

**EXPRESSION OF TEMPORALITY (ON THE
EXAMPLE OF GERMAN AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES)****Bayniyazov Azatbay Tursinbaevich**

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Abstract: This article discusses the comparative study of the expression of the meaning of temporality in German and Karakalpak languages, as well as the opinion of well-known linguists on the comparative study of the expression of the meaning of temporality.

Key words: comparisons, temporality, adverbs, comparison, expressions, similarity, multi-system languages, cognition, resistance, research, interactions, combination, relation, analysis, method.

In connection with the increasing role of the study of foreign languages, there is a need for a more in-depth study of them. But, as you know, mastering the grammatical structure of a foreign language, in particular, in German, presents certain difficulties for students of national schools. This is due to the fact that students are faced with completely different grammatical phenomena than in their native language, in addition to that, there is a wide interest in the problems of comparative - typological study of languages of different systems.

R. Y. Barsuk explains the widespread of the comparative study of languages of different systems in our country by five reasons (conditions)[1:535].

In recent decades, we are very much faced with questions about the causes and similarities and differences in the structure of the language and in the evolutionary process from this or another soil. Comparisons of languages of this kind serve as the basis for extensive linguistic generalizations.

The importance of the comparative study of languages was pointed out by many scientists, including Academician L.V. Shcherba. He wrote: "The resistance of one language to another on the basis of comparisons, how the same thought in different languages is expressed in different ways and makes a person more attentive to the subtle nuances of thought and feeling" [2:54].

Paying great attention to the comparison and comparative study of languages, V. I. Yartseva writes: Comparison always inevitably includes the knowledge of the studied material. Even in studies aiming at describing a language as a closed system with plans lying outside of it, as is the case, for example, when comparing the plane of expression and the plane of content. Therefore, comparison can be considered the most universal way of studying the material of a language. And this is quite reasonable, since the comparative method has not only theoretical, but also practical significance. Practical benefits are great for both translators and methodologists. The materials of these studies can contribute to improving the grammatical characteristics of words in bilingual dictionaries, improving the quality of illustrative examples in them, as well as being used by the authors of textbooks and teaching aids [3].

Comparative study of the German and Karakalpak languages was obtained not only as a method in the development of linguistic science, but it equally benefits in the practice of teaching the German language in the national school, in improving the teaching methods of this discipline, in the development of translation. It should be stated that the comparative study of languages of different systems has now received its independent development. This method is constantly developing and improving with each new theoretical work, although some problems associated with the comparative method have not yet been finally solved.

The comparative method is a set of research techniques used to identify common and specific features in the studied languages, as well as the results of their interaction. Despite the importance of comparative study of German and Karakalpak languages, this problem has not yet been fully resolved. Expressions of temporal meaning in languages of different systems are of particular interest in terms of our research.

Temporal relations are widely used in all languages, including comparative German and Karakalpak. They are expressed in different ways, namely in different parts of speech. Both the German and the Karakalpak languages have a number of adverbs that express temporal relationships.

These adverbs are in German: heute, morgen, früh, spät, jetzt, sofort, abends, morgens, täglich, jährlich.

Below we provide examples.

Und wir haben das bis heute nicht gewußt! (Usbekische Sauber Märchen Khurram Rachimov) [5].

Am nächsten Morgen ging er damit zu dem Mann und sagte zu ihm :“ keine andere soll meine Gemahlin werden als die , anderen Fuß dieser goldene Schuh paßt.“ (Brüder Grimm. Aschenputtel und andere Märchen).

Sie gingen die ganze Nacht und noch einen Tag von Morgen bis Abend, aber sie kamen aus dem Wald nicht heraus und waren so hungrig. (Brüder Grimm. Aschenputtel und andere Märchen) [6].

Früh morgens mußte Gretel heraus, den Kessel mit Wasser aufhängen und Feuer anzünden. (Brüder Grimm. Aschenputtel und andere Märchen) Eines Abends gab es ein fruchtbares Umwetter ; es blitzte und donnerte.

Der Regen floss in Strömen, es war ganz schrecklich! (Nach dem Hans Christian Andersen. Märchen) [7].

Abends legte es sich zu gewöhnlicher Zeit mit seiner Frau zu Bett: als sie glaubte, er sei glaubte, er eingeschlafen, stand sie auf, öffnete die Türe legte sich wieder. (Brüder Grimm. Aschenputtel und andere Märchen) .

Clerfayt stand auf „Ich fahre jetzt ins Hotel. Wo können wir zusammen zu Abend essen?“. (Erich Maria Remarque. Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge.)

„Wenn du erst Ministerpräsident bist, ist es zu spät“. (Erich Maria Remarque. Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge.) [4].

Eine Stunde später saß der Wagen fest. (Erich Maria Remarque. Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge).

In the Karakalpak language, the adverb: ҳәзир, бүгин, ертең, кеше, ерте, алдын, бұрын etc. express this attitude.

- Марат сен далада күте тур, Гүлзар ҳәзир кийинип изиңнен шығады, – деди. (Т. Қайыпбергенов. Уйқысыз түнлер).

Ертенине Маратқа келдим. (Т. Қайыпбергенов. Уйқысыз түнлер).

Кеше кеште ол мени излеп емлеўханаға келген екен. (Т. Қайыпбергенов. Уйқысыз түнлер) [8].

Бұрынғы өткен заманда бир бай болыпты. (Карл Райхель. Қарақалпақ халық ертеклери) [9].

Our data on the comparison of sentences with adverbs in the German and Karakalpak languages show that the dialects of the Karakalpak language mainly correspond to the German dialects.

The German dialect hier, depending on the content of the structure of speech, can be transmitted: бунда, усинда, hier - бул жерде, täglich – күн сайын ҳәр күни.

Schon damals hatte Clerfayt gedacht. (Erich Maria Remarque. Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge.)

Morgen beginnt für uns ein schweres und gefährvolles Leben. (Erich Maria Remarque. Der Himmel kennt keine Günstlinge).

A comparative study of the expression of the meaning of temporality in the German and Karakalpak languages comes to the following conclusion: This question is of interest because it has not been developed in a typological sense. Temporality is one of the most used linguistic phenomena not only in our comparable languages, but in all languages of the world.

Expressions of temporality in adverbs are characteristic for the German language as well as for the Karakalpak language. An analysis of our examples taken from the German and Karakalpak languages shows that the expression of the meaning of temporality in adverbs reveals a complete similarity rather than a difference in these languages.

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