



## PROBLEMS OF ASPECTUAL SEMANTICS OF VERB TENSES IN GERMAN

**Sevinch Abdumalikova Tayirovna**

*3rd year student of the Faculty of English  
Philology of the Uzbekistan State University of  
World Languages*

[sevinchabdumalikova03@gmail.com](mailto:sevinchabdumalikova03@gmail.com)

**Usmonov Maxsud Tulqin o'g'li**

*National University of Uzbekistan named after  
Mirzo Ulugbek, Master's student of the 2nd stage  
of Computer Science and Programming  
Technologies*

[maqsudu32@gmail.com](mailto:maqsudu32@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** *The article provides detailed information on the topic of verb tenses and aspectual semantics in German. In the article, aspectual semantics and tense forms are explained separately and their interdependence is shown. Aspectual semantics represents the set of changes that the verb undergoes during the duration of the action, from the beginning to the end. This semantic quantity specifies more features than the tense forms of the verb. The article explains the problems of aspectual semantics of verb tenses with more detailed concepts and examples. Examples are helpful for explaining aspectual semantics, and their analysis and detailed explanations are provided.*

**Key words:** *Verb tenses, Aspectual semantics, Tenses, Specific parts of an action, Beginning and ending times of an action.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Maqola Nemis tilida fe'lning zamon shakllari va aspektual semantikasi mavzusida tafsilotli ma'lumotlar beradi. Maqolada, aspektual semantika va zamon shakllari alohida tartibda tushuntirilgan va ularning bir-biriga bog'liqligi ko'rsatilgan. Aspektual semantika, fe'lning amalning boshlanishidan yakunigacha, amalning davomiyligi vaqti davomida yuzaga keladigan o'zgarishlar to'plamini ifodalaydi. Bu semantik miqdor, fe'lning zamon shakllariga qaraganda ko'proq xususiyatlarni aniqlab beradi. Maqolada fe'lning zamon shakllari aspektual semantikasi muammolari yanada tafsilotli tushunchalari va misollar bilan tushuntirilgan. Aspektual semantikani tushuntirish uchun misollar yordamchi bo'lib, ularning tahlillari va tafsilotli izohlar berilgan.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *Fe'lning zamon shakllari, Aspektual semantika, Zamanlar, Amalning muayyan qismlari, Amalning boshlanish va tugash vaqtlari.*

**Аннотация:** *В статье представлена подробная информация по теме времен глаголов и видовой семантики в немецком языке. В статье отдельно разъясняются аспектуальная семантика и временные формы и показывается их взаимообусловленность. Аспектуальная семантика представляет собой совокупность изменений, которые претерпевает глагол в течение действия, от начала до конца. Эта семантическая величина определяет больше признаков, чем временные формы глагола. В статье разъясняются проблемы аспектуальной семантики глагольных времен с более подробными понятиями и примерами. Примеры полезны для объяснения аспектуальной семантики, и предоставляется их анализ и подробные объяснения.*



*Ключевые слова:* времена глаголов, видовая семантика, времена, отдельные части действия, время начала и окончания действия.

## INTRODUCTION

In German, the verb tenses are used by changing the past, present and future tenses. These concepts have an important place in the grammatical system of the language, because they represent the changes that occur during events and processes. However, their aspectual semantics is also important because it sheds light on the interaction of verb inflections and events.

Aspectual semantics represents a set of concepts related to verb tenses. These concepts take as basic information the properties of events and process changes, as well as the relationships between events and processes. From this point of view, aspectual semantics is an important component of the grammatical system of a language.

This article aims to study the problems of the aspectual semantics of German verb tenses and their analysis. The article consists of the following sections:

**German tenses:** In this section, we will describe the past, present, and future tenses and how they affect the grammatical system.

**Concept of Aspectual Semantics:** In this section, we will analyze the concept of aspectual semantics and also consider how it affects the expression of verbs.

**Problems of aspectual semantics of the German verb:** In this section, the problems of the aspectual semantics of the German verb tenses and their analysis are studied. This article is written to help you gain a deeper understanding of the grammatical system of the German language, as well as to serve as a guide for language learners and teachers.

## LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

In the article, the aspectual semantics of verb tenses in German is based on the methods and theories of linguists such as Ch.Smith (1991), H. Weinrich (1993), Vendler (1967), Dowty (1979), Verkuil (1972) will be considered. Ch.Smith (1991) proposes to divide into predicative groups in the analysis of aspectual semantics. It divides verbs into different semantic groups. H. Weinrich (1993) studies aspectual relations as a universal model. According to him, the aspectual system of any language can express its aspectual relations such as duration, stop, and beginning. Vendler (1967) divides verbs into four main groups: state, action, industry, and occasional events. Dowty (1979) developed Vendler's distinction and argued that aspectual relations should also be studied pragmatically. Verkuil (1972) used the



concept of "aspectual vortex" in the analysis of aspectual relationships. According to him, aspectual relations create problems related to each other in a spiral way.

## DISCUSSION

1. In order to fully understand the aspectual semantics of German verb tenses, it is advisable to use the methods of dividing into predicative groups, studying aspectual relationships as a universal model, and dividing verbs into semantic types.

2. Aspectual relations appear in all sections of the language: syntactic, morphological and lexical sections. Therefore, they should be studied not separately, but in connection with other sections of the language.

3. Aspectual relations form spiral relations and they should be studied pragmatically. Because aspectual relationships describe the state of events happening in the text and depend on the speech situation.

4. The results obtained by predicative grouping in German do not agree with the results of the division proposed by Vendler. This is due to the peculiarities of the German language.

5. The aspectual semantic potential of all tense forms should be taken into account when studying aspectual relationships in German. Because one tense can express aspectual relations in relation to others in a unique way.

Based on the above conclusions, some problems of the aspectual semantics of German verb tenses were clarified and their solution was shown.

## ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

1. In order to fully study the aspectual semantics of German verb tenses, it is necessary to divide them into aspectual predicative groups, study aspectual relations as a universal model, and use the methods of dividing verbs into semantic categories together.

2. Aspectual relations appear in all sections of the language: syntactic, morphological and lexical sections. Therefore, they should be studied not separately, but in connection with other sections of the language.

3. Aspectual relations form spiral relations and should be studied pragmatically as well. Because aspectual relationships represent the state of events happening in the text and depend on the speech situation.

4. The results obtained by predicative grouping in the German language do not fully correspond with the results of the division proposed by Vendler. This is due to the specific characteristics of the German language.



5. When studying aspectual relationships in German, it is necessary to take into account the aspectual semantic potential of all tense forms. Because one tense can express aspectual relations in relation to others in a unique way.

Based on the obtained results, the possibilities of solving some relations of the aspectual semantics of the tenses of the verb in the German language were shown.

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In German, verb tenses and aspectual semantics are related to the time and state of the actions of the subject of the verb. Aspectual semantics provides a specific view of the focus of a verb on a specific part of the action. It represents the set of changes that the verb undergoes during the duration of the action, from the beginning to the end.

In German, verb tenses are usually parenthesized tenses, for example Vergangenheit (past tense) and Gegenwart (present tense), future auch Perfekt (past tense) or Futur (future tense). Aspectual semantics indicates a specific part of the action of the verb, for example, before or after the beginning of the action, a set of changes that occur during the duration of the action, how successfully the action is carried out, and other indicators.

When such semantic quantities are indicated, the tense forms and aspectual semantics of the verb are often related to each other. Aspectual semantics specifies more features than the tense forms of the verb. For example, when a verb is written in the Vergangenheit tense, it does not show any changes that occurred during the action of the verb, but when it is written in the Perfect tense, it shows a part of the action that has been completed.

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