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FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF PAST PARTICIPLES IN GERMAN AND AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGES

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The article is devoted to the functional features of past participles in German and Azerbaijani languages. As we know, Azerbaijani and German are multi-system languages. Therefore, the study of past participles in these different languages is complicated on the one hand and interesting on the other hand. Many works have been devoted to this problem. The problem of past participles was developed separately in German and Azerbaijani linguistics. However, fundamental research in the comparative aspect based on the material of two languages of different systems has not yet been sufficiently studied. The topicality of our work lies in the fact that for the first time it comparatively examines the functional features of past participles on the material of German and Azerbaijani languages. Unlike German, participles, which expresses the past tense in Azerbaijani, is formed only through suffixes. Participles are formed when we add the suffixes -miş, -miş, -muş, -müş, forming past participles, to the suffixes of affirmation and negation of real and passive verb roots. They can be participles depending on their place and role in the sentence. The suffixes “-dıq, -dik, -duq, -dük” are also used in the formation of past tense participles in modern Azerbaijani. When analyzing the main functional features of the participle, it turns out that their main function is to explain them by coming before the subject, nominal predicate, object, adverb, nominal word combinations, appeals and additionals, and to be used as adverbials in the sentence. From all these explanations, it is once again clear that the form of participle II used in German corresponds to the past participle used in Azerbaijani. The analysis of the materials of the German and Azerbaijani languages suggests that the present and past participles are used in both languages, are formed by different morphological means and perform different functions in the language.

ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ДІЄПРИКМЕТНИКІВ МИНУЛОГО ЧАСУ В НІМЕЦЬКІЙ ТА АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

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Ключові слова: дієприкметники минулого часу, дієприкметники теперішнього часу, німецька мова, азербайджанська мова, семантичні особливості.

Статтю присвячено функціональним особливостям дієприкметників минулого часу в німецькій та азербайджанській мовах. Як ми знаємо, азербайджанська та німецька мови є мультисистемними. Тому вивчення дієприкметників минулого часу в цих зазначених різносистемних мовах з одного боку, складно, з іншого боку – цікаво. Цій проблемі присвячено багато наукових праць. Питання дієприкметників минулого часу було розроблено окремо в німецькій та азербайджанській лінгвістиці. Однак фундаментальні дослідження в порівняльному аспекті на матеріалі двох різносистемних мов поки що недостатньо вивчені. Актуальність роботи полягає в тому, що в ній вперше порівняно розглядаються функціональні особливості дієприкметників минулого часу на матеріалі німецької та азербайджанської мов. На відміну від німецької дієприкметники, що виражають минулий час, в азербайджанській мові утворюються тільки через суфікси. Дієприкметники утворюються, коли ми додаємо суфікси «-miş, -miş, -miş, -miş», що утворюють дієприкметники минулого часу, до суфіксів твердження та заперечення коренів дійсного та пасивного дієслів. Вони можуть бути дієприкметниками в залежності від їх місця та ролі в реченні. Суфікси «-dığ, -dik, -duq, -dük» теж використовуються під час утворення дієприкметників минулого часу в сучасній азербайджанській мові. Під час аналізу основних функціональних ознак дієприкметників виявляється, що їхня основна функція полягає в тому, щоб пояснювати їх, ставлячи перед предметом, іменним присудком, додатком, прислівником, іменними словосполученнями, зверненнями та суфіксами, а також використовувати як прислівники в реченні.

Аналіз матеріалів німецької та азербайджанської мов дозволяє припустити, що дієприкметники теперішнього і минулого часу використовуються в обох мовах, утворюються різними морфологічними засобами і виконують у мові різні функції.

Introduction. In German language, perfect participles, which differ from present participles, have their own formal, functional and semantic features. Perfect participles, which are an indefinite form of the verb, are also called participle II in the linguistic literature. Every verb in German has the form of participle II. Participle II is mainly characterized by a pair of affixes. Depending on whether the verb is weak or strong, their participle II form is arranged differently. While in German, present participles are formed only with the help of a suffix, in a perfect participle it is formed by the prefix “ge-” and the suffixes “-en/-t”. The formal type of participle II varies depending on whether it is a separable or inseparable prefixed verb. Verbs with a separable prefix use the prefix “ge-”, and verbs with an inseparable prefix form the form of participle II without the prefix “ge-”.

Ex.: *Aber nach zwei Tagen war Lolas Heft aus meiner verschlossenen Koffer verschwunden* [13, p. 33]; *Als er den Eimer hochhob, stand auf den Boden eine eingefrorene Ratte in einem Eiskegel* [13, p. 122].

The purpose of the article is to show analyse functional features of past participles which used in German and Azerbaijani languages.

The object of the article is the study of the functional features of the past participle in German and Azerbaijani languages on the basis of modern linguistic criteria.

The subject of article. From a functional point of view, the transformation of past participles from German into Azerbaijani is the subject of article.

The main problem. Since the perfect participles “verschlossenen”, “verschwunden” used in the first sentence are formed from verbs with the inseparable prefix “ge-”,

arable prefix “ver-”, they did not receive the prefix “ge-”. However, since the participle “eingefrorene” in the second sentence has a separable prefix (ein-), it formed the participle II form with the prefix “ge-”. The participle II form of the verb reflects that the sign of the object expressed by the action is in relation to the past tense. Participle II form is also used as part of the verb complex that forms the perfect past tense form of the verb. E.g.: “*Aber nach zwei Tagen war Lolas Heft aus meinem verschlossenen Koffer verschwunden*” [13, p. 33]. In the sentence “verschwunden” – participle II form acted as a part of the verbal complex.

As part of the verbal complex, the participle II serves to correct perfect and passive tense forms. E.g.: *Menschen wurden an die Wand gestellt und erschossen, vergewaltigt, aus den Fenstern geworfen, von Panzern überrollt und in den Krankenhäusern abgeschlachtet* [4, p. 81]. In this sentence, participle II served to form the passive form of the verb as part of the verbal complex. In the sentence, the perfect participles “gestellt“, “erschossen“, “vergewaltigt“, “überrollt“, “abgeschlachtet” are components of the verbal complex. U. Engel expresses his opinion on this as follows: “Not all participles II are used as attributes. Only the participle II form of passive characteristic verbs (those forming the perfect with *haben*) is used non-finite attributive. Also sein perfect verbs used in the sense of perfect”. E.g.: *der nachbewilligte Betrag; eine von drei Tagen eingetroffene Sendung* [11, p. 433].

In verbs used in the passive form, the executive is the passive subject (in the corresponding active sentence, it is the unmediated complete), *sein* is the subject of the corresponding verb in the verbal participles. E.g.: *Das Ministerium hat den Betrag nachbewilligt.; Die Sendung ist vor drei Tagen eingetroffen. Haben* – verbs that are not used in the perfect passive form, as well as *sein* – participles of imperfective verbs with the perfect cannot be used as attributives. Ex.: *mein gelachter Bruder; die geschwommenen Kinder*. The use of participle II forms in these compounds is not considered correct. However, as noted by U. Engel, some imperfective action verbs are “perfected” by directive determination and are used as attributives as a result; therefore, in such a situation, both correct and incorrect forms of participle II can be used side by side. E.g.: *die gekommenen Eltern; die nach Hause gekommenen Eltern* [11, p. 434].

Participle II in the second conjugation differs from the first in that here participle II, together with the term “nach Hause” used before it, form a semantic connection and together denote the sign expressed by the action of the noun “Eltern” used after itself. This distinctive feature of processing is also manifested in the processing of other verbs. For example, let us turn to the phrases in which the participle II form of the

verb “Laufen” is used: *die gelaufene Milch*. Although this form does not function in the language, it is possible that the verb “Laufen” is used in the form of participle II in the conjugation “*Die über den Tisch gelaufene Milch*”. Action verb “Laufen”, which is related to the verb “Sein”, can also be used as a verb with a possessive form. For example: *Er liegt die ganze Strecke in fünfundzwanzig Minuten; Diese ganze Strecke wurde (von ihm) in fünfundzwanzig Minuten gelaufen*. While in the first case the verb “Laufen” acts as a descriptive verb denoting a sentence, in the second case it is an integral part of the construction preteritum passive.

In German language, the participle II form of the verb “Laufen” is always manifested in its attributive function. For example: *Die Gelaufene Strecke Unlike* – the previous forms, in this expression the verb “Laufen” is attributive used as perfect participle (gelaufene). Participle II is the participle of the completed event. In this non-conjugated form of the verb, the passive meaning is expressed. The division of verbs in German into two groups, transitive and intransitive, indicates that verbal adjectives also exist in two forms corresponding to these two groups: participle II, formed from transitive verbs; participle II, formed from intransitive verbs.

Participle II, formed from transitive verbs, always have a passive voice. For example: *gelesene Zeitung* [3, p. 194]. Here the perfect participle “gelesene” reflects the passive meaning. The newspaper is shown readable, but it is unknown who committed the action. The Participle II form of intransitive verbs is neutral in type. The participle II form of transitive verbs is divided into two subgroups:

- Participle II forms of transitive verbs with a known limit;
- Participle II forms of transitive verbs, the boundary of which is unknown.

The participle II form of with a known neutral transitive verbs expresses the finished style of the verb and occurs before it in relation to the action of the conjugate verb. For example: *Noch lange klang in meinen Ohren das von ihm gesungene Lied. – Onun oxuduğu mahni uzun müddət qulaqlarımda səslənirdi*. The analysis of the sentence shows that the verb being described is “klang”, and it occurred after the action associated with the participle “gesungene”. That is, the singing of the song was the first, and then the singing of the song sounded in his ears. Of course, the same form is manifested in the Azerbaijani version of the sentence. More precisely, two actions are observed in the sentence. One of them is the verb “səslənirdi” in the predicate of the sentence, and the second action is the participle “oxuduğu”, which is used as part of the participle. Both actions refer to the past tense. But the verb “oxumaq” occurred earlier. The second action is related to the time sequence

with the first “səslənərək”. To be more precise, the first action must happen in order for the second to happen. The first is the action that causes the second. The clearly expressed finished stylistic meaning of the participle II of the form of intransitive verbs, whose sphere of activity is known, has been worked out. These participles are formed from subjective verbs that denote an action or change of state and are described together with the verb “sein”.

The second form of the participle of intransitive verbs, the scope of which is limited, is not processed independently. Consequently, these participles II are treated as components of analytical forms. For example: *Das Parlament hat die Mittel nachbewilligt.; Die Mittel wurden nachbewilligt.* Here “nachbewilligt” the transitive verb is an integral part of the analytical form in the sentence in the form of the perfect participle. The analysis of the linguistic material shows that the participle form of the II transitive verbs perfect and past continuous in the active (plusquamperfect active) loses its passive form. The participle form II of transitive verbs performs the function of a predicate, and in this case, together with “sein” forms the construction of the participle. For example: *das Buch ist gelesen.; Die Eingangshalle des Four Seasons ist mit frischen Blumen und sehr breit lächelnden Empfangsdamen geschmückt* [4, p. 128]. In the above sentences, the verb constructions “ist gelesen”, “ist geschmückt” are constructions of participles.

The participle form II of intransitive verbs denoting an action with an unknown ending, in combination with the verbs “kommen” and sometimes “gehen, reiten” in German forms a compound verb predicate. For example: *Die Kinder kommen gelaufen; Er kommt geritten*, etc. In German, the constructions “kommen gelaufen”, “kommen geritten” in these sentences are compound verbs. In the Azerbaijani versions of these sentences, the words “yüyürək” and “çaparaq”, used in the sentences “Onlar yüyürək gəldilər”, “Onlar çaparaq gəldilər”, are semantically connected with the predicate of the sentence and perform the function of an adverb denoting the mode of action. These units are perceived in the Azerbaijani language as an adverbial participle, and not as a participle. Participle II the adverbial part reflects the completion of the action, the state reached when processing the adverb. For example: *Seine Pflicht getan, Ginger. – Vəzifəsini yerinə yetirib getdi; Land Gebüsch versteckt, konnte er alles beobachten. – Im Gebüsch versteckt, konnte er alles beobachten.* A distinctive feature of these statements is that the first uses the form of the participle *prezens* (present tense), and the second uses the form of the participle *perfekt* (past tense). In addition, while the first expression can be translated into an active form (der Student fragt), in the second case it is impossible, because perfect participle expresses a passive meaning, the performer is unknown, the noun “student”,

denoted by the participle “gefragte”, acts as an object.

Sometimes the responsible meaning of participle II is reinforced by a group of prefixes used to denote the performer. For example: *der von dem Minister unterzeichnete Vertrag / contract signed by the minister.* In this association, “von dem minister” acted as a prefix group. In both languages, the participle “unterzeichnete/ signed” defines the prefix “Vertrag/ contract” in its compound form. In German, reflexive verbs with an indefinite ending are not treated independently in the form of participle II, like intransitive verbs with an indefinite ending. The participle II form, in which only the ending is obvious, is used as attributive and adverbial. In this case, the reflexive verb is used without a pronoun. For example: *der verlobte (entschlossene, verliebte, verheiratete, erkältete) Mann. Der Mann handelte entschlossen.* The participles “verlobte”, “entschlossene”, “verliebte”, “verheiratete”, “erkältete” given in the expression are formed from the reflexive verbs “sich verloben”, “sich entschließen”, “sich verlieben”, “sich verheiraten”, “sich erkälten”. In this form, the reflexive pronoun “sich” is not used.

Now let's clarify some features of the past participle characteristic of the Azerbaijani language. Speaking about this problem, M. Huseynzade wrote: “It is not entirely true to consider the sacrament as one and the same word, as well as all the words indicated under the term communion. Therefore, taking into account the peculiarities of the words denoting the meaning of the so-called “participles” in the Russian language, which are considered “ismi-feil” and “ismi-məflum”, the question of their in-depth study and separate explanation is one of the most serious facing us” [4, pp. 184–185]. A well-known scientist analyzes these units, dividing them into four groups. He considers the past participle in the second group. The participles included in this group are formed mainly with the help of suffixes, in which the suffix of the verb contains definitions of the past tense. For example: *oxumuş adam, oxumamış adam; qurumuş yarpaq, qurumamış yarpaq*, etc.

According to M. Huseynzade, it is only in a sentence that it is possible to determine whether the words formed by these suffixes are a participle, adverbial participle, verb-noun or verb, since they can be different parts of speech, as well as different sentence members in separate sentences. For example: In the sentence “Görməmiş insanlar acgöz olurlar”, the word “görməmiş” denotes a sentence term, and the verb is an adjective in part of speech. “Görməmişdən nə gözləmək olar?” in the sentence, “görməmişdən” serves as a complement, and the verb as part of speech is a noun. “Bir şeyi öz gözünlə görməmiş danışma!” – in the sentence the word “görməmiş” is an adverb of the sentence and an adverbial part, depending on the part of speech.

When you add these suffixes to the roots of verbs that express affirmation and negation, different parts of speech and different sentence members are formed in the same way. For example: *çağrılmış qonaq – çağrılmamış qonaq*, etc. [4, p. 186].

From the mentioned phrases, it becomes even more obvious that participles can easily become nouns and be used as an adjunct, nominal predicate and subject. For example: *Qohum-qonşudan gəlmişlər çox idi* [7, p. 53]. In this sentence, “gəlmişlər” is a substantive participle and performs the function of the subject in the sentence.

In linguistic literature, the participle denotes transitivity and intransitivity, just as it denotes different tenses. In participles, transitivity and intransitivity are determined both by the lexical meaning of the verb and by specific suffixes. For example: yazılan məktub (intransitivity); yazan şagird (transitivity); yazılan uşaq (intransitivity); yazdığım məktub (transitivity); açılmış hava (intransitivity); baxılacaq iş (transitivity); gedən adam (intransitivity); kəsən dəzgah (transitivity), etc. [3, pp. 18–19].

In the Azerbaijani language, past tense participles can be expressed by various suffixes, but participles denoting a sign of an action related to the past tense are mainly expressed by the suffixes *-miş⁴* and *-diq⁴*. M.Huseynzade pointed to the first of them (*-miş, -miş, -muş, -müş*), but for some reason did not point to the second (*-diq, -dik, -duq, -dük*) suffix. It should be noted that through this suffix, the sign of the thing, expressed in action, is given in relation to the past tense. For example: *Qız çəkib qurtardığı siqareti külqabıya basıb söndürdü və guya bir anlıq fikrə getdi* [2, p. 32]. In this sentence, participle “çəkib qurtardığı” means that the action occurred in the past tense. The participle suffix serves as an expression of this.

It should be noted that since the participle is from the verb, it is difficult to distinguish it from the tense, to present it outside of time. The analysis shows that participle suffixes form homonymy with verb tense suffixes. For example, in the conjugated form of the verb, the suffix *-miş⁴* denotes an imperfect form in the past tense. However, in the non-conjugated form, it is a participle suffix. For example: *Jurnalistlər mənzilə daxil olmaq istəsələr də, leytenant onların qarşısını kəsmişdi* [2, p. 69]; *Saçlarını elm yolunda ağartmış, gözlərinin nurunu qədim və qiymətli əlyazmalarını üzərində əritmiş, neçə – neçə sanballı əsərin müəllifi, neçə – neçə sanballı alimin ustadı olmuş akademik Aslanzadə görəsən niyə birdən-birə direktorluğa yaramamışdı* [5, p. 91].

While in the first sentence the past tense suffix “*-miş*” was added to the conjugated verb “*kəsmək*”, in the second sentence the first “*-miş*” participated in the formation of the participle with the non-conjugated form of the verb “*ağartmış*”, “*ustadı olmuş*”,

“*əritmiş*”. In this case, the suffix “*-miş⁴*” is attached to verbs to denote the sign of action, the state and quality of the subject related to the past tense.

The analysis of the semantic features of the suffix “*-miş⁴*” used in the Azerbaijani language shows that this suffix serves to express three meanings in the language:

The meaning of the participle suffix; The meaning of the past tense suffix of the imperfect form; The meaning of the noun verb suffix. Participles with suffixes *-miş, -miş, -muş, -müş* are completely different from other participles by the nature of the type expression. An adjective which defines participle with the suffix “*-miş*” becomes grammatically and logically known when it is in the nominative case of the noun. For example: *Bufetin sağ kənarında balaca bağın qabağında vəğzal bazarı minikləri, çağrılmış qonaq kimi aramsız gözləyirdi* [7, p. 44].

When the noun being defined is used in other cases, the participle with the suffix “*-miş*” is grammatically known, logically – unknown. For example: *Üzünü kabab çəkən, üstüdən yaşarmış gözlərini yana çevirən Əliquluya tutdu* [3, p. 42]. The negation in participles with the suffix “*-miş*” is corrected morphologically. This suffix is more commonly used with negative verbs. For example: *Yayın görünməmiş istisindən sonra sərnləmək ümidi ilə hamı payızı gözləyirdi* [10, p. 93]; *Əgər çağrılmamış qonaq Humayın tanımadığı biri olsaydı və onu mənzilinə buraxmasaydı ...* [2, p. 97]. In the above sentences, participles “*görünməmiş*”, “*çağrılmamış*” are expressed in negation, and this negation is performed morphologically.

When analyzing the basic functional properties of participles of this type, it turns out that their main function is to stand in front of a subject, nominal predicate, object, adverb, nominal conjunctions, appeals and additions, explaining and processing them in a sentence in the designation task. For example: *Qurumuş qan ləkələri kənardan çox çətinliklə nəzərə çarpırdı* [2, p. 63]; *Qadın yolu kəsmiş jurnalistləri kənara itələyərək qətl baş vermiş mənzilin açığı qapısına sığırdı* [2, p. 69]. In the first of these sentences analyzed by us, the participle “*qurumuş*” expresses the subject, in the second sentence, the participle “*kəsmiş*” is an addition, and the participle “*baş vermiş*” is an adverb.

The participle with the suffix “*-miş*” is used in the function of the adverb of the mode of action and comparison together with the postposition “*halda*” and “*kimi*”. This opinion was also noted by V. Aliyev. *Qəndalı onu görəndə üstünə su ələnmiş kimi oldu.* (M. Jalal) [3, p. 44]. It can be seen from the linguistic material that through the suffix “*-miş*” in the Azerbaijani language, this expresses the adverbial participle. For example: *He came back much later in the night.* Here phrase “*gəcədən xeyli keçmiş*” also answers the

questions *here?*, *when?* and acts as a tense adverb in a sentence. That is, it denotes the time of the action expressed in the sentence, and is itself used as an independent member of the sentence. The next suffix used in the modern Azerbaijani language to form past participles is “-dıq, -dik, -duq, -dük”.

The suffix “-dıq, -dik, -duq, -dük” in the Azerbaijani language is always used together with the suffix of affiliation, and these words are mainly used as a participle. For example: *dinlədiyim mahnı, gördüyün bina, tanıdığın adam*, etc.: *Qız çəkib qurtardığı siqareti külqabına basıb söndürdü və guya bir anlıq fikrə getdi* [2, p. 32].; *Tikdiriyi uşaq evində yaşayacaq bütün uşaqlara indidən nifrət edirdim* [6, p. 25].

H. Mirzayev noted: “with this suffix was formed from one source the suffix “-dı”, which in modern language forms the perfect form of the past tense of the verb. That is why the perfect form of the past tense is more pronounced in participles with the suffix “-dıq” [8, p. 41]. This participle suffix, widely used in the Azerbaijani language, is not found at present without the use of the affiliation suffix [1, p. 68].

H. Mirzazade notes that in modern Turkic languages the suffix “-dıq” is used in two ways, depending on the general and specific feature. The suffix belonging to all three persons is not used when the attribute is indicated in an indefinite or general way, while in the case when the attribute is specific, it is used together with the suffix belonging to the person concerned [9, p. 280]. We can also note that the suffix “-dıq” also serves to form a proper name in the Azerbaijani language. For example: Tapdıq (proper noun); satdıq (fruit) (adjective), etc. However, it should be noted that this suffix is not productive in the formation of proper names.

The analysis shows that the meaning of time in participles with the suffix “-dıq” is not limited only to the past tense. This type of participle, depending on the location, sometimes means the present, sometimes the past, sometimes the common tense. For example: *Sənin yaratdığın gülüstan həmişə gülzar olacaqdır. Bu cümlədə feili sifət keçmiş zaman mənasını bildirir.*

However, in the sentence “Mənim adımdan təqdim etdiyiniz hədiyyə dünən alınmışdır”, the participle means the present tense. Participles with this suffix do not always express a specific tense, because there is also a situation in which the general tense is expressed. Although sometimes words such as “həmişə”, “hər vaxt”, “heç bir vaxt” are used before the participle in a sentence, the meaning does not change. For example: *Avtobus dayandığı yerə çatanda onu bir şey düşündürürdü.* Here, although the word “həmişə” is added before the participle “dayandığı”, the meaning does not change, it is only reported that the action is repeated. In participles with the suffix “-dıq”, the specific meaning is formed according to the general rule, that is, through the specific suffixes of the verb.

With the exception of impersonal and passive verb types, the suffix “-dıq” is added to all other types of verbs, forming participles with the meaning of the valid, reflexive, contrastive and imperative voice. For example.: *Məktublaşdığım adam buradadır.; İndi Sübhanverdizadə yazdığı son sözləri oxuyarkən onda bir müraciət görür* (S. Rahimov) [3, p. 47]. V. Aliyev noted that passive verbs are an exception in this case, but later added that the suffix “-dıq” can be attached to passive verbs. However, in this case, the participle is often substantial, losing its own designation. For example: *Rəhim xanın mənə açdığı dəyişilmiş reallıq idi* [6, p. 274].

Participles with the suffix “-dıq” also morphologically form a negation. In this case, the suffix *-ma²* is used, as is known. For example: *oxuduğum kitab – oxumadığım kitab; çəkdiyın şəkil – çəkmədiyın şəkil.* The category of a person in past participles with the suffix “-dıq” allows them to easily become nouns. For example: *Onun dediyini hamı başa düşdü.* The substantiation of such participles allows them to perform various syntactic functions. Certain ideas about these functions have been expressed in our language, which we also reflect here.

Conclusion. In the German and Azerbaijani languages, the perfect participle has its own formal, functional and semantic features, which differ from the present participle. Perfect participles as a non-conjugated verb form in German is also referred to in linguistic literature as participle II. The form of each participle II in German is formed. Participle II is mainly characterized by a pair of affixes. Depending on the weakness and strength of the verb, their participle II form is formed in different ways. While present participles are formed in German only with a suffix, perfect participles are formed with both prefixes and suffixes. The form of participle II reflects that the attribute of the object expressed by the action is in relation to the past tense. The participle II form is also used as part of the verb complex, which forms the verb form in the perfect past tense. As part of the verb complex, participle II serves to form the type of perfect and passive tense.

Further perspective of the work. The research paper examines the specific functional features of perfect participles used in the German language, with a scientific and theoretical justification in the sentence. Based on the peculiarities of the transformation of perfect participles from German into Azerbaijani, the identification of ways of expressing these units in the Azerbaijani language in comparison with the German language, distinctive and similar characteristics between them is a further perspective of the work.

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