

APPLIED RESEARCH ON "TIME" CONCEPTUAL UNITS AND LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THESE UNITS

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Abstract:

Comprehensive analysis of linguistic units with the meaning of time, consideration of the mechanism of their formation is a large-scale factual leads to the need to revise materials, existing research results. From this point of view, it is important to pay attention to the current state of studying time conceptual units. In different periods, especially since the second half of the 20th century, many linguists have been engaged in the study of time-meaning words in different languages. In this regard, it is worth noting the Russian and English languages, in which units with the concept of time are systematically studied. Time-conceptual units are studied, like other languages, according to their material or comparatively, both synchronically and diachronically. These studies also differ in the size of the studied material. In them, the scope of research expands, starting from the analysis of a separate temporal lexeme, root word, ending with the lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical system. In a number of works carried out in this regard, issues such as extralinguistic and linguistic realities of the category of time, temporal concepts and their relations of linguistic expression have been analyzed.

Keywords: Time, concept, units, synchronic, diachronic, linguistic, lexical, semantic, time, category.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of time with its various aspects - naturalistic, historical, philosophical, and linguistic - has occupied man for many centuries. Meanwhile, linguists and literary scholars paid attention to it only in the first quarter of the 20th century. It is known that the category of time has always been closely related to the nature of artistic creation. No literary work (except for rare cases) can be out of time. It is a reflection of a certain era and at the same time a product of it. However, the literature of the 20th century gave rich material to literary studies about the characteristics of the category of time in the literary text. The reason for this is that the writers of the last century have a unique understanding of time, build the usual chronological series of events, interfere with their sequence, usually free, not bound by conventions, and are distinguished by solving the temporal plans of the story. All this reflects the writer's desire to penetrate the inner world of the characters by reconstructing their contemporary experience, to establish deep connections between eras, generations, and events. Therefore, it is not surprising that the science of linguistics in recent decades has shown a great

interest in the category of time both in language and in speech. Observations of natural processes related to the order of mutual exchange of reality-time relations are reflected in time-conceptual units. The need to measure the time and duration of time processes led to the emergence of time measuring instruments, as a result of which a corresponding group of words denoting time measurement units appeared. A person's awareness of his own existence in time leads to the emergence of words denoting the names of his youth periods (for example, childhood, adolescence, etc.), as well as his biography, his separate stages (for example, the past) helped to create reflective words.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

From the point of view of covering time-meaning words, among the above studies, V.V. Morkovkin's work is devoted to the ideographic description of the time-meaning lexicon in the Russian language. The words are arranged not in alphabetical order, but according to the proximity of their meanings, and in order to create ideographic dictionaries, the author examines time-conceptual units in order to determine their temporary meanings. The author collected from the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language and based on the analysis of the dictionary definitions of the lexical units containing the word "time" and its ideographic synonyms, specific to the main lexical-semantic word groups. Uncovers temporal meanings and separates them. It transforms the meanings into the same meanings as the group's semantic point of view. In this division-based list of time values, the author identifies specific values that result from the sequential composition of common values. The lexical field of time is described in the research as a two-branched semantic tree consisting of relative and non-relative tenses. Here, words with the meaning of time belonging to each group are classified according to 23 criteria. Also, I.G. Koshevaya tries to classify time-expressing lexical units in his textbook "On the problem of form and meaning in language". He divides temporal lexemes into four groups based on the general direction of time:

- 1) Lexemes representing infinite time (always, forever, never, always like);
- 2) Lexical units representing the time triad (yesterday-today-tomorrow, before-now-after);
- 3) words expressing quantitative units of time (second, minute, hour, night, day, day, week, month, year, century, era);
- 4) Lexemes representing the order of time (these include parts of the day, days of the week, seasons, months).

I.G. Koshevaya tries to classify time-expressing lexemes by their abstract-specific signs (now, never - abstract, second, month, year - concrete). L.N. Lyubinskaya's treatise "Time Category and System Analysis" is devoted to the objective signs of time and its research from the point of view of systematicity. The researcher says that the realization of time is diverse, and its general essence depends on the relationship of various types of events as internal and external systems. Therefore, the more special sciences increase and the deeper their researches, the

more our knowledge of time increase. In physical phenomena (physics), time appears as a sign of speed, a measure of movement. According to L. N. Lyubinskaya, since time is inextricably linked with relation, relation with system, the essence of temporality can be effectively revealed only through the method of system-structure study. Y.S. Yakovleva in his article "Reflection of the periodic time model in the language" pays attention to the aspects of the expression of repeated and non-repeating (one-way) times in the language. The article examines the signs of time circulation, the events that condition them, the characteristics of irreversible time, and the issues of expressing all of these in the language with oppositional lexemes. A detailed and in-depth analysis of temporal meanings expressed by temporal nouns, adjectives and adverbs in the Russian language was carried out by T.A. Lisitsina. For the semantic classification of the indicated time conceptual units, the researcher refers to the sign of the presence or absence of a connection (relationship) with the moment of speech. On this basis, he divides all time concept units into two large lexical-semantic groups:

- 1) Lexicon with relative time meaning;
- 2) Lexicon with non-relative tense meaning.

The main characteristic for the first group is the presence of connection with the moment of speech, and for the second group - the absence of connection with the moment of speech. The author divides each group into micro groups and identifies their common distinguishing features. This classification, based on well-defined semantic criteria and covering all time-concept units, can be considered a successful step in the classification of time-concept units of the Russian language.

A. Kh. Askarova has a unique approach to the analysis of time conceptual units. Observing the semantic processes taking place in the macro field of lexical-semantic time in English, Russian and German, the researcher distinguishes five independent heterogeneous lexical-semantic areas (LSS) based on the principle of multi-level abstraction in reflecting the objective variety of time. together they create a lexical-semantic macro field of time: LSS I - "concrete cycles, emotionally perceived states of nature" (natural time); LSS II - "cycles of human life situations" (human time); LSS III - "precise measures of time" (social time); LSS IV – "summary time"; LSS V - "attitude time". This work provides a deep conceptual analysis of the category of time. In it, semantic processes in LSS are considered in synchronic and diachronic levels. At the moment, it is difficult to agree with some of the author's rules. For example, according to the researcher, LSS I and LSS II form the core of the temporal macro field, while other LSSs remain in general relation with them: "The core of the macro field is the denotatively oriented fields: LSS I "specific, emotional of cycles, perceived states of nature"(natural time) and LSS I are "periods of human vital states" (human time). Areas that reflect the quantitative aspect of time and the ability to think abstractly about time are formed on the basis of LSS I and LSS II and have a gender-specific relationship with them. From the point of view of genetics, there is no doubt that this position is correct. However, according to

the modern semantic field theory, the core of the field consists of the most abstract lexemes. These lexemes with an abstract meaning play a determining role in the dependence-independence of other units with a more specific meaning. N.A. Potayenko in his article "The acquisition of the time structure of reality by language" means of language expressing time and time relationship, determining (conditional) factors of temporal semantics (a person's understanding of objective time, to others it talks about the need to inform about a certain time, as well as the natural existence of time-space as a carrier of the social form of action in the person himself. N.A. Potayenko divides the studies of the relationship of language to time into two directions: time in language and language in time. In the problem of language in time, time is an external factor to language. In this, the state of the language in a certain period of time, language changes in different periods, comparative time (chronological) description of the language are studied. Historical linguistics issues (diachronic, synchronic, dynamic, evolutionary linguistics) and psycholinguistic issues (language learning tempos, ways of expressing verbal information at a certain time, time-space characteristics of the text, etc.) can be included in the scope of language research in time. . The problem of time in language includes issues of the reflection of the structure of time in language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the studies devoted to the classification of temporal meanings expressed by time conceptual units (nouns, adjectives, adverbs) belongs to M. Rudometkina. He conducted his research on the material of the English language. The researcher divides words containing the concept of time into three groups - "localizers", "correlators" and "modifiers". Each of these groups is divided into subgroups. For example, the group of localizers is divided into subgroups "timers" and "words of the triple plan"; in the group of correlators, relative subgroups "preexistence", "simultaneity", "sequence" and "interval" are distinguished; "duration", "repetition" and "boundary" find their place in the group of modifiers. In one of the works that studied time-conceptual units of the English language as a lexical-semantic field, temporal lexical units were divided into two categories according to their dominant semantic features. The first of them includes words denoting time (muddat), moment of time, and infinity; they are called the locus of linear values. The second line includes words expressing the relationship of time; they are named as a category of coordination units. As noted in the study, most of the linear units represent a much older temporary vocabulary in the language and are included in the main lexical fund of the language. The study of these individual series units makes it possible to trace the formation and development of perceptual time in each specific language. Studies on the functioning of time adverbs in texts of various styles in the modern English language are of interest from the point of view of enriching the knowledge of the adverb as a whole part of speech and the functioning of temporary lexical

units in speech. Here, additions, M.I. According to Rudometkina, it is divided into groups of localizers, correlators and modifiers.

Analysis and results

It is known that only a concept that participates in the construction of a language and has a specific structure, clear expression in lexical, morphological, and syntactic systems can be a category of consciousness. The Uzbek language has lexemes that directly refer to time and nouns that refer to time-related objects and events.

Nouns with a time concept can be divided into several groups based on their different meanings:

- nouns representing time as an abstract (time, moment, place, period...);
- nouns of time measurement (second, minute, hour..);
- nouns of parts of the day (day, morning, hour...);
- names of weekdays (Monday, Tuesday...);
- seasonal names (spring, summer...);
- tense nouns representing the position of time (age, beginning, future...);
- such as nouns that express the time for the purposeful or specific realization of a certain work (imkoniyat, mavrid, room...). Time-meaning words are interconnected in the text and indicate the flow and chronological sequence of the described events.

CONCLUSION

It is appropriate to emphasize that time semantics, its reflection in language, system, field, interlevel expression, place in the text structure, and internal spiritual relations are being studied in linguistics. At present, Uzbek linguistics is also paying serious attention to these areas.

Each of the time-meaning temporal field units has different levels of text formation capabilities;

There is no language in the world that does not have grammatical and lexical tools that express time and time relations. Interest in time has been increasing in recent times. Specific manifestations of the category of time are noted in various fields of science. The appearance of such concepts as physical time, chemical time, historical time, economic time, psychological time, and linguistic time is a clear proof of our opinion.

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