

Classification of Language Means Expressing Time Relationship

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Abstract: In this article, language and period-specific terms are explained; the study of period-specific relations and their importance in linguistics, the role of linguistic tools expressing the period relationship in the text are analyzed on the example of excerpts from various works.

Key words: Language, linguistic means of expressing time relations: adjunct, auxiliary, preposition, adjectives indicating time, tenses, -sa, subjunctive, adjective form, tense, interrogative pronouns, conjunction with adverb.

Introduction

There are lexemes in the Uzbek language that indicate both noun and time at the same time. When expressing time, it is often used with adverbs or words that are units of time and answers the question when. Sometimes they come alone. Time lexemes indicate different parts of time when they appear in the text. Sometimes it is not possible to replace time lexemes in the text with other time lexemes.

The main part

Accordingly, we analyzed the lexical tools expressing the time relationship into the following groups:

1. Time-expressing lexemes: *shom, bomdod, peshin, asr, xufton, nahor, tush, abed, kech, oqshom, kechasi, namozshom, sahar, kunchiqar, kunbotar, tong, kechqurun, ertalab, kallayi sahar, saharardon, saraton, chilla, yettisi, qirqi, tug'ilgan kun, yubiley, janoza, tug'ruq, qiyomat, imtihon, qasamyod, konsert, to'y, uloq, sport o'yinlari nomi* (evening, dawn, noon, evening name of birthday, anniversary, funeral, birth, doomsday, exam, oath, concert, wedding, Capricorn, sports games and others).

Among the above nouns, lexemes such as ***bomdod, asr, xufton, shom, peshin*** are religious lexemes, and they are the names of five daily prayers. These names have also moved over time and are very actively used in colloquial speech. In this case, five times are used as a unit of time, not as the name of the prayer. These lexemes have been widely used in the speech of our people since ancient times and have also moved to the language of this artistic work. These lexemes are used to give the work the spirit of nationalism, to show the integrity of people's beliefs. Below, we will explain what time these lexemes represent and quote excerpts from artistic works.

Bamdod – (Tajik "morning") 1. religion. The first prayer before sunrise.¹

Kampir bomdod namozini o'qiyotib, har sajdaga bosh qo'yganida joynamozga ko'z yoshlari tomardi.
(S. Ahmad from the story "Karkakoz Majnun")²

2. Early morning, dawn.

Osmonda yulduzlar charaqlar, Yetti qaroqchi mag'rib ufqida yonboshlab yotar, bomdodgacha bir necha soatgina qolgan edi.

¹ Begmatov E., Madvaliyev A., Mahkamov N va boshqalar. O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati.-Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2018 (Qarang: keying o'rinlardagi ba'zi terminlar shu kitobdan olindi)

² To'xliyev B., Karimov B., Usmonova K. Adabiyot darslik. 10-sinf 2-qism.-Toshkent: "O'zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi" Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti, 2017 (Qarang: keying o'rinlarda asardan olingan parchalar ushbu darslik kitobidan oligan)

(S. Siyoyev from the novel "Avaz")

Peshin 1. Midday prayer.

Peshin namozi to 'rt rakat sunnat, to 'rt rakat farz va ikki rakat sunnatdan iborat (Afternoon prayer consists of four rak'ats of Sunnah, four rak'ats of Fard and two rak'ahs of Sunnah). (from the site <https://islom.ziyouz.com>)

2. Kunning yarmi o'tgan payt.

*Archazorga kirgunimizcha peshin bo'lib qoldi.*³

(O. Hoshimov from the story "Jintepa".)

Asr 1. A prayer that is read about an hour before sunset.

Asr namozi to 'rt rakat farzdan iborat. (Asr prayer consists of four rakats) (<https://islom.ziyouz.com> saytidan)

2. Late afternoon, near sunset.

Kechki soat to'rtlar, asrdan biroz ertaroq hukumat askari bilan xalq orasida urush boshlandi.

(From the novel "The Past Days" by A. Qadiri)

Shom – (Tajik "time of darkness") 1. A prayer to be read when the sun sets and darkness begins to fall.

Shomni o'qigandan keyin Anvar Sultonali mirzodan izn olib chiqdi.

(From the novel "Mehrobdan Chayan" by A. Qadiri)

2. When the sun goes down.

Asr bilan shom o'rtasida ro'paramdan katta bir daryo chiqib qoldi.

(G. Ghulam. From the story "Shum Bola")

Shommi yo saharimi-vaqtimdir qaro,

Sen deb to'kayotgan yoshlarim oppoq.

(From the poem "Graphics" by U. Azim)

*Namozshom paytida daraning og'ziga chiqdik.*⁴

(From "Boburnoma")

Xufton. 1. The evening prayer is performed one and a half hours after sunset.

The four rakats of the xufton prayer are recited in the same manner as the afternoon prayer, with the only difference being the intention. (<https://islom.ziyouz.com> saytidan)

Kunlar g'oyat qisqaligidan oldindagilar yorug' payti g'or oldiga keldilar, namozshom, xufton namozigacha boshqalar yetib keldi.

(From "Boburnoma")

2. An hour or two after sunset.

Xufton payti Yakka O'langga kelib tushdik.

(From "Boburnoma")

Conclusion

The above analyzes show that when these lexemes come in the meaning of five times prayer, the word prayer is added and written. When expressing the meaning of time, it comes in the case of adding the words time, time, time. In addition, there is also a combination of prayer, which expresses the meaning of time, and this lexeme has been rounded up and became an integral part since ancient times.

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³ Hoshimov O'. Hikoyalar.-Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 2018.(Qarang: keying o'rinlarda keltirilgan parchalar ushbu to'plamdan olingan)

⁴ Zahiriddin Muhammad Bobur. Boburnoma. -Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2018. (Qarang: keyingi o'rinlardagi parchalar shu asardan olingan)

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