данн. – Москва: Аграф. – 2000. – с.24

⁹ Михайлова, Т.М. Нечто о пространственной модели времени (на материале ирландского языка) // – Москва: Семиотика и информатика, – 1995. Вып. 34. – с.120

¹⁰ Рейхенбах, Г.А. Философия пространства и времени / Г.А.Рейхенбах – Москва: Наука. – 1985. – с.146

In philosophy, information about the category of time can be found in ancient mythology and ancient Greek epics. An analysis of Homer's epics shows that for the first time in the *Odyssey*, there is preliminary information about the category of time and space. In philosophy, the category of time is considered as a category that combines the universal external and internal elements of all things and events. It is characterized by the realization, discreteness, continuity, completeness, comparison, exhaustion and infinity of events, specifying its movement and change. Physical time is defined as calculation, fraction, and calculation. It is characterized by repetition, discreteness (fragmentation, division into sections), and metric quality (length, specificity, regularity, periodicity). Perception of time is an indicator of physical time in the measurement of the world, it is a perceptual or perceptual assessment of time as a feeling. Despite the mode of the interdependence of the present, past and future, it is a condition of physical time, it does not return. The comparative mode of time is different. In the vital sense, time is perceived and evaluated in a comparative way in the eyes of individuals. Linear or individual time is the moment of a person's life, during which time a person's birth, childhood, adolescence, youth, old age, etc. passes. The modes of substitution take the form of a spiral, where the seasons of the year – spring, summer, autumn, winter; time division of the year – day, week, month, year; parts of the day – day, evening, night. The features of any cultural-ethnolinguistic space are reflected through the cultural-national meaning.

Section II examines time as an object of interdisciplinary research. Psychology's interest in the problem of time is not accidental, it is due to the fact that the main objects studied in psychology are dynamic events that develop over time. S.L.Rubinstein¹¹, A.K.Bolotova¹², Y.I.Golovakha¹³,

¹¹ Рубинштейн, С.Л. Основы общей психологии / С.Л. Рубинштейн. – СПб.: Питер, – 2002. – с. 641-644.

¹² Болотова, А.К Психология времени в межличностных отношения /А.К.Болотова. – Москва: Московский психолого-социальный институт, – 1997. – 120 с.

¹³ Головаха, Е.И. Психологическое время личности / Е.И.Головаха, А.А.Кроник. – Киев: Наукова думка, – 1984. – 209 с.

A.A.Zalevskaya¹⁴, Y.V.Kamneva¹⁵, F.Klike¹⁶, V.A.Moskvin¹⁷ and others were engaged in the study of time in psychology.

In modern natural science, time is perceived as a universal category. It proves that an event or process is impossible without time.

Despite the diversity of existing concepts of time, the methodological approaches proposed by the authors, along with other sciences, facilitate the study of the category of time in linguistics and the application of these approaches in the analysis of this category and the creation of a linguistic approach.

Time is one of the fundamental concepts in natural sciences. Modern physics and astronomy are impossible without this understanding. Along with the development of the concept of time, physics is developing, which indicates the success of its application of the concept of time in accordance with its field. In philosophy, a detailed explanation of the ideas about time can be seen in the study of Y.D.Molchanov "Four concepts of time in physics and philosophy."¹⁸ The evolution of time in physics has been extensively studied in the work of J.Whitrow¹⁹. However, it can be seen that physicists make such an easy problem even more difficult. Here, different definitions replace, add to, and oppose each other, while some consider it objective at the time, others describe it as an abstract substance, and some assume it is only relative in time.

¹⁴ Залевская, А.А. Введение в психолингвистику / А.А.Залевская. – Москва: Российский гос.гуманит. ун-т, – 2000. – 348 с.

¹⁵ Камнева, Е.В. Анализ психологического содержания временной перспективы в образе Я субъекта (в возрастном диапазоне от 6 до 18 лет): /автореферат канд. психол. наук / – Калуга, 2002. – 25 с.

¹⁶ Кликe, Ф. Проблемы психофизики восприятия пространства / Ф.Кликe. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1965. – 464 с.

¹⁷ Москвин, В.А., Попович, В.В. Нейропсихологические аспекты исследования временной перцепции у здоровых лиц // I Международная конференция памяти А.Р.Лурия. Сб. докладов под ред. Е.Д.Хомской, Т.В.Ахутиной. – Москва: Изд-во РПО, – 1998, – с. 160-166.

¹⁸ Молчанов, Ю.Б. Четыре концепции времени в философии и физике / Ю.Б.Молчанов. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – 192 с.

¹⁹ Уитроу, Дж. Естественная философия времени / Дж Уитроу. – Москва: Прогресс, – 1964. – 400 с.

J. Deleuze's concept about time is also interesting. In his comments, time is classified into two types. According to the first, time is completed only by what is happening now, the past and the future are measured in relation to the present. This time is called Chronos. According to the second, time has only the past and the future, develops simultaneously in two directions, and is called Eon. According to the author, the second interpretation of time fills the language with meaning, which is also expressed in the sentence. The intertwining of events in language is embodied in the verb, which reflects the inner temporality²⁰.

In psychological theories, the category of time occupies a central place. In Z. Freud's psychoanalysis, the main functional laws in the development and formation of personality, both individual (determination of stages of development, child shocks, etc.) and socio-historical (Oedipus complex, religious mystification, etc.) are determined by the past. The function of the psyche in behaviorist psychology consists of the present tense. The "stimulus-reaction" model describes the interaction of the subject in the external world. Representatives of humanistic psychology believe that one of the main forces of human activity is the orientation of the individual to the future. In existential psychology, the subjective impression of time is a flow of life imagined as a spontaneous, living energy. Here, time is thought of as a substance flowing at a certain speed, and the speed of time is defined as a complex, mixed phenomenon. The flow of time is automatically structured as an irreversible sequence of past, present and future, each of which is felt in a completely different way.

Section III interprets time as an object of linguistic research. Time is one of the most important aspects of our modern worldview. It is a universal and multifaceted category. As mentioned above, the problem of time is dealt with by various sciences: philosophy, physics, psychology, linguistics and natural sciences, each of which studies it in accordance with its field of study. However, the basic

²⁰ Делез, Ж. Логика смысла (Первая половина) / Ж. Делез. – Москва, – 1998.
[Электронный ресурс]. URL: <http://www.lib.ru/FILOSOF/DELEZGVATTARI/logica.txt>

knowledge is related to natural sciences, physics and philosophy. Within these sciences, time is given as a basic category on the scientific map of the world. Defining time as a general form of existence, S.T.Melyukhin considers that *“time is a sequence of changes in the processes taking place in the world and in all material systems.”*²¹

The term "time" basically means three forms of perception of time: past, present and future. However, such an approach to science, especially linguistics, does not meet the requirements of the specificity of the subject. Determining the past, present, and future tenses is easier only when the periodic model is consistent, and this similarity disappears during linearity and binary.

Although time in language reflects perceptual time, that is, real time, it does not coincide with it. Real time is equal and continuous, but it can stop or run for a person. The problem of time in language or linguistic time is complex and multifaceted. The concept of time develops in different cultures and languages, resulting in different models of time interpretation. From ancient times, two models of time have existed in the human mind: periodic time and linear time. The periodic model of time involves its rotation around a circle, a sequence of events of the same type formed in ancient civilizations, forming a characteristic idea. This is due to the occurrence of periodic events in nature.

This view of time is typical of the functional-semantic direction in linguistics. For example, A.V.Bondako notes that when H.Hamann speaks of temporality, he means the methods of expression of time relations in language, emphasizing time, duration and brevity. A.V.Bondarko, on the other hand, attributes time (taxi) relations to the field of aspectuality and limits temporality to the *“general time plan of action”*²².

²¹ Мелюхин, С.Т. Время / С.Т.Мелюхин. – Москва: ФЭС, – 1983. – с.94

²² Бондарко, А.В. Общая характеристика семантики и структуры поля таксиса / Теория функциональной грамматики: Введение. Аспектуальность. Временная локализованность. Таксис / А.В.Бондарко. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1987. – с. 237-238.

It is noted that the moment of grammatical speech is a set of calculations, references or starting points against the background of present, past and future tenses. Each of these calculations, references, or starting points is a criterion for determining the grammatical tense forms that exist in the relevant tense background. When we say a system of grammatical tense forms that exist in a language, it is necessary to understand a general system consisting of a set of tense forms formed on the basis of all three reference points.

In objective reality, the events and situations that surround us occur in time. We refer to these events and situations as one of three time plans. We use certain language tools when talking about any event. The authors of Theoretical Grammar of the English Language show that the speaker tries to adapt any real event or situation to the moment of his speech, taking it as a last resort so that he can use the appropriate verb forms in the language. Language tense forms are not independent in nature, as they are objective in existence and relative in language. For the speaker, the moment of speech is the present, and the past in relation to it is the past in the true sense. The concept of time that exists in linguistics, that is, grammatical time, is *"the linguistic expression of the manifestation of time in the human mind, which exists in the objective world independently of us."*²³ In linguistics, time is perceived as an anthropocentric, subjective category, that is, language operates on perceptual time, as it perceives human life through the prism of special, subjective sensations. *"Time is important for each of us, in the background of which one event replaces another."*²⁴ Different language forms, in turn, affect the content of the concept. Here, the issue of different perceptions of time, the specificity of national models of conceptualization of time is highlighted. Comparative-typological analysis of languages shows that *"despite the external similarity of the elements included in the organization of the synonymous*

²³ Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları / A.A.Axundov – Bakı, – 2012. – s.11.

²⁴ Крейдлин, Г.Е. Время сквозь призму временных предлогов / Логический анализ языка. Язык и время / Г.Е.Крейдлин. – Москва, – 1978. – с. 144.

sequence of different names of time, time in languages reflects a different concept."²⁵

When considering the linguistic aspect of time, T.I.Desheriyeva puts forward the concept of linguistic time. According to T.I.Desheriyeva, *"linguistic time is understood as a set of lexical and grammatical means of expression in the language of the essence of the philosophical and physical aspects of time."*²⁶

Temporality reflects lexical, grammatical (morphological and syntactic) and contextual tenses. According to Z.G.Naberezhnova, the linguistic time has diachronic and synchronous aspects. After T.I.Desheriyeva, M.M.Makovsky wrote an article on linguistic time and proposed to distinguish two aspects of linguistic temporality in this article: *"1) the study of time in linguistics and 2) the study of language evolution by defining methods of language content, i.e the transmission of time content through linguistic means."*²⁷ Such approaches are criticized by V.K.Juravlyov. He shows that in these approaches, the authors considered language as an external factor in relation to it. In order to discover the essence of linguistic time, time must be considered as an internal factor in relation to language. A.V.Bondarko tried to solve this problem, for which he defined aspectuality as *"internal time"* of action, and temporality as *"external time"* of deictic character. The complex analysis of linguistic time has led to the perception of temporality as a complex category of time, that is, *"time is perceived and mastered by man in relation to the moment of the speaker's speech."*²⁸

²⁵ Яковлева, Е.С. Фрагменты русской языковой картины мира: модели пространства, времени и восприятия / Е.С.Яковлева. – Москва: Гнозис, – 1994. – с.195.

²⁶ Дешериева, Т.И. Лингвистический аспект категории времени в его отношении к физическому и философскому аспектам // Вопросы языкознания, – 1975. № 2. – с. 112.

²⁷ Маковский, М.М. Понятие лингвистического времени // Иностранные языки в школе, – 1976. № 6. – с. 4.

²⁸ Бондарко, А.В. Темпоральность / Теория функциональной грамматики. Темпоральность. Модальность / А.В.Бондарко.– Ленинград: Наука, – 1990. – с.15

Section IV examines the study of the grammatical tense category in general linguistics. Grammatical time is the expression in the language of the manifestation of time in the human mind, which exists in the objective world independently of us. Grammar does not create time by itself, it only marks the objective time reflected in the human mind with special features in the language, and at the same time makes it much more specific. The category of the verb tense is a reflection of the objective tense and refers to the action's relation to the time of the conversation or to any other point of conversation taken as the basis of the time relationship. There are different classifications of grammatical tense in different languages and fundamentally different approaches to this issue, which is the object of the study of linguistics.

When we talk about objective time, human is taken as an object, like other objects and objects of the material world. What is meant by wood, stone, house, mountain, wooden objects and substances for objective time, human understanding is also meant the same. Just as other objects come into being, exist and disappear over time, so man is born, lives and disappears just like them. Like these objects, man is in motion and evolving. I.Tahirov notes that *"the first and simplest feature that characterizes objective time is its regulatory function, the timeless world would be in chaos, where it would be impossible to determine what is" before "and what is" after"*²⁹. The author is right in this regard, because all events in reality are interconnected, being "before" or "after".

In grammar, the criterion for all tenses is the spoken time, i.e the present tense, i.e the time interval at which the moment of time is entered is the present tense. This time interval has different sizes, which can cover the time from being measured in minutes to infinite time. The past is a period of time that does not enter the moment of speech and exists before the present; the future is a period of time that occurs after the present and does not enter the moment of speech. The past and the future do not intersect at all, they are separated by the present.

²⁹ Tahirov, İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası / İ.Tahirov. Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s.19.

The grammatical aspect in the study of time provides ample opportunities for a comprehensive study of this category. Time is associated with movement, the change of events, which is reflected in the verb. The flow of action in time, as well as other features of the time, are expressed in the verb both lexically and grammatically. In simple languages, the grammatical category of time is weakly expressed, in more developed languages it plays an important role and changes the form of expression of time relations. Interestingly, the ancient Hebrew language did not have a tense system of verbs, the Indonesian language does not have a grammatical category of tense at all, and the tense aspect is realized by a lexical or speech situation.

In grammatical time, verbs change to express time-related relationships. For example, *run/ran*. The relationship between objective time and grammatical time does not coincide. Nowadays, the movement mainly moves to the past or the future, for example: "*The train leaves in 5 minutes*", where the movement moves to the future. In the past tense, the action moves to the future or to the past, for example: "*Could I try it on?*" We will see that objective and grammatical tenses are different when we take it out of context as an action that takes place in the present, and when we take a sentence as a reference to the past. Time describes the way verbs change, there are two broad tenses in English: present and past.

As a result of research, it can be concluded that the formation of grammatical time is associated with cognitive processes, which are based on human spatial experience.

Section V examines the history of the study of time category in German studies. In German, the tense forms of the verb have undergone a great evolutionary process over the centuries, going through different stages of development. As a result of this evolution, the category of time has acquired very different shades of meaning and means of expression. Bullokar, B. Johnson, C. Butler, C. Wallis and others are among the experts who study the tense form of the verb in German.

The development of grammar theory in the 17th and 18th centuries was influenced by the system of Stoic and William Lily

grammar developed by Dionysius Trax and the Varro system inspired by Peter Ramus.

In German, grammatical time is associated with more temporality than in other language groups. Temporality is a complex and complex concept. Thus, the English name "*temporality*" and the adjective "*temporal*" are translated into Azerbaijani as "temporary//temporary", "temporary character".

The concept of the formal-semantic analogy of time and the extended system of five times are found in the grammars of Linacre, Lili, and later Bullock and his successors. Varro's system is based on the interaction of style, time, and time relativity, which have three categories of verbs, and distinguishes two tenses combined in the group of two: infectum tenses and perfectum tenses, respectively. Thus, it puts forward two present tenses (praesens infectum, praesens perfectum), two past (praeteritum infectum, praeteritum perfectum) and two future (futurum infectum, futurum perfectum). This system is reflected in the works of Peter Ramus, J.Greenwood, M.Metter and others.

In the "Brief Grammar of the English Language" written by U.Bullock in 1586, a simple explanation of the tense forms of the verb is given. However, this work is of special importance as the first step in German studies. Thus, in the mentioned work, the words in English are classified according to the parts of speech and one of the 4 parts of speech mentioned and the most extensive one is marked as a verb³⁰. However, it should be noted that the author does not indicate the *future perfect* time in the work.

A.Jil wrote "Logonomia Anglica" in 1619. According to Poldauf, this work is "*the first work that includes syntax and prosody.*"³¹ Its system does not differ from the traditional system of Latin. According to A.Cil, "*verbs are combined in five tenses: present (praesens), future (futurum), imperfect (imperfectum), perfect*

³⁰ <https://mybiblioteka.su/tom3/4-40253.html>

³¹ Poldauf I. On the history of some problems of English Grammar before 1800 / I.Poldauf. – Praha: Naki, – 1948. – p.32.

(*perfectum*) and *indefinitum (indefinitum)*).³² A.Jil uses the latter term instead of the term "pluperfect". The author does not include the future perfect in his system of time-forms. However, his contribution to the development of English grammar is undeniable. He believes in the perfection of the Latin language, but seeing the difference between them, he tried to distinguish English grammar from Latin grammar. He calls Future Perfect "*idiotic*" and does not include it in his system. Among the perfect forms, he mentions both *have* and *be* verb constructions.

Section VI examines the study of grammatical tense in Russian German studies, showing that in the research of Russian linguists the time concept is traditionally adapted to the grammatical category of the verb. It embodies in language the specialized reflection of objective time for the temporal localization of an event, fact, situation, etc. In a sense, this reflects what is being said in the sentence.

It is noted that the moment of grammatical speech is a set of calculations, references or starting points against the background of present, past and future tenses. Each of these calculations, references, or starting points is a criterion for determining the grammatical tense forms that exist in the relevant tense background. When we say a system of grammatical tense forms that exists in a language, it is necessary to understand a general system consisting of a set of tense forms formed on the basis of all three reference points.

The occurrence of events before or after is realized by the moment when the speaker is given an objective time for a specific moment of speech. The sequence of actions is possible both in relation to the act of speech and in relation to each other, so that one of the actions can be taken as a point of calculation. Objective time is an ocean that has no beginning and no end, regardless of human consciousness. Man's attempt to perceive objective time is regarded as the perception of objective time as present, past, and future. In the process of perception, the division of time into three periods of objective time is a division that exists in the human mind. In the past, this has not always been the case, as it can be said that grammar itself

³² Gill, A. Alexander Gill's *Logonomia Anglica 1619* / A.Gill. – Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, –1972. – p.58.

creates time. Each of the points of comparison, reference, or calculation, which serves as a criterion for determining grammatical time in the background of all three times, is determined based on the point of approach to the objective time flow. Which time event and when it is spoken only affects the grammatical speech time, that is, the criterion that serves as a calculation or starting point for determining the grammatical time. Depending on the speaker's will, this criterion may or may not be given in that speech.

In this regard, we also accept the opinion of AR Gilmutdinova, NO Samarkina and other researchers that "time is a more complex element." The concept of time is broad and is studied from various aspects. Linguistic time reflects the ways in which the content is conveyed through language. Linguistic time is complex and multidimensional. Time is perceived as a system, and this is reflected in three types of motion in relation to the computational point: "before // before", "simultaneous" and "after".

Section VII explains the study of the category of grammatical tense in Azerbaijani German studies. The category of time has become an object of extensive research in Azerbaijani linguistics. Books on the teaching of English and German contain ideas about the category of grammatical tense, albeit indirectly. I.Rahimov and T.Hidayatzadeh studied the tense forms of verbs in English in the textbook "Practical grammar of English"³³. B.Jafarova in her work "The system of tenses of verbs in English and Azerbaijani" notes that grammatical time consists of various patterns, and shows that the theme of these patterns serves to reveal the essence of grammatical time³⁴.

A.Akhundov conducted a detailed study on the *time category*. In our opinion, it should be included in the list of Azerbaijani German scholars. Although he studied the tenses of the verb in Azerbaijani, he compared it with English. The scientist showed that the category of grammatical tense in English covers more time than

³³ Rəhimov, İ. İngilis dilinin praktik qrammatikası / İ.Rəhimov, T.Hidayətzadə. – Bakı, – 1966. – s. 93.

³⁴ Cəfərova, B.C. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində feilin zamanlar sistemi / B.C.Cəfərova. – Bakı: Nurlan, – 2004. – s.11.

in Azerbaijani, and gave the grammatical category of that language with the following formula: " $Zqr = Pi + Pc + Pp + Ppc + Pri + Pli$ "³⁵. Noting that the category of time is an important category, F.Jahangirov states that *"it forms an important grammatical tier, which is why in some languages the verb is used in connection with the word time."*³⁶ F.Jahangirov shows the tense forms of the English language with the following formula: " $Tg = I [Pi + Pri + Fi + Fip] + C [Pc + Prc + Fc + Fcp] + Pe [Ppe + Prpe + Fpep] + PeC [Ppec + Prpec + Fpec + Fpecp]$ ".

I.Tahirov studied the category of time in depth in his monograph "Category of time in Azerbaijani and English languages". I.Tahirov notes that the part of speech, which is a dynamic sign of the time, is fully and comprehensively expressed in most languages of the world. *"In English, the tenses of a verb are determined by the relation of the action to the moment of speech, but the past, present, and future tenses, determined by the moment of speech, form special grammatical groups. In English, the tenses of the verb that form the core of the temporal field form four groups. These groups form a single unit, both semantically and grammatically."*³⁷

Chapter II is entitled **"Diachrony of present tense forms of verbs in German"** and consists of 3 sections.

Section I clarifies the issues of the study and position of the present in German studies. The definition of modern features is found in the works of a number of linguists in world linguistics in the direction of giving a unified definition of it (A.Mc.Wardt. G.Vent, O.Jespersen, etc.)

In the localization of various events in the plane of time, the logical-grammatical formation of time, its development and formation are based on human cognitive activity. During the study, we came to the conclusion that the importance of the category of

³⁵ Axundov, A.A. Seçilmiş əsərləri / A.A.Axundov. – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, – I cild. – 2012. – s.9.

³⁶ Cahangirov, F. İngilis dilində perfekt zamanlar sistemi və onun Azərbaycan dilində ifadəsi / F. Cahangirov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2007. – s.8.

³⁷ Tahirov, İ. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası / İ.Tahirov. Bakı: Nurlan, – 2007. – s.71.

time confirms the fact that time has developed diachronically in different structural-typological features in different language families and groups. Researchers point to a fact from the history of languages: Although time and type are closely related in many languages, the category of time manifests itself later than diachronically. A number of linguists who have studied the time system of Indo-European languages (V.V.Vinogradov, N. Paul, G.Weber, N.Poutsma) are of the opinion that the most characteristic of the present time is the concept of "universality". For example, Poutsma distinguishes the present tense form of "neutral" in this sense, noting that *"this tense form represents a special tense in the same order as other tense forms, as well as the main present tense form."*³⁸ H. Sweet, like many other researchers, believes that the present tense contains a part of the past and the future, and bases his opinion on the fact that in such sentences the verbs do not show any time difference, we are obliged to use the appropriate time form to provide. In such expressions and sentences, it is more appropriate to use the present tense form, which has more uncertainty than other forms of tense.

The present tense, which is in the middle position between the past and the future tense, acts as a point of distinction between these tenses. It becomes the center of the moment of speech, and at other times it is formed around it, towards it.

The disappearance of the distinguishing function of the moment of speech in the present tense, which is at the center of both forms of time and acts as a barrier of distinction, provides ample opportunity to extend the time to different directions and limits. Even when the present is thought to be limited to the past and the future, it differs from other forms of time. These are mainly signs of the tense form of verbs. This central position of the present tense and the lack of a distinguishing function of the moment of speech allow the present tense to be expressed in the present tense form by compressing the other two tense forms. This moment of speech can also be considered as an explanation of the concept of "non-time".

³⁸ Poutsma, H. A Grammar of late Modern English / H. Poutsma. – Groningen: Noordhoff, – 1988. – p.122

Because the processes that take place at this point cannot be accurately attributed to any time.

The moment of speech, unlike the present, acts as a marking point between the past and the future, that is, it is recognized as the main reference point for distinguishing between these two forms of time. However, it should be noted that when the moment of speech acts as the center of a long or short period of time (in the form of the present tense), its distinctive function is reduced to zero. This is the main feature of the present tense, that is, the present tense differs from the past tense and the future tense in that it is included in the moment of speech. In our opinion, when we say that the present tense contains passages from the past and the future tense it must be considered that the present tense covers a wider period of time than the moment of speech. Thus, it expresses an event or action that began before the speech and continues after the end of the speech. When this is the case, time beyond the limits of the moment of speech cannot be characterized as past and future. The past and the future tense, which belong to the diametrically opposite poles, cannot come together (speech cannot be processed as a unit before and after the moment). In this case, the forms differ only in relation to the specific moment of speech. In the absence of such a distinction, there is no need to express the past and future tenses in the semantics of the verb used in the present tense. When the distinctive function of the moment of speech is eliminated, this function falls on the present tense, which is expressed as a whole moment of speech. That is, the present between the past and the future becomes a zone of distinction. Thus, the present is different from the past and the future. Thus, the moment of speech is formed around it, choosing it as its center. The past and the future are defined as a certain period of time in relation to the present.

Section II examines the present tense of the verb in ancient and medieval Germanic languages. The analysis of historical facts in language shows that in ancient times the category of time reflected two forms, the present and the past. The given categories are created with the help of synthetic forms. At other times it was either assumed in the text or expressed with the help of envelopes. The form of expression of the present tense was formed by internal inflection,

which was combined with the basis of the present tense.

Ancient English verbs were already divided into two types: weak and strong verbs. To this large morphological group is added a small group, which consists of 11 preterite-present verbs. In particular, it would be interesting to look at the history of the development of these verbs, which express the current state and situation.

In Old English, these verbs, unlike others, expressed a static state, not a dynamic one. The characterization of these verbs as preterit-present verbs stems from the peculiarity of their paradigmatic structure. There is a view in linguistics that *“these verbs were strong verbs in the oldest Germanic languages, but lost their present form during the development of the language and originated from preteritic bases. At the same time, they have preserved the sound composition due to ablaut. In these verbs, new forms of preterit were formed as in weak verbs.”*³⁹ Traditionally, preterit-present verbs are classified on the basis of the present tense according to the appropriate ablaut order. The most obvious examples of them are preserved in the Gothic language.

It is known that in ancient German there were two tense forms: Präsens tense form and Präteritum. The tense form Präsens expresses recurring, repetitive actions and events in the period of ancient German, as well as in the present tense in modern German. German, like other Germanic languages, was strongly influenced by Latin. Thus, under the influence of Latin, the ancient form of preteritum was almost no longer used in South and Central Germany from the XV century. This form has been replaced by the descriptive form *ich aß – ich habe gegessen*. Even if the preteritum itself remained, the difference between the singular and the plural had disappeared due to the ablaut. *vant – vunden zoch – zugen greif – griffen warf – wurfen nhd. fand – fanden zog – zogen griff – griffen warf – warfen*.

In the ancient Icelandic language, the present also indicates the beginning of a new situation with the change of situation: *Yub sner Sigurrur jarl yuanga herinum og heitir yuar Dungalsgnpra er fundurinn var fyrir ofan (Brennu-Njól's saga) – From there people*

³⁹ Жердеева, М.О. Эволюция preterito-презентных глаголов в английском языке // Лесной вестник, – 2001. № 3, – с. 92

come to them and say that the soldiers are nearby in the form of a large army. Then Sigurd Yarl recaptured his army, and the place where they met was now called Dungalgnipa.

It is safe to say that the strong phonetic changes that occur in verbs in ancient Icelandic, as well as in ancient Norwegian languages, are characterized by a more lexical expression of time forms. All the verb tenses that now exist in both Norwegian and Icelandic existed in their ancient forms.

The widespread use of the historical present in ancient languages was primarily due to the genre features of historical written monuments that have survived to the present day. As can be seen from the above examples, the possibilities of expressing the historical present in ancient languages were much wider than today.

Section III examines the present tense of the verb in modern Germanic languages. Section III is divided into 5 subsections: Present Indefinite tense form, Present Continuous tense form, Present Perfect tense form, Present tense form, common and different features of Present Indefinite and Present tense forms are revealed.

An important feature of the present indefinite form is that it is timeless. The release of the target part from the time coordinate is not the execution time, but the present end when the result is important. The result of the release from the rigidly fixed coordinates over time is also a confirmation of the "extraction", the "idealized" cause. In the present indefinite time, the action that determines the result is completely "eliminated" from the special time coordinates. Thus, the abstract time of the present indefinite tense is probably determined by the "eliminated" cause. Real existence becomes possible existence. The "eliminated" cause here goes to the side of the object, so that the properties become stable. In this case, the verb does not express random, external properties, but the internal, regular features of the subject.

Many researchers consider the moment of speech as the center of the time system and the time as a basic principle in the organization of speech in general. In the narrative form, each verb is characterized by its inclusion in the moment of speech (as well as the grammatical calculation point). They distinguish between emotional and linguistic

moments of speech. The second is a continuation of the first, the external speech moment is an element of objective time, and the grammatical speech moment is an element of the language system.

The verb in the Present Indefinite form is used to express a situation or action that is homogeneous, repetitive, and continuous, but also has a different duration of depending on the meaning of the verbs and the specific context. Verbs in the Present Indefinite form can be used directly in the sense expressed by this form, as well as in other semantic shades (an action that has already taken place before the moment of speech or an action that is planned to take place in the future) or a hidden modality.

First of all, it should be noted that the terms present, past and future belong to the grammatical semantics of the Present Indefinite form, not in real time, ie in physical time, but when expressed from the speaker's point of view, ie the past, present and future of the speaker. indicates the cross section of time. In other words, the present is such a continuous period of time that it can cover an entire century and at the same time be included in the moment of speech.

Periodic actions or events sometimes express the sign of the object, and the verbs used at this point also serve the sign by performing the same function. For example, *People's abilities differ, but their rights and opportunities should be the same.* Here the verb differ does not refer to any action, it simply refers to the relationship between different opinions.

Thus, it appears that the verbs expressed in the Present Indefinite form can be divided into two parts: 1) those who express an attitude; 2) those who report the action. However, a closer look at English verbs reveals that the second group of verbs is the plural. The grammatical meaning of the verbs expressing the relationship between man and the world around him serves mainly to describe the semantic situation. In this case, we are talking about static, stable signs, not dynamic. For example, "*Quantum technology flatly contradicts our common sense ideas of how the world works. But since Einstein, we know that light consists of particles called photons*"⁴⁰ – Quantum technology completely contradicts the general

⁴⁰ Crichton M. Jurassic Park / M.Crichton. – London: Arrow Boors, – 1991. – p.128

idea of how the world works. But since Einstein, we know that light is made up of particles called photons.

The duration of the action included in the present time sphere cannot be limited by the moment of speech, ie the duration of the action before and after the moment of speech, as well as the duration of the speech itself, is included in the present time plan. Thus, there is an inextricable link between the present moment and the duration of the movement. This explains the practical scope of the presentation. For example, consider this scientific statement: *Die Erde dreht sich um die Sonne* – The earth revolves around the sun; *Das Wasser kocht bei 100 ° C* – Water boils at 100° C.

Presentation in German is a multifunctional grammatical tense form depending on the speech situation. In many cases, this is explained by the fact that the German language has very deep historical roots, and its functional capabilities have in one way or another preserved the new functional features acquired in each of the chronological stages of development.

The combined forms of the present tense in German are also of particular interest, as at the semantic level such combinations make it possible to express the most subtle temporal differentiation. The presentation, which exhibits different time limits during the speech, is closely related to these factors, such as the chronological sequence of events, specifically the moment of speech, the position of the subject of speech in the events that take place, and so on. causes the emergence and formation of the most different functions of the present.

The duration of the action included in the present time sphere cannot be limited by the moment of speech, ie the duration of the action before and after the moment of speech, as well as the moment of speech itself, is included in the present time plan. Thus, there is an inextricable link between the present moment and the duration of the movement. This explains the practical scope of the presentation. For example, consider this scientific statement: *Die Erde dreht sich um die Sonne* – The earth revolves around the sun; *Das Wasser kocht bei 100° C* – Water boils at 100° C.

When Präsens examines the tense form in the context of indirect speech within the text, it becomes clear that at first glance the present

tense (synchronization with the moment of speech) is, in fact, more complex and more polysemantic in its grammatical semantics.

O.I.Moskalskaya notes that "*actual action rarely collides with the moment of speech*,"⁴¹ for example, *Es donnert; Der Zug fährt gerade ein* as in the sentences. "*Second, the action often takes place in a larger time interval, including the moment of speech*,"⁴² meaning that, in fact, the action begins before the moment of speech and can continue after it (in the future tense). For example, *Vater schläft*. In German, the tense form Präsens sometimes refers only to the past and the present, for example: *Wie lange wartest du schon?* or refers to an action or event that took place in the recent past, for example: *Ich höre, du willst verreisen*. Third, the Präsens time form is often the same as this time. *Im Sommer fahren wir oft ins Grüne* expresses a periodic repetitive action or potential possibility, as in the sentence, for example: *Solche Wunden heilen magic schnell*.

Thus, the main semantic feature of the time form Präsens is "belonging to the moment of speech". It is the existence of this workshop that meets the following requirements: 1) The existence of this workshop is observed at all points where the Präsens tense form is developed; 2) this sem is not typical for any other time form. It should be noted that in the Präsens tense form, this sem acquires new shades of meaning depending on the lexical meaning of the verb when it is accompanied by other sems in each specific situation.

It is concluded from the studied materials that the present tense has a more ancient history than the past tense in Germanic languages, ie it is the first grammatical form of time. This is proved by the fact that the present tense has the ability to express all times in comparison with other forms of time. The present tense is central to the single time trajectory. The core of the concept of the present time is the moment of speech. When we look at the grammatical forms of modern English,

⁴¹ Москальская, О.И. Теоретическая грамматика немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. – с.223

⁴² Москальская, О.И. Теоретическая грамматика немецкого языка для институтов и факультетов иностранных языков. / О.И.Москальская. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1983. – с.223

we get the impression that the "history of development" of time relations is reflected in the formation of the sign system of the English verb. Thus, it is possible to follow the changes in the ontological basis of the sign system in the present tense forms of verbs in English, as well as the development line of tense forms.

From the materials reviewed, it can be concluded that a presentation in German is a multifunctional grammatical tense form depending on the speech situation. In many cases, this is explained by the fact that the German language has very deep historical roots, and its functional capabilities have in one way or another preserved the new functional features acquired at each of the stages of chronological development.

The wide pragmatic potential of the present makes it highly effective in language and makes it one of the most widely used forms of speech.

The combined forms of the present in German are also of particular interest, as at the semantic level such combinations make it possible to express the most subtle temporal differentiation.

The presentation, which exhibits different time limits during the speech, is closely related to these factors, including the chronological sequence of events, specifically the moment of speech, the position of the subject of speech in the events that take place, and so on. causes the emergence and formation of the most different functions of the present.

Chapter III, entitled "**The past tense diachrony of the verb in German**" consists of 3 sections.

Section I examines past tense forms of verbs in ancient Germanic languages. The past tense indicates that the action took place before the reported time. The speaker may not report what he has witnessed or seen in the past, and he will use one of the expressions of the past. However, we can say that the speaker may not have witnessed what happened in the past. In this case, he cannot use past tense forms. The speaker may tell a third party that he or she is not a witness but that he or she has heard the other person. This list can be extended. However, in all situations where the latter provides information, it cannot report the past in the same way, but may use a new method each time. A.Rajabli

shows that *"as the method of reporting an event changes, so do the grammatical means of its expression, the speaker uses different shades of meaning of the past tense."*⁴³

The past tense is used to refer to any time-related, past, fictional event or situation. Transplanted past tense is divided into aorist and imperfect. The aorist depicts the event in a sequential chain of forward transitions over time. Imperfect is used to indicate an event that occurred simultaneously in the past. Its special forms are antepreterite and pluskvamperfekt. In German, Swedish and Dutch, a simple preterite is used in the transitive past tense function, a perfect prefix is used in the non-transplanted past tense function, and a pluscamperfect is used in the distant past tense function. In English, the imperfect function uses the past tense form Past Progressive, which is opposed to the simple preterite. In the interpretation of isolated facts in the past, preteritis and perfection may be interchangeable.

Comparative linguistics shows that in Indo-European languages the only sign of the past tense -и is the prefix of the past tense, which is placed in front of the verb form and indicates that the action took place in the past. The past tense, which is formed from the bases of verbs with different meanings, acquires different shades of meaning. *"In ancient German, there were two times that differed in their endings: the present and the past."*⁴⁴

In ancient Germanic languages, there are two types of verbs: strong and weak. However, N.G.Rus distinguishes three types of verbs: weak, strong and irregular. According to his classification, *"a weak category is an open class in which additional members can be expanded, for example: the formation of a verb from one or two groups. Strong and irregular classes do not accept new members because they form a closed system. As a result, they have a more established group, whose membership is historically determined."*⁴⁵

⁴³ Рәсәбли, Ә. Göytürk dilinin morfolojiyası / Ә.Рәсәбли. – Баки: Баки Univ.Нәшр., – 2002. – с.344.

⁴⁴ Бруннер, К. История английского языка / К.Бруннер. – Москва: Изд.Иностр.Лит. – т 2. – 1956. – с.165.

⁴⁵ Roos, N. The weak past tense in Dutch and Low German: / PhD diss. / – Publisher Ipskamp Drukkers, 2009. – p.17.

The terms "strong" and "weak" were introduced by the German philologist Y. Grimm. The distinction between these two species is mainly in the description of the past tense, but they can also be found in other times. Weak verbs form the past tense with the dental suffix *-d*, however, in different Germanic languages it manifests itself in different ways, for example, in Gothic and Icelandic *-d*, in English *-d*, in German *-t*. In strong verbs, the past tense was formed mainly by a special substitution of vowels, for example: *niman* – *nam* (take) in the Goth language. The adjective II of weak verbs was formed with the help of the suffix *-d*, and in strong verbs it was formed with the help of the suffix *-n*. Strong and weak verbs are distinguished by a system of personal endings in the past tense. "In weak Dutch verbs, the dental *-a* suffix is added to the root of the past tense verb: *leef* "lives" – *leefde* "lived". In the Great German language, weak roots have three types of roots: short roots ending in *-i*, long roots ending in *-o*, and long roots ending in *-e*"⁴⁶. Later, as a result of the historical development of the language, the ancient root was replaced by a new root. The last root vowels are class markers and form three categories of weak verbs: *-i* root class, *-o* root class, *-e* root class.

In the Gothic language, strong verbs form past tense forms and the second verb adjective by substituting a vowel. Seven classes of strong verbs are distinguished by the replacement of the vowel in the root. Weak verbs are corrected with the help of the singular *-da*, *-de* dental suffix, *-ded*. Each class of weak verbs is characterized by a special basic suffix, four classes of weak verbs are distinguished: I class *-i*, *-j*, II class *-ō*, III class *-ai*, *-a*, IV class *-n*, *-na*.

Present-preterite verbs in descriptiveness reflect some features of strong and weak verbs, while preterite forms are corrected according to the weak type. Strong and weak verbs are more productive morphological types. Within the verbs strong, weak and present-preterite, in turn, subclasses are distinguished. Present-preterit verbs, as we know, are formed in the past tense of some forms of the present tense, that is, by replacing the root vowel; *witan* (know) – *wait* (know, knows) – *witum* (we know). In addition to the

⁴⁶ Roos, N. The weak past tense in Dutch and Low German: / PhD diss. / – Publisher Ipskamp Drukkers, 2009. – p.17

root common to strong verbs, it is a system of person endings. In the past tense, the second adjective of present-preterite verbs is formed according to the type of weak verbs, ie it is formed with the help of the dental suffix⁴⁷.

There are two distinct groups in the group of strong verbs in the Gothic language: 1) verbs that form a preterite form with the help of Ablaut (first six classes); 2) Preterite form verbs formed by reduplication of the first syllable.

In ancient Germanic monuments, strong verbs formed a "closed class", ie the formation of forms with the help of ablaut was not a productive grammatical tool. However, strong verbs prevailed, which can be found in all living Germanic languages except Afrikaans. There are less than a hundred of them, and many verbs have been replaced by weak verbs, for example: alm.*lessen* "read" – *las* – *gelesen* (strong verb) and norv. *lese* "read" – *leste* – *lest* (weak verb). There are more than 300 of them in Icelandic, which has older roots among Germanic languages.

There are four types of substitution in strong verbs. For the first class of strong verbs, the all-German substitution of \ i – ai – i – i \ is typical. 1st and 3rd persons of the past tense form in West Germanic languages of the 2nd type, 2nd person in the Gothic and Scandinavian languages, all plural forms of the past participle of the 3rd type in the past tense, regardless of the person and quantity in Gothic and Scandinavian languages The image is a 2nd person singular in West German. The history of this substitution shows the ancient Indo-European e-o substitution. In some first-class verbs, a vowel substitution can be observed, which is the opposite of Werner's law. For example, in the ancient English language snian (cut) – snai – snidon – in the verb sniden, forms I and II became ancient kar [и], and in forms III and IV, the ancient cingulate sound later became [d]. In Old English and Icelandic I class I In some verbs, the drop of the consonant h is accompanied by a narrowing of the vowels, for example: ancient ing. in the language teon – tah –

⁴⁷ Дубинин, С.И. Готский язык / С.И.Дубинин, М.В.Бондаренко, А.Е.Тетеревёнков. – Самара: Изд-во «Самарский университет», – 2-е изд., доп. – 2006. – с.55

tigon – tigen, in the ancient Icelandic language tia is weakly defined. All-German substitution \ e / i – a – u – u \ can be observed in strong verbs of III class. Substitute vowels always appear in the form of a combination of any consonant with a sonor consonant, so in German sonor consonants had a strong influence on neighboring consonants. Some verbs of class IV are aorist-prezens, for example, in ancient Scandinavian, in ancient English: coma, juman; in Old Upper German: quomon, kuman; in ancient Scandinavian: troda.

When we look at some irregular verbs in the ancient Germanic languages, we see the following picture. Thus, in the Gothic language, the verb wisan meaning "to be", q.i. vera (earlier form vesa), q.ing. wesan is suppletiv, ie their different forms are formed from separate roots. These roots include: es-, ues-, bhu-. All of these root elements are also found in Indo-European languages. The first form is widely found in modern forms. Wes-root was widely used in German. For example: goth. wisan, q.is. vera, q.ing. wesan, da3. vaere, isv. vara and so on. This root is the main form of preterite, for example: norv., Dach., Isv., Isl., Far., Alm. war, ing., nid. was and so on.

Section II examines the past tense forms of the verb in medieval Germanic languages.

As in Middle Dutch and Low German, abbreviations are observed in unstressed syllables in Upper German. *"As a result, semantically loaded vowels are centered, and a new category of weak verbs emerges based on whether the word is rooted before the dental suffix."*⁴⁸ These verbs have lost the class marker in Old Upper German, for example: in Class I compound roots, ie in polysyllabic roots, the -te ending is accepted, *horte* ((I) heard), *rechente* ((I) considered), but unlike Class I, II and in the simple roots of all members of class III, the -ete ending is accepted, for example: *nerete* ((I) protected), *lebeta* ((I) lived). However, in the Middle Upper German language, this dichotomy was not so important in verbs moving from the second category to the first category. Original atheistic preterites are corrected by assuming an abbreviated -t ending in Upper German, for example: *dachte* ((I) thought). There have been changes in the medieval English verb due to strong

⁴⁸ Paul, H. *Mittelhochdeutsche Grammatik.*/ H.Paul. – Tübingen, – 1989. – p.122

descriptiveness. Although this solution includes many important verbs in the language, this phenomenon is less common in strong verbs than in weak ones.

*"There were three weak inflectional categories in medieval English."*⁴⁹ The first group, as a combination of the ancient English first-class light roots and second-class verbs, formed the preterit with a shortened -ed [e] ending. The second group consists of Class I heavy roots, and the past tense suffix after the vowels assumes the ending -de, after the consonants -te, for example: *demde* ((I) reviewed"), *grette* ((I) greeted). The third group includes members of the third class in Old English, for example, *haven* (to have), *liven* (to live), *sei [e] n* (to say), and the fourth group: *hycgan* (to think) has not survived to this day. These verbs are corrected in different ways in the past tense, for example, the verb *livede* ((I) lived) created a new form of *lived[e]* in accordance with the first class of weak verbs of the Middle Ages. The original atheistic preterites end with the abbreviated -t suffix: *oughte* ((I) thought).

*"As in Proto-Germanic language, weak verbs in the Middle Upper German language have the root -i (-an, -en or -ien infinitive suffix) root I class, -o [on] root II class, -e [en] root III divided into classes. The first category indicates the violation of a qualitatively semantically loaded vowel in the preterite; after the light roots -i remains, for example, nerita – "(I) protected", after the strong and polysyllabic roots it disappears, horta – "(I) heard"; This violation is important with simple roots ending in -ll, -tt, zelle – "to say" has both zalta and zelita, scutten – "to shake" scutta, scutita. In weak verbs of II and III categories, the subject vowel is not violated in the past tense, lebeta ((I) lived). The original atheistic preterit is formed by adding the suffix -t before the last consonant of the verb, for example, dahta ((I) thought)"*⁵⁰.

⁴⁹ Carroll, R. Quantifying the evolutionary dynamics of German verbs / R.Carroll, J.Svare, C.Salmons. // Journal of Historical Linguistics, – 2012. Vol. 2, Issue 2, – p. 155

⁵⁰ Braune, W. Gotische Grammatik / W.Braune. – Halle-Saale: Max Niemeyer Verlag, – 1952. – p.122; <https://epdf.tips/the-germanic-languages-routledge-language-family-series.html>; <http://files.fernandamunoz.webnode.es/200000014->

Section III examines the past tense forms of verbs in modern German. Diachronic studies show that after the middle-upper German stage, the system of strong verbs underwent significant changes, which already complicates the traditional classification. Most researchers reject the traditional descriptive structure. However, this conceptual change reveals the development of the system. It is not yet known what serious systemic changes, adequate synchronous and diachronic presentation between strong verbs in the early stages of the German language and in modern German literary language. Due to diachronic development, strong verbs in modern German are in the intermediate position.

In modern standard German, the difference between strong verbs and weak verbs is as follows:

1) strong verbs are formed by substituting vowels in the root and without suffixes, while weak verbs do not have vowel substitutions in the root are formed by combining the suffix *-te*;

2) strong verbs form a synthetic required form of the preterite (these features are noted in many studies)⁵¹, in which the suffix *-e* is added to the base of the verb in the news form, in weak verbs the synthetic form of the required form of the preterit coincides with the news form of preterite. The vowel of the required form is associated with the vowel of the news form of the preterite due to the substitution of umlaut, but this does not always happen, for example: *er half – er hulfe*. This is due to the fact that the required image of the preterit goes to the sum of the past tense, and the image of the message can go to both the singular and the plural, depending on various factors⁵². However, this form does not work in modern times.

3) Strong verbs correct the past tense adjective with the help of *ge ... en*, weak verbs with the help of *ge ... t*. In strong verbs, vowel

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⁵¹ Duden, V. Die Grammatik / V.Duden. – Mannheim – 2005. – 500 s; Eisenberg, P. Grundriss der deutschen Grammatik. Der Satz / P.Eisenberg. – Stuttgart; Weimar: J.B.Metzler, – 2006. – 564 S.; Engel, U. Deutsche Grammatik / U.Engel. – Heidelberg: Groos, – 1996. – 888 S.

⁵² Филичева, Н.И. История немецкого языка. / Н.И.Филичева. – Москва: Академия, – 2003. – 204 с.

substitution occurs, while in weak verbs, this vowel is performed without substitution.

4) In the singular form of the command form, some strong verbs have a vowel substitution in the root compared to the infinitive, for example: strong verb *helfen* (help) – *hilf* [[e] <[i] substitution], weak verb *schicken* (gift) – *schick* [e] [substitution does not exist].

From the point of view of indexation, strong verbs give way to weak ones, as in strong verbs the grammatical meaning is expressed in different parts of the word form. *Wir halfen* – in the word form they helped us, the grammatical meaning of time was expressed by the sound of the root [a], the number of subjects and the grammatical meaning of the person by the ending. As for weak verbs, their grammatical meaning is expressed side by side; -te indicates the meaning of time, and the person-quantitative endings are directly connected to it. In terms of morphotactic transparency, strong verbs in German lose to weak ones, as they contain explosive morphs; thus, in the word form *wir halfen*, the root meaning is expressed by the phonemes [[h] [lf]]. We can see that the evolutionary advantage of strong verbs differs in two parameters: indexability and morphotactic transparency.

Chapter IV is entitled “**Diachrony of future tense forms in German**” and consists of 4 sections. Section I clarifies the origin of future tense forms.

When we look at the history of the formation of Germanic languages, we see the unequal development of the grammatical tense category in these languages. In this regard, it should be noted that there is no future tense in Icelandic from the Germanic language group. In other languages, however, we are confronted with numerous studies as to whether the future tense form exists. Only English attracts attention with the abundance of time forms. The same can be said for the German language, but there are many controversial issues on this point.

Speaking of the category of grammatical tenses in English, it should be emphasized that the most controversial issues are related to the future tense. The controversial future has arisen on the basis of the inclusion of the future tense in the paradigm of morphological

forms of the time category. Among the many proponents of the double contradiction of grammatical tenses with present and past tense forms, F.I. Mauler explains the essence of this concept as follows: *“It is impossible to give an unambiguous answer to this question, because this answer is both simplified and will also be wrong. There are many means of expressing the future tense in English; one of them and the most commonly used is the combination shall + infinitive, will + infinitive (this infinitive is synonymous with syntagmatic factors in many mixed contexts). The concept of the future tense acts as one of the meanings of these polysemantic constructions: there is no real formal, grammatical basis for distinguishing the real future tense paradigm.”*⁵³

At the core of the future tense micro-field in modern English are modal verbs used in conjunction with infinitives, grammatical constructions of the future tense (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect, etc.), present tense (Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, to be going to, etc.). as well as a system of expressing expected actions expressed by lexical means (future tense adverbs, modal words).

There are also controversial issues in German regarding the quantity of grammatical tense forms: the diversity of forms, the existence of constructions close to each other in meaning, ambiguity, the differences in identification criteria – all this leads to differences in the interpretation of Futur I. It is also debatable in English which class they belong to. Thus, the mentioned means and factors are explained separately, as well as temporality, modality, as well as within a single category.

There is a widespread opinion in German that the future tense is expressed in the present tense, or that the present tense serves the future tense. It is more accurate to express this idea in the following way: present tense forms are used to express future events and actions, or future events and actions can also be expressed in certain tense forms.

⁵³ Маулер, Ф.И. Конструкции Shall / will + инфинитив в современном английском языке (Нефутуральные значения): /Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук / – Москва, 1968. – с.14.

Section II examines the grammatical meanings of analytic forms of the future tense. Section II is divided into two subsections: Shall / will + infinitive analytic form, werden + infinitive analytic form.

The emergence of abstract time and species forms as a form of the future time Dutesh back to the VII-X centuries. These forms have an analytical construction structure and consist of combining modal verbs with infinitives of semantically independent verbs. It should be noted that this reflection of the future tense in the language is typical for many languages at an early stage of development.

The early new period of English is characterized as the most intensive period of development and formation of the grammatical future tense form. During this period, shall and will, developed in conjunction with the infinitive, become the main expression of the idea of the future tense and demonstrate the ability to add numerous and multifaceted modal shades to the lexical meaning of the infinitive.

The formation of the form *werden + infinitive* in German is a very complex and multi-step process, and many issues related to it are still controversial. In German linguistics, the chronology of the grammaticalization and origin of the compound *werden + infinitive*, as well as several lexical features of the components of this compound in different periods of time are put forward. Traditionally, the chronology of the future tense in German coincides with the chronology of the perfect and the analytical subjunctive and the conjunctiva. At the same time, it should be noted that the form of the future tense regularly coincides with the form of the analytical subjunctive and the *kanjantiv*. This is explained by the fact that *“the analytic future tense form is formed from concrete verbs that can describe the future. Despite the abundance of modal verbs, it is possible to explain the development of the verb werden with this process.”*⁵⁴

Section III examines the modal meanings of analytic forms of the future tense. In English, the grammatical future tense form has always been of interest to linguists because of its more closely related structure and modality. Compared to the present and past tense, the future tense has less certainty as a conceptual category, as

⁵⁴ Щур, Г.С. Теория поля в лингвистике / Г.С.Щур. – Москва: Наука, – 1974. – с.128

this tense form indicates virtually no signs, only probable signs of events that will occur.

Thus, one of the hallmarks of the future is uncertainty. The modality of unrealistic motion, which is characteristic of future tense forms, has been discussed by some linguists (S.Fries (1925), O. Jespersen (1931), V.C.Allen (1950), M.Joos (1964), F.R.Palmer (1965), R.A.Huddleston (1971), R.Quirk (1980) and others give grounds to think that the future is not an independent field, that is, there is no definite grammatical expression of the future.

Noting that the future tense in all languages is modal, that is, information about what may happen in the future is based on the speaker's probability, J. Lyons gives the following example from Russian: “*Я не буду работать*” (I will not work) and notes that “*it can also be based on determination.*”⁵⁵ In such sentences, the speaker's words can be understood in two ways: first, to indicate what will happen in the future, and second, to decide not to work at all. In this sense, the existence of probabilistic semantics is inherent in any means of expression of the future tense and does not depend on the grammatical means of expression of the future, so its historical and semantic constituents are of no importance. Thus, the original meaning of the verbs shall and will, which express the concept of the future tense in English, has indirect semantics. The probability of an action is also a sign of the future tense in German. Thus, the interpretation of future tense grammatical forms in English is explained, first of all, by the semantics of the means of attributing the action to the future tense plan, ie by the expression of potential action, future and modality in the event itself.

Some linguists see this as an absolute prognostic semi of the future, so that a person can relate an action that may take place in the future to an event that can potentially be attributed to the future if he sees that there are any conditions for it to happen now. The dual nature of potential action and event also stems from this: the opportunity and conditions created for its occurrence belong to the

⁵⁵ Layons, C. Linqvistik semantika: giriş / C.Layons. – Bakı: Prestij, – 2014. – s.310.

present time, and the process and action itself to the future time⁵⁶. That is why modality does not contradict the concept of the future, but exists in close unity with it. For this reason, the process of deleting modal semantics in the verbs *shall* and *will* is very slow.

Section IV identifies the place of the verbs *shall* / *will* and *werden* in the grammatical system. The traditional grammatical form of *shall* / *will* is included in the time system. However, its temporal status is often questioned. As we consider future tense forms, we are confronted with several completely opposite points of view. Those who "oppose" the existence of a grammatical future tense prove their claims in the following way: the expression of the grammatical future tense form is non-synthetic; Formal parallelism of "*can* + *infinitive*", "*may* + *infinitive*" combinations; non-compliance of these compounds with strict criteria for distinguishing analytical forms; the presence of sufficiently grammatical means in the language, such as "*be going* + *infinitive*", as well as other grammatical forms that have the function of expressing the future tense, in particular, the Present Continuous form; the existence of the verbs *should* and *would*, which in English create the form Future-in-the-Past "future in the past" and, of course, the past tense forms of the verbs *shall* and *will*; the existence of modal meanings belonging to the verbs *shall* / *will*. In English grammars, the combination of the infinitive of the semantic verb (a feature of which is a historical feature of these verbs) and the verb *shall* / *will*, which can express modal shades as well as the notion of the future tense, is used by a number of linguists (R.Fowler, R.Quirk, etc.) claim that these compounds do not have the grammatical tense status because they do not meet the following requirements, ie: 1)the verbs *shall* / *will* were not verbs expressing the future tense; 2)these verbs can be processed with modal verbs, which confirms that they have modality.

Although D.Shulz and H.Grzbach refer to the infinitive construction *werden* + *to* the tense forms of the German language, they also note that "*the future tense in German expresses the attitude of the German speaker to the content of what he says. Thus, the*

⁵⁶ Плоткин, В.Я. Строй английского языка / В.Я. Плоткин. – Москва: Высшая школа, – 1989. – с.70

future tense form used in German is similar to modal verbs."⁵⁷ Unlike the forms of the future tense in other languages, the German infinitive construction *werden*+, according to H.Grizbach, is more modal and promises, probability, assumption, demand, confirmation, etc. in relation to the future tense. It serves to express meanings, but also expresses probability in relation to the present and the future.

The event that will take place in the future is considered "always, although not presented anywhere, as a certain probability, intention, planned action, action." Based on this, it should be noted that in the future, in a sense, the boundary between time and state is erased, and this manifests itself in the modal component. Thus, the future tense demonstrates that it has this modality in many languages. Some authors cite prediction, which is usually related to events and has not yet occurred at the time of the speech, as a general function of the infinitive constructions *werden* +.⁵⁸

Some linguists consider it inappropriate to use the term "Futurum" for the combination of *werden* + *infinitive*, and call this construction the mode of waiting (Modus der Erwartung). In this sense, let us also look at R. Sternema's opinion: "*The fact that the infinitive form werden + is often called the future tense form in modern German cannot be understood in terms of the criteria set for the category in this language. In this sense, it would be better to interpret the content of this form as a "waiting mode" with different shades of meaning, depending on how many people are working.*"⁵⁹

We believe that the infinitive form *werden*+ enters the system of time oppositions based on tracking the moment of speech. The form in the sense of subjective modality means that the action is already over, or the action at the moment of speech. It is the meanings of time that take modal futurism away from the means of futurism.

⁵⁷ Schulz, D. Grammatik der deutschen Sprache / D.Schulz, H.Griesbach. – München: Max Hueber Verlag, – 1992. – S.49.

⁵⁸ Hentschel, E., Weydt, H. Handbuch der deutschen Grammatik / E. Hentschel, H.Weydt. 3., völlig neu bearbeitete Auflage. – Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, – 2003. – S.103

⁵⁹ Sternemann R. Konfrontative Linguistik und Einzelgrammatik // Deutsch als Fremdsprache, – 1971. H. 2. – S. 157.

At the end of each chapter, **the conclusion** obtained throughout the chapter are reflected. In the end, all the results are summarized and given as follows:

1. Time is one of the key elements in the language landscape of the world. Linguistic time means that the physical and philosophical aspects of time should be understood as a set of methods and means of lexical-grammatical expression of language. When fixed in language, it is the realization of the speaker's worldview. The relativity of time reflected in the language is manifested in the category of dexterity and is confirmed by the national specific conceptualization of time in the speech of different language groups.

2. Summarizing the research on the concept of time, it is concluded that the concept of time is broad and has been studied from various aspects and is still being studied. In time-related research, researchers who have different views on this concept used terms such as *philosophical time*, *human time*, *linguistic time*, *the relativity of time*, and so on. Among them, linguistic time, which is of interest to us, is complex and multidimensional. However, at the heart of all research in this area is language, which is reflected in three types of time: leading, synchronization, and following.

3. Research on time in German studies and the materials of the languages involved in the analysis show that the morphological indicators of linguistic time did not exist in the early stages of German ethnic society. The inclusion of linguistic time in the German verb paradigm took place at a later stage. Numerous studies on grammatical tense in Azerbaijani linguistics also shed light on a number of issues related to this problem, and do not deny the fact that the concept of time has unexplored aspects in Azerbaijani linguistics.

4. In German, the present tense has an older history than the past tense, ie it is the first grammatical tense form. This is proved by the fact that the present tense has the ability to express all times in comparison with other forms of time. The present tense is central to the single time trajectory. The core of the concept of the present time is the moment of speech.

5. Considering the grammatical forms of modern English, it seems that the "history of development" of time relations is reflected

in the formation of the sign system of the English verb. Thus, it is possible to follow the changes in the ontological basis of the sign system in the present tense forms of verbs in English, as well as the development line of tense forms. In German, a present is a universal grammatical tense that can perform many functions depending on the speech situation. The Presence Indefinite form has a wider spectrum and more expression than the Presence Indefinite form.

6. Most of the weak verbs in German are derivative, denominative and causative, and their main feature is the use of dental suffixes in the formation of past tense forms. The present tense form of these verbs coincides with the past tense of strong verbs.

7. The description of strong and weak verbs marks the effectiveness or ineffectiveness. This conflict leads to the conflict between the formation of strong verbs from class I causative weak verbs. However, such pairs are very few in modern German, they are more numerous in the earlier stages, however, the word-formation method has lost its productivity in Old Upper German and remains a characteristic feature of the lexical-grammatical degree of causative verbs. Periphrastic constructions are the grammatical means of expressing causality in German.

8. All three groups of weak verbs retain the same four preterite suffixes in Old Lower German as Old Dutch, and the suffixes -da and -ta are syncopated from the suffixes -ida and -oda. Subject vowels remaining from Old Lower German to Middle Lower German have been reduced, and the three weak past tense endings – -de, -te, -ede in Middle Dutch can be seen as a result.

9. The most important change in the system of strong verbs is the reduction of the four roots to three, the disappearance of the difference between the roots of the past tense. In Old English, these roots had the same vowel substitution only in grades VI and VII. However, it should be noted that most weak verbs have a single root in all past tenses. The most important event in the history of the Middle Ages was the transition of strong verbs to weak verbs. During this period, many strong verbs began to form their former and second verb adjectives through the dental suffix, so the number of strong verbs decreased.

10. In German, the past tense of the verb is the basis for the formation of adverbs and past tense adjectives, and in modern Germanic languages some words and expressions have already passed this historical period and are stabilized as pure adjectives. In German, the past tense is able to express the meaning of the future tense. However, in this case, the future tense is limited to direct and internal speech. In this case, although the perfection loses its "past tense" semantic, it retains the semantic "completion of the action" and takes on the meaning of the future tense under the pressure of context.

11. In the historical plan, present tense forms have been used for the situation and action to belong to the future. In modern English, it is still possible to express the concept of the future tense by the means of expression of the present tense, as the verbs Present Indefinite and Present Continuous indicate that the refert refers to the future tense.

12. There are a number of commonalities and similarities in the historical formation of the analytical form of the future tense in Germanic languages. Therefore, in the study of this issue, along with the diachronic approach, there is a need for simultaneous analysis of language events. The developmental factors of the future tense paradigm in German are related to the concept of synonymy, which is explained by the ability to express the action of the future tense through non-future tense forms and polysemy, ie the ability to work in a modal sense.

13. The *shall / will + infinitive* constructions in English and the *werden + infinitive* constructions in German lead to the uncertainty of the position of these verbs in the grammatical system of the language. The inclusion of the infinitive *Shall / will +* in the English time paradigm remains controversial. There are two poles among researchers studying the English language. Scholars who accept the existence of the future tense in English are mainly based on the formal, morphological features of this grammatical category, as well as the etymology of the future tense and its close connection with modality. Proponents of this position believe that the future has the right to exist because it is an independent center of time. In Germanism, there are three main positions on the form *werden + infinitive*: a) this

construction can only express the concept of the future tense; b) *werden + infinitive* also expresses modality along with the concept of future tense; c) *werden + infinitive* means more modality.

14. The choice between *shall* and *will* in medieval English depended on the personal intent of the authors. He used the verb *shall* in the future tense, independent of the subject. The verb *will* will be used when a future event depends on the speaker's wishes and will. In the use of these verbs, such a territorial differentiation was observed: in the northern parts of England, the future tense was mainly expressed by the verb *shall*, and in the southern regions by the verb *will*.

15. In English, the process of forming a grammatical future tense is described as the gradual grammaticalization of constructions with the participation of verbs expressing command, request, desire and obligation (verbs whose semantics are closest to the modal meaning of the future). a sufficiently free choice of one of the options is replaced by the compulsory use of any of them.

16. In terms of the embodiment of objective time in language, the three-member system: past – present – future is adequately described by all linguistic means, especially lexical units that accurately determine the time of events. As for grammatical time, according to the structuralist tradition, the Prague School of Linguistics promotes the principle of duality in language as a universal, according to which the most promising approach to lexical and grammatical research is not a comparison, but comparison. From this point of view, it can be considered as a category that can be formed grammatically in the future.

17. An event that will take place in the future is always considered "as a possibility, an intention, a plan, even if it is not actually presented anywhere." It should be noted that in the future, in a sense, the boundary between time and state is erased, which manifests itself in the modal component.

18. In German, the sema of modality is the basis of the semantic core of *futurum*, ie modality in this form presents itself in a more paradigmatic sense. Due to its semantic nature, every case, action, expressed in *futurum*, is always modal.

19. The role of aspectual forms in the formation of the Indo-European time category should be noted. However, if we go into the depths of history in the formation of the category, we come across various deictic forms, which can serve to differentiate the movement of time in the early stages of development of the Indo-European language.

20. The absence of the grammatical category of the future tense during the historical development of languages shows that the meaning of the future and the present tense acted as an opposition to the past tense, and the perception of time was different from the modern perception. The formation of the grammatical tense category in Indo-European languages shows that the trinity of the present tense (present, past, future) is not always the case. This is confirmed by the etymological analysis of the lexicon. The study of the lexicon of time shows that the situation of man in the course of time was contrary to the ideas of modern times.

21. The present tense is closely related to the past and future tenses, and also has a more centralized position among other tense forms of the verb. Among other forms of time, this central position of the present tense allows him to express all three tenses. This is due not only to the fact that it expresses its main meaning in the present tense, but also to the universality, universality, and permanence of the object or event under discussion, including the whole period, including the present moment. The fact that modern languages are primitive in the evolution of languages is felt not only in the Germanic languages, but also in the diachrony of all Indo-European and Altaic languages.

22. The most important change in the system of strong verbs is that the four roots go down to three, and the difference between the two past tense roots disappears. In Old English, these roots have the same vowel substitution only in grades VI and VII, but most weak verbs have a single root in all past tenses.

23. In German, the present tense has a more ancient history than the preterite, ie it is the first grammatical form of time. This is proved by the fact that the present tense has the ability to express all times in comparison with other forms of time. The present tense

occupies a central place in the trajectory of a single time, and the core of its sphere is the moment of speech.

24. The "history of development" of time relations is reflected in the formation of the sign system of the English verb. Thus, it is possible to follow the changes in the ontological basis of the sign system in the present tense forms of verbs in English, as well as the development line of tense forms. The present tense of Germanic languages is a universal grammatical tense form that can perform many functions depending on the speech situation.

25. Comparing the language elements of German, Indo-European, Romance, Slavic, and Turkish, which express time relations and act as an indicator of time category, it is clear that the close connection between time and type is historically a fact that in many languages these two categories are a single category. confirms. This is also proved by the fact that in the historical development of the Turkic languages, the indicators of time are expressed against the background of more modality. In these languages, the fact that the verb often expresses the concept of time with relative indicators also finds its explanation.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following published articles of the author:

1. Time as an object of linguistic research // – Baku: Language and literature, – 2018. №4 (108), – p.53-55.
2. The theory of grammatical categories in general linguistics // – Baku: Studies, – 2018. №3, – p. 27-36.
3. Time as an object of interdisciplinary research // – Baku: Philological issues, – 2018. №16, – p.62-68.
4. Diachrony of time forms in Indo-European languages // – Baku: Scientific news of Girls' University, – 2019. №1, – p.15-20.
5. Research of time category in Azerbaijan German studies // – Ganja: Scientific news of Ganja State University. – 2019. №1, – p. 114-117.
6. Time category in general linguistic aspect // – Baku: Terminology issues. – 2019. №1, – p.196-199.
7. Expression of the past in the ancient English period // – Baku: Language and literature, – 2019. №2 (110), – p.133-136.

8. Perfect in Roman languages // – Baku: Studies, – 2019. №2, – p.35-39.
9. Development of time category in novel languages // – Baku: Language and literature, – 2019. №3 (119), – p.110-112.
10. Category of time in Turkic languages // XIX International scientific-practical conference "Advances in Science and Technology", – Moscow: – March 15, – 2019, – p.94-96.
11. Research of time category in Russian German studies // "Actual problems of Azerbaijan studies". Materials of the X international conference, – Baku: – May 7, – 2019, – p.214-217.
12. Interrelation of style and time categories in Slavic languages // "Actual problems of Azerbaijan philology", Materials of the Republican scientific-theoretical conference, – Baku: – 2019, – p.318-322.
13. Features of the time category in German languages // – Baku: Studies, –2019. №3. – s. 43-47.
14. On diachronic-typological researches // – Sumgayit: Sumgayit State University. Department of Social Sciences and Humanities. –2019. – p.8-12.
15. The correlation between aspect and tense category // –Тольятти: Балтийский Гуманитарный журнал, – 2020. №1 (30). Volume 9. – p.216-219.
16. Interrelation of categories of aspects and times // "Russian science in the modern world". XXX International scientific-practical conference, – Moscow: – May 31, – 2020, – p.74-76.
17. Expression of the present tense in modern English // – Baku: Philological issues, – 2020. №3, – p.99-108.
18. Expression of cause and effect in time forms // – Baku: Philological issues, – 2020. №5, – p.65-71.
19. Time category in Gothic and Hittite languages // – Baku: Scientific news of Girls' University, – 2020. №4, – p.74-78.
20. Aspects of formation of the present tense in German languages // – Baku: BSU, Language and literature, – 2020. №1 (113), – p.86-88.
21. Diachronic analysis of the current and future time in the Altai languages.// Issues of sustainable development of society, – 2020. No. 4 (1,2), – p.668-672. URL: <http://nauka20-35.ru>

22. Theoretical aspects of the categories of time in the Turkic languages // –Kazan: Kazanskaya nauka, – 2020. №1, – p.142-144.
23. The development history of tense category in Turkic languages // –The Czech Republic: –Ad Alta. Journal of Interdisciplinary Research. – 11 / 02.XXI. – p.90-94.
24. The category of tense as a universal concept (linguistic overview) // – Slovak Republic: Path of Science, – 2021. Vol. 7, №4, – p.4007-4011. DOI: 10.221178 / pos,

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