

The Way of Easiness the Language

Hatamqulova Shohista Saidaliyevna,

Aliyeva Nargiza Nodirovna,

Ismatova Nodira Mahmudovna

Teachers at Kokand State Pedagogy Institute

Abstract

In this article, learning a language and its difficulties, the competence of modern Germanic grammar with English language, their similarities, different features, structures, and usage rules are described.

Keywords: Language, German language, Das Präsens, Present Simple, structure.

The language is a mirror of every society. Language should be learned in order to know the culture, history, customs and traditions of one country and nation. Learning languages demands great energy, power and ability from people. Inter-cultural relations are also based on language. There is no future without language. When language is learned by comparing with other languages, it will be more clear and productive. For example, if the German language is compared with the English language while learning, the acquisition of language practice will be developed. The basis of the English language and also Old English basis was the German language. Especially, ancient Germanic tribes - Angl, Saks and Yuts had impact to the English language because of conquest England area in B.C 5 century. It was reflected by lexicology, grammar and morphology in Old English. For example, O.E(Old English) "sitzen" M.E(Modern English) "sit" and M.G (Modern Germanic) - "sitzen". It can be seen clearly that Old English and Modern Germanic is very alike. Both of them is considered as the member of roman-germane family. Why, that learners know English well can easily acquire German

too. Particularly, we take as sample tenses of the German language. Current German has several tense forms, two types are syntactic form (Präsens, Präteritum) four types are analytic form (Perfekt, Plusquamperfekt, Futur I, Futur II). The time of procedure and movement is regarded by special verb forms. Entire time of movement is nominated in the verb forms.

Present continuous tense in the German language is called -Das Präsens -. Present continuous is the simple form of verb and it reflects present continuous or present-future continuous. There are several tenses in English, which is appropriate this tense: Present Simple, Future Simple and Present continuous.

In "Das Präsens" verbs are formed according to the persons:

1. For first person "Ich" "-e" is added to the verb: Ich lerne Deutsch. - I study the German.
2. For second person "Du" "-st" is added: Du lernst Deutsch. - You study the German.
3. There are 3 forms for third person: "Er"- "He" (Maskulin), "Sie"- "She" (feminin), "Es" "It" (neutrum) and "-t" is added: Paul lernt Deutsch. - Paul studies the German.

Plural form:

For first person plural form "Wir" "We" "-en" is added: Wir lernen Deutsch. - We study the German.

For second person plural form "Ihr" "-t" is added: Ihr lernt Deutsch. - You study the German.

For third person plural form "sie" or "Sie", "-en" is added: Sie lernen Deutsch. - They study the German.

Präsens means according to its usage:

1. Aktualles Präsens” means the action is happening just now, it is similar with Present continuous in Uzbek language.

Ich schreibe einen Brief. - I am writing a letter.

2. “Futurisches Präsens” Präsens can also mean future tense and it is alike Future Simple in English:

Morgen fahren wir nach Taschkent. - We will go to Tashkent tomorrow.

Das Präsens, unlikely English language, is used with these time adverbs: bald(soon), morgen(tomorrow), heute abend (today afternoon), nächste Woche(next week), am Samstag (on Sunday), in fünf minute(in five minutes), in der Zukunft (in future), nächstes Jahr (next year), gleich(as soon as)

- Am Morgen kaufe ich mir neues Auto. Tomorrow I will buy a new car.

3. “Generalles Präsens” is used to reflect general actions that are always repeated. Like, Present Simple in English:

Die Erde dreht sich um die Sonne. - The Earth goes round the Sun.

Präsens has got historical form (Historisches Präsens) as well as Narratives Präsens too. This form is used in poetry and prose. Mainly this form is used to tell quotes.

For instance: “Konfuzius sagt” in English it will be in Past Simple.

Confutsiy said that In addition, it is used to retell the history:

Am 15. April 1912 um 2:20 Uhr “sinkt” die Titanic.

The Titanic sank in 1912, on 15th April, at 2:20 o'clock.

Prasens is also used in sayings and proverbs; in that case, “Generelles Prasens” is actively used:

1. Alle Wege führen nach Rom.

“All ways direct to Rome.

2. Aller Anfang ist schwer.

“Beginnings are always hard.

3. Zwei Dumme, ein Gedanke.

“One head is a head, two are gold.

In the above, Das Prasens, which was used in proverbs, can be changed with present simple and future simple in the Uzbek and English language.

As it is seen clearly that while learning only Das Prasens, we have to compare, analyze and harmonize it with several languages and with their rules.

This helps language learners to do more researches, to gain much knowledge, to improve practice through analysis and synthesis.

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