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Rakhmatov Akhmad Pirmukhammadovich (Bukhara State University, senior teacher of the German philology: e-mail: axmadraxmatov84@gmail.com)

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF METAPHORICAL USE OF THE GERMAN VERB TENSE FORMS

Annotation. *The following article discusses figurative (transposition) meaning of tense forms in German language. The author of the article tries to reveal general principles of transposition in the system of verb tenses in German language. Tense forms of the verb denote additional meaning apart from their main meaning due to the context. For example, present forms can denote past and future. In such sentences, there is always opposition between the tense form and the objective time of the sentence as the tense form under the influence of transposition, does not perform functional but stylistic meaning. The primary function of transposition is to form a certain stylistic color due to the opposition between transponible part and context. The whole context and the position challenge the listener (or the reader) to use a certain tense form but all of a sudden the different form has to be used instead. In this way the transponible part keeps its initial meaning and as a result, it forms stylistic color and attractiveness and subjective effect comes into existence.*

Key words: *morphological category, contextual category, tense form, verbal action, the speech moment, contextual time, metaphorical meaning, objective time, the opposition.*

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ПЕРЕНОСНОГО УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ ВРЕМЕННЫХ ФОРМ ГЛАГОЛА В НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация. *В следующей статье рассматривается переносное (транспонированное) значение временных форм глагола в немецком языке. Автор статьи пытается раскрыть общие принципы переносного употребления в системе временных форм немецкого глагола. Временные формы глагола обозначают дополнительное значение помимо основного значения, обусловленное контекстом. Например, формы настоящего времени могут обозначать прошлое и будущее. В таких предложениях всегда существует противопоставление между временной формой и объективным временем предложения, так как временная форма под влиянием транспозиции выполняет не функциональное, а стилистическое значение. Основная функция переносного употребления – формирование определенной стилистической окраски за счет противопоставления транспонируемой части и контекста. Весь контекст и позиция заставляют слушателя (или читателя) использовать определенную временную форму, но вместо этого внезапно употребляется другая форма. Таким образом, переносимая часть сохраняет свое первоначальное значение и, как следствие, формирует стилистическую образность, появляется привлекательность и субъективный эффект.*

Ключевые слова: *морфологическая категория, контекстуальная категория, временная форма, речевое действие, речевой момент, контекстное время, метафорическое значение, объективное время, противопоставление.*

NEMIS TILIDA ZAMON SHAKLLARI TRANSPOZITSION QO'LLANISHINING UMUMIY TAMOYILLARI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola nemis tilidagi zamon shakllarining ko'chma ma'noda qo'llanishiga bag'ishlangan. Maqola muallifi nemis tili zamon tizimidagi shakllarning ko'chma ma'noda qo'llanishidagi umumiy tamoyillarni ochib berishni maqsad qilishgan. Fe'l zamon shakllari kontekst ta'sirida asosiy ma'nodan tashqari qo'shimcha ma'noni ifodalashi mumkin. Jumladan, hozirgi zamon shakli o'tgan va kelasi zamonni bildira oladi. Bunda gapda ifodalangan ish-harakt payti bilan obyektiv zamon o'rtasida doimo qarama-qarshilik mavjud, chunki zamon shakli kontekst ta'sirida o'z ma'nosida emas, balki qo'shimcha uslubiy ma'no kasb etadi. Zamon shaklini ko'chma ma'noda qo'llashdan asosiy maqsad transpozitsiya qilingan zamon shakli va kontekst zamon ma'nosini qarama-qarshi qo'yish orqali ma'lum stilistik bo'yoqdorlikka erishishdir. Butun kontekst va unda qo'llangan zamon shakllari tinglovchini (yoki o'quvchini) ma'lum bir zamon shaklini qo'llashga undaydi, lekin, kutilmaganda, uning o'rniga boshqa shakl qo'llanadi. Natijada ko'chma ma'noda qo'llangan shakl paradigmatik ma'nosini saqlagan holda, qo'shimcha uslubiy rang-baranglik, ta'sirchanlik hosil qiladi, shuningdek, jozibadorlik va subyektiv effekt yuzaga keladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *morfologik kategoriya, kontekst kategoriyasi, temporal shakl, nutq harakati, nutq momenti, kontekstual vaqt, metaforik ma'no, predmet vaqti, qarama-qarshilik.*

Reviewer Dr.phil. Y.B.Ruziev

Introduction. The tense notion of verbal function is expressed by grammatical form of the verb. Recent years there has been conducted several researches devoted to the matter of all possible notions of verb tenses, their actualization in various contextual usages.

The limits of the tense forms usage are blended as some of them take the function of others, enlarging their form of functioning. However, all notions of tense forms, except generalized grammatical ones such as present, past and future, are connected with peculiarities of their usage in the text.

Literature review. Verbal word forming expresses, as it is known, morphological category of tense. Interaction of verbal word forming with the elements of text expresses contextual category of tense.

Verbal word forming in the context may have the meaning which doesn't have out of the context; for instance, present tense may express the action in the future or in the past. In Uzbek language morphological past may denote future: *"Salomat bo'ling, men ketdim"*. In accordance with this, there is a distinction between paradigmatic and general meaning coming out of the meaning of the word form taken out beyond the context (german **lese** – present tense) as well as syntagma or general meaning, acquired from this word form in the context under the influence of definite elements such as lexical or contextual:

Bereits 2500 vor unserer Zeitrechnung *finden* wir auf Tortafeln eines der ältesten Rezepte der Chemie [H.Zinner. Erzahlungen, p.128].

There is also a distinction between morphological and functional-semantic functions of the verbs [H.Glinz. 1991, p.131]. Functional-semantic categories denote the systems of language means which interact to realize definite semantic functions. These categories have the plan of the content and the plan of the expression. The plan of the content forms tense notion of the verbal action, whereas the plan of expression – language means related to various levels of the language such as morphological, syntactical, word forming and contextual [Th. Gloning. 2007, pp. 117–118].

Figurative usage (or transposition) of grammatical forms as it is known, is connected with the implementation of it instead of other tense form. That's why there are two parts in transposition. One of it is used in indirect meaning (transponible part). The other one is that instead of which transponible part functions (transposition part). Parts of transposition are connected with each other and have certain relation [U.Engel. 1996, pp. 444–445].

Stylistic characterization of transposition modifies according to which tense form is used in figurative meaning. If present tense is used as a transponible part, it gives the chance to express action at the moment, which is happening at the time of speech. For instance, Gestern Abend kam ich auf dem Nachhausewege durch den Park. Es war finster und neblig. Als ich in die Pappelallee einbog, *steht* plötzlich ein baumlanger Kerl vor mir [The extract is taken from the book: W.Schmidt, Grundfragen der deutchen Grammatik, 1995, p. 222]. In this case it should be considered that" the context as initial point of expansion of the information depends on, by the actual division of the statement, its whole supplement of new concrete fragment of the communicative process, though its content of information is already known and it gives way to the core of the statement, that is new content of it" [Y.Ruziev. 2020, p. 94–95].

Transpositional usage of past tense forms instead of future creates an effect of subjective "bygone" of future events as past and it describes them as completed in accordance with the actions in the future becomes more vivid and tangible. For example.

"Niemand fliegt!" rief Wolzow. "Wir *sind verschwunden*! Wenn wir einrücken, sind wir schon wieder da" (D.Noll, Die Abenteuer des Werner Holt).

While using future forms in transposition instead of past, the last action is depicted as if the narrator existed in that moment when the very action has not yet happened and at the same time anticipating action. All this gives the action depicted great vividness and liveliness as in the following example:

Wir kommen durch die drei Schleusen der atlantischen Seite, die Gatun-Locks. Jeder dieser flüssigen Fahrstühle hebt uns etwa zwölf Meter empor… Auf der pazifischen Seite, bei Pedro Miguel und Mirafore *werden* wir drei ebenso hohe Stockwerke *hinabsteigen müssen* (E.Kisch. Paradies Amerika).

Along with this, as there appears a certain regulation to use this form at a certain condition, all unexpectedness of its usage in the narrated context noticeably disappears at once. On disappearance of the effect of unexpectedness it is un- evitable to lose the sense and inconsistency between the notion of tense form and context as well as between transponible part.

As a rule, the structure of tense category is considered according to the principle of margin. The core or the center of the margin comprises morphological category of tense, all the rest semantic grammatical and contextual tense means lie in the surroundings of this margin. For the grammatical characterization of the action it is enough to correlate the action to the definite moment (or stage) of the tense in the past or in the future.

In connection with the workout of the theory of the text there is considered different approach to the category of tense of verbs. Researchers differentiate grammatical tense or language moment of the speech

expressed by grammatical form of the verb, and objective time, or the moment beyond the language expressed by lexical, syntactic or contextual means [G.Helbig, J.Buscha. 2008, p. 502–503].

In some cases the action may be directed to any moment of the time and the text does not give the distinction to the tense moment. More often in this case the present tense is used, but the tense forms as Präteritum (past simple) and Futurum I can also be used:

Wellensittlich und Goldhamster kann man in einem Zimmer halten. Und wie immer die bewusste rothaarige Kundin, nachdem sie am Paertisch die Brille *aufsetzte…* (L.Martin. Die Nacht vor dem Urlaub, c.228).

The indicators of the objective tense in such sentences may lose their concrete meaning and may express generalized time notion or have out-of-time notion:

Wer *singt* schon heute die Lieder von Morgen?

In her work "Grammar of the text" O.I.Moskalskaya (1981, p.35) states about local and time axes of the text and points out that they often mix up with each other that it is difficult to separate them. For instance:

Ich bin ein Bettler, der einst ein mächtiger König war, vor Troja kämpfte, deinen Herrn dort kannte wie ein eigenes Ich und er nach einer mühevollen Irrfahrt auf diese Insel verschlagen wurde… (H.Zinner. Erzählungen, c. 318).

Indeed the word phrase *vor Troja* concretizes local and tense connection of the verb *kämpfen.*

Along with Präteritum in literal narration may also be used Präsens. It makes the action closer to the reader in a larger scale than Präteritum, though their declarative functions are quite the same. For example:

Harald kann mehr als ich. Wenn er beispielsweise in eine Fabrik kommt, erfasst er sofort das Wesentliche. Technische Vorgänge überblickt er sehr schnell, ohne viel zu fragen.

Research Methodology. It should be noted that the function of Präteritum and Präsens in narration as it has been noted above, is the same. Yet, the notion of these tense forms is different. To define the notion of verbal word form it is important to have completion of the action up to the speech moment or actualization of the action at the moment of speech.

The precedence of the moment of speech is kept by Präteritum, whatever determinants of the objective time are used, even pointing to the oncoming actions:

Irgendwann musste sie ja doch ins Bild gesetzt werden.

Hoffentlich wies er sie nicht auch auf den schönen Tag hin. Nach den Festlichkeiten des Tages begaben sich alle Gäste in den Palast.

In the usage of Präsens it is a bit different. Extention of time suggests the present moment, partly past and future; that's why the text or determinants oft he sentence concretisizes the noton of tense form:

Vielleicht erhältst du *morgen* einen Brief. Wo kommen sie her?

Präsens may have the notion of present, past or future in the text and expresses the action happened simultaneously, before or after the moment of the speech.

The peculiar feature of modern literal text is that the usage of other tense forms along with main forms depending on the situation:

Diese Sorge wenigstens war grundlos. Philip kommt und sagt mir, er habe Sigi in den Kindergarten gebracht, der seit gestern wiedergeöffnet sei. Wie konnte ich das nur vergehen? Harald antwortete nicht. Hat er nicht zugehört?

As it is known, tense forms of the verb apart from its time notion may have the notion of actuality and modality. It concerns to the perfect forms such as Plusquamperfekt, Futurum I and Futurum II:

Ich kann es dir nicht übelnehmen, dass du nach dem äußeren Anschein unteilst, aber du *wirst* die Dinge anders *sehen*, wenn ich dir erst meine Geschichte *erzählt habe.* Ich stamme aus einer seit Generationen schiitischen Familie (A.Maalouf. Samarkand, s. 119).

Schreib oft, Veit, wenigstens jeden Monat einmal und vergiss mich nicht, und sei kein Narr, wenn Du einmal *hörst*, dass ich *gestorben bin* (A.Stifter. Das alte Spiegel, s. 190).

These notions are realized depending on the situation as well as tense forms of narration- Präsens or Präteritum:

In "Bild" verfasst der Kolumnist Franz Josef Wagner einen Brief an Joschka Fischer, der zum fünften Mal geheiratet hat. Wagner schreibt: "Und dann kommt die sechste, und dann kommt die siebte – und dann stirbt er, der Mann, der die Liebe *suchte"* (K.Brinkbäumer, Der Traum vom Leben, s. 14).

John *wollte* nicht sterben. Nicht hier. Noch nicht. Er *dachte* an seine Familie. Er *hatte* ihre Gesichter *verloren, erinnerte* sich an Schemen, aber die Gesichter und die Körper seiner Frau und seiner Kinder *waren* unscharf *geworden*. Er *sah* sich ihre Fotos *an*. Er *spürte*, wie verschwamm, was sein Leben *gewesen war* (K.Brinkbäumer. Der Traum vom Leben, s.185).

The peculiarities of contextual time is that it characterizes the sentences where there does not exist verbal forms. Such sentences bear grammatical tense of the text narration:

Es klingt wie ein Ächzen. Auch das noch, dieser lächerliche Irrtum!

General explanation for above mentioned examples of the transpositional functioning of temporarily marked verbal grams should be looked for in the regularities of communicative pragmatic actualization of speech processes and textual originaton. Such linguo-philosophical interpretation of any language means is suggested by G.V.Kolshanskiy [1984,c.7]: "Langauge communication of a person is iniatially the message of some thoughts reflected in originality of real objects, their relation ans process like creating a material world in its second appearance, namely, in an ideal embodiment at the level of language is thought. Only due to this one can deliver any message with the help of the language. Language sign and its system of organization adequately creates a piece of reality [G.V.Kolshanskiy. 1984, p.7].

Analysis and results. The usage of Präsens is studied thoroghly based on the materials of many languages and got the name historical Präsens. It is usually used in communicating stories in narration owing to which transponible part of it is Präteritum whose function consists of (particularly) in the expression of a series of past actions connected with one another.

In the language of literal text there often appear works which is fully written in historical Präsens. Sometimes it is used in scientific literature as well. This tense shift motivated by sharp expressiveness of the message, is appropriate to any emotional, figurative language, or, to the language of immutable logical conclusions, that is, persuasive forceful language.

In chronological indicators and short messages with historical-literal character Präsens may have pure statistical notion.

In such occasions, transposition is vivid as well, yet the point is past events. There is also inconsistency between semantic context and the form of Präsens. The usage of Präsens gives an opportunity to introduce events happening in front of the eyes of readers and makes them live and visible.

Transponible part of such Präsens may be (depending on the context and other conditions) not only Präteritum but also Perfekt. The usage of such type of the past tense takes off stylistic effect the existence of the action.

Owing to the diversity of historical Präsens some researchers point out its peculiar notions. For instance, N.I.Formanovskaya [1955, p. 8] divides them into narrative, descriptive and imaginary *presens*. V.M. Leshinskaya [1952, p. 7] finds so called *ethical Präsens* inside the historical Präsens. Other linguists also name *dramatical Präsens* [J.Ballweg. 2008, pp. 240–241] and etc. Most linguists admonish the regular usage of historical Präsens meaning that it will bring to the loss of its metaphorical meaning. Other occasions of transpositional usage of tense forms has considerable poor tints and are used rather seldom [I.Barz. 2001, pp.12–14]. Let us say, Präsens may be used in transpositions meaning "instead of the future forms". For instance:

Geht mich alles nicht an, dachte er. Ich *wache* plötzlich *auf*, da sitzt Ziesche auf dem Bett und *quatscht*: Der nordische Mensch….Holt sprang vom Bett (D.Noll. Die Abenteuer des Werner Holt).

If we keep to the point that there is a vivid transposition, that transponible part of it is Präsens and tranpositoned part is Futurum I.

Conclusion. As it was mentioned above, transponible part serves as the main indicator of given time relation and is used whenever it is necessary to express time plan without any expressive meaning. Transponible part appears seldom. Yet, this can not be said about the frequent usage of Futurum I and Präsens in the notion of future. All researchers come to one conclusion: Präsens is used more often than Futurum I.

The theory of the text gives the opportunity to approach to the content of the tense category of verb differently, correlating it to the constituents of objective time in the text. In the center of the time margin there is a grammatical category of verb tense which interacts with the determinants of objective time. Objective time may be expressed not only explicitly but also implicitly. Forms of narration as Präteritum and Präsens act as synonyms in the textual character, but concerning to the moment of speech, they always keep their own specification.

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Sattarova Sapura Beknazarovna (Urganch State University, teacher of Computer Science department; sprsattarova@gmail.com)

THE IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRONIC CATALOGS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF READING CULTURE

Annotation. Creating an electronic catalog of books serves several important needs in today's era of rapid digital technology development. Because it provides a centralized and easy-access platform for users to search and discover a wide range of books. This greatly simplifies the process of finding specific titles or genres, saving users time and effort. In addition, electronic catalogs allow storing and sharing books in digital format, which makes them accessible to a wider audience around the world. This can be especially useful for rare or out-of-print books that may not be available in physical libraries. This article discusses the benefits of creating an electronic catalog of books. This article discusses the benefits of creating an electronic catalog of books.

Key words: book, reading culture, digital technology, electronic catalog, intellectual capacity, classification, digital format.

KITOBXONLIK MADANIYATINI RIVOJLANTIRISHDA ELEKTRON KATALOGLARNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya. Kitoblarning elektron katalogini yaratish raqamli texnologiyalar jadal rivojlanayotgan bugungi davrda bir qancha muhim ehtiyojlarga xizmat qiladi. Chunki u foydalanuvchilar uchun keng assortimentdagi kitoblarni izlash va kashf qilish uchun markazlashtirilgan va qulay foydalanish platformasini taqdim etadi. Bu muayyan nomlar yoki janrlarni topish jarayonini sezilarli darajada osonlashtiradi, foydalanuvchilarning vaqt va kuchini tejaydi. Bundan tashqari, elektron kataloglar kitoblarni raqamli formatda saqlash va almashish imkonini beradi, bu esa ularni butun dunyo boʻylab kengroq auditoriya uchun ochiq qiladi. Ushbu maqolada kitoblarning elektron katalogini yaratish va uning afzalliklari haqida soʻz boradi.

Kalit soʻzlar: kitob, kitobxonlik madaniyati, raqamli texnologiya, elektron katalog, intellektual salohiyat, turkumlash, raqamli format.

РОЛЬ ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ КАТАЛОГОВ В РАЗВИТИИ КУЛЬТУРЫ ЧТЕНИЯ

Аннотация. Создание электронного каталога книг отвечает нескольким важным потребностям в сегодняшнюю быстро развивающуюся цифровую эпоху. Потому что он предоставляет пользователям централизованную и простую в использовании платформу для поиска и открытия широкого спектра книг. Это значительно упрощает процесс поиска конкретных названий или жанров, экономя время и усилия пользователей. Кроме того, электронные каталоги позволяют хранить книги и распространять их в цифровом формате, что делает их доступными для более широ-

ILMIY AXBOROT