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SPECIAL FEATURES OF USING TENSES IN COMPLEX SENTENCES IN FRENCH AND UZBEK

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Native language, present tense, In French, if the verb of the main clause is in the past tense, the tense of the subordinate clause changes. This is the most frequent difficulty which students face.

Annotation

The article presents the features of using tenses in complex sentences in French, as well as a comparison of the use of tenses in complex sentences of French and Uzbek languages.

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This article will allow students studying French, for whom Uzbek is a native language, to use properly the tenses of French language in complex sentences, and also help students to translate the complex sentences from Uzbek into French correctly, as well.

The term “sequence of tenses” (SOT) refers to an agreement in tense between the verb phrase in a subordinate clause and the verb phrase in the main clause that accompanies it.

The difficulty of translation from French is that in complex sentences, if the main sentence is in the past tense, the time of the subordinate sentence also changes.

“The action of the subordinate clause can be simultaneous with the action of the main clause, it can precede or follow it in two cases: in terms of the present tense (the verb of the main clause is in the present tense), in French grammar it is called “plan du present” and in terms of the past tense (the verb of the main clause is in the past tense) “plan du passé.”[1,510]

The tense of subordinate clauses in Uzbek corresponds with the tense which these clauses express. The action in the future is expressed by subordinate clause in future tense. The past tense of action is expressed by the past tense.

In Uzbek language the correspondence between the tense of the main clause and the subordinate clause does not change if the main clause is the past tense.

For example:

The main sentence is in the present tense

U kinoga borishini aytyapti - Future tense

U kinoga ketganini aytyapti –Present tense

U kinoga borganini aytyapti –Past tense

For example:

The main clause is in the past tense

U kinoga borishini aytdi - future tense

U kinoga ketganini aytdi– present

U kinoga borishini aytdi–past tense

As we can see, regardless of whether the main clause is in the present or in the past tense, the tense of the verb in the subordinate clause does not change.

Let's have a closer look on these features of the use of tenses in French in complex sentences. We will start with the sentences in which the main sentence is in the present tense.

The tense in French subordinat clauses in which the main clause is in the present tense corresponds to the tense that these sentences express.[1,511]

For example:

Il dit qu'il va au cinéma.

The future tense is expressed by simple future, near future, past future tenses. To express an action in the future, futur simple, futur immédiat are used.

For example:

Il dit qu'il ira (futur simple) au cinéma. Il dit qu'il va aller (futur immédiat) au cinéma.

The past tense is expressed by perfect tense (passé composé), past continuous tense (imparfait), past simple/ indefinite tense (passé simple), et c.[1,511]

For example:

Michel raconte comment il a passé ses vacances.

Elle dit (présent) quand elle était (imparfait) petite elle aimait (imparfait) chanter.

In another situation, taking into account the use of the verb-predicate of the main clause in the past tense (one of the forms is imparfait / passé simple / passé composé), hence in the subordinate clause, if it is necessary to convey the simultaneity of the action /simultanéité/, a verbal tense form "imparfait" will be used.[2, 245]

In fact, to express the present tense, the past continuous tense is used.

For example:

Ferouza pensait (imparfait) qu'Akram travaillait (imparfait) lentement.

If it is necessary to convey the precedence of an action (antériorité), the verbal tense form plus-que-parfait is used.

For example:

Ferouza a pensé (passé composé) qu'Akram avait travaillé (plus-que-parfait) lentement la veille.

In case if it is necessary to convey the sequence of action (postériorité), the verbal tense form futur-dans-le-passé is used (the future in relation to the past).

For example:

Ferouza pensa qu'Akram travaillerait lentement.

While working on this article, we can conclude that studies comparing the subordinate clauses of the Uzbek and French languages show us that the types of the clauses of these two languages are the same, but there is a difference in the use of tenses in the complex sentences of both French and Uzbek languages.

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