

## GERMAN MODAL VERBS

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**Abstract:** In the article Modal verbs are used to indicate possibility or necessity. English has modal verbs such as may, must, and will. Likewise, German has six modal (or "modal auxiliaries") verbs that you should know because they are used all the time.

**Keywords:** many, können, modal, example, Often, possible.

### **What are German modal verbs?:**

Man kann einfach nicht ohne Die Modalverben auskommen! (You can't just play without modals!) "Soul" (können) is a modal verb. Other modal verbs cannot be escaped. You ("Müssen") must use them to complete "many" sentences. You "not" (sollen), even consider trying. Why do you "want" (wollen)?

Do you know how many times transitive verbs are used? Here are the six modal verbs:

Modalities explain their name by modifying another verb. Also, they are always used with the infinitive form of various verbs, such as Frankfurt fahren morgen edition. (Inner mousse + fahren) The infinitive can be omitted at the end when its meaning is clear: Frankfurt morgen nach Frankfurt. ("I have to go to Frankfurt tomorrow"). Whether received or expressed, the infinitive is always placed at the end of the sentence.

The exception is when it appears in subordinate clauses: Er sagt, dass er nicht kommen kann. ("He says he can't come"). Current modalities. Each modal has only two basic forms: singular and plural. This is the most important rule to remember about modal verbs in the present tense.

For example, the basic forms of the verb können are kann (singular) and können (plural). For singular pronouns, dy, er / sie / es, you can use kann (which adds the usual number: du kannst). For most reduplicated words, ehr, sie / Sie, you können (ehir goes to the usual-ending: ihr könnt) is used. Also note the English equivalents of kann / "can" and muss / "must".

It is more convenient and easier to use than other German modal verbs. If you remember that they have two main lines, your life will be much easier. The modals all work the same way: dürfen / darf, können / kann, mögen / mag, müssen / muss, sollen / soll, wollen / will.

### **Modal Tricks and Features**

Some German modals have special meanings in certain contexts. "Sie kann Deutsch", for example, means "he knows German". It's short for "Sie kann Deutsch ... sprechen / schreiben / verstehen / lesen". It means "he can speak/write/understand/read German".

The modal participle mögen is often used in the subjunctive form: möchte ("we want"). It is commonly used in the subjunctive to indicate probability, wishful

thinking, or politeness. "Sollen" and "wollen" both mean "said" or "is saying". For example, "The husband will be boring" means "He will pretend to be rich". Similarly, "Sie soll Französin sein" means "he is French".

In the negative sense, when the meaning is defined as "to prohibit", Müssen'in is replaced by dürfen. "Er muss das nicht tun" means "you don't have to do this". For "it must not be done" (it cannot be done), German "Er darf das nicht tun".

Technically, German makes the same difference between dürfen (permit) and können (be able) for "may" and "soul". However, in fact, most English speakers distinguish between "he's not going" and "he's not going" (he's not allowed) in the same way, and German speakers also ignore this distinction. Often, "Er kann nicht gehen", is used instead of the grammatically correct version, "Er darf nicht gehen."

### **Modalities in the past tense.**

In the Simple Past (Imperfect) tense, the modals are much easier than in the present.

Six modals add a regular past tense marker - to the base of the infinitive. Four modals with umlauts in the absolute form drop the umlaut in the simple past: dürfen / durfte, können / konnet, mögen / mochte, and müssen / musset. Sollen will be sollte; wollte has been amended.

Since the English "possible" has two different meanings, it is important to know what you want to convey in German. If you want to say that "we can do it" means "we were able to", then you use konnten (no umlaut). If you mean "we allow" or "this possibility", then you should say könnten (in the subjunctive form with an umlaut based on the past form).

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