

## Linguistic Study of The Concept Of “Time”

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**Abstract.** This article analyzes the notions of time and how they are reflected through ways of expressing the invariant part of language and speech. In particular, empirical and theoretical studies were used to study the important features of time concepts in the linguistic aspect, their reflection through ways of expressing the invariable part of language and speech

**Keywords:** *Concept, linguistics, time, lexicon, linguistic, analysis, lexeme.*

Today, research on the concept of "time" in world linguistics has been carried out in the following directions and the research continues: a) "time" and "space" are studied as two main, mutually demanding concepts of any culture and language. Forms of the emergence and existence of the problem of time and its assessment from the point of view of linguistics, cultural studies, philosophy and other disciplines serve as a source for research; b) the conceptual-semantic, phraseological-semantic and paremiological comparative study of the concept of "time" in different systematic world languages, its base layer and field of interpretation; c) a large amount of linguistic material in which the concept of "time" is expressed is being researched as a unique linguistic phenomenon, as units reflecting the most important ontological features.

A comprehensive analysis of linguistic units with the meaning of time, consideration of the mechanism of their formation leads to the need to revise a largescale factual materials, existing research results. In this regard, it is important to pay attention to the current state of studying time-based 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, which have been systematically studied in units of time. Time 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. Starting from the analysis of the temporal lexeme, the root word, the scope of researches in which the lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical system is analyzed is expanding. In a number of researches carried out in this regard, issues such as extralinguistic and linguistic realities of the time category, temporal concepts and their relations of linguistic expression have been analyzed.

The characteristics of the concept of "time" are covered in a number of studies. The work of V. V. Morkovkin can be cited from the point of view of covering time-meaning words. This study is devoted to the ideographic description of the time-meaning lexicon in the Russian language. The words are arranged not in alphabetical order, but on the basis of meaningful groups, and ideographic dictionaries are analyzed as examples of time-like units. The author analyzed the dictionary definitions of lexical units containing the word "time" and its ideographic synonyms collected from explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language. He revealed the meanings specific to the lexical-semantic groups with the concept "time".<sup>1</sup>

I.G. Koshevaya classified lexical units representing time. From the point of view of the general direction of time, he divided temporal lexemes into four groups:

- 1) lexemes representing infinite time (always, eternally, 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);

<sup>1</sup>Morkovkin V.V. Slovar strukturnykh slov russkogo zyyka (v coavtorstve). - M., 1997; Slovar sochetaemosti slov russkogo zyyka (v soavtorstve). 3rd edition, 2002.

4) lexemes representing the order of time (parts of the day, days of the week, seasons, months are included). I.G. Koshevaya tried to classify lexemes representing time by abstract-concrete signs (now, never - abstract, second, month, year - concrete).<sup>2</sup>

L.N. Lyubinskaya studied the issues of objective signs of time and its systematic research. It is shown that the different occurrences of time, its general essence depends on the relationship of various types of events as internal and external systems. 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<sup>3</sup>.

Y.A. Yakovleva focused on the linguistic aspects of repetitive and non-repetitive (one-way) tenses<sup>4</sup>. The article examines the signs of time turnover, the events that condition them, the characteristics of irreversible time, and the issues of their representation 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<sup>5</sup>. For the semantic classification of the indicated units of time, the researcher referred to the sign of the presence or absence of connection (relationship) with the moment of speech. On this basis, he divided all units with the term "time" into two large lexical-semantic groups:

1) lexicon with relative time meaning;

2) lexicon with non-relative tense meaning. For the first group, the main feature is the presence of connection with the moment of speech, and for the second group, the lack of connection with the moment of speech is significant. The author divides each group into microgroups and identifies their common distinguishing features. This classification, based on well-defined semantic criteria and covering all "time" units, can be evaluated as a relatively perfect approach to the classification of time units of the Russian language.

A.Kh. Askarova has a unique approach to the analysis of time-based units. Observing the semantic processes taking place in the macrofield of lexical-semantic time in English, Russian and German, the researcher, based on the principle of multi-level abstraction in reflecting the objective variety of time, distinguishes five independent heterogeneous lexical-semantic areas (LSS), which says that together they form the lexical-semantic macrofield 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". The study provides a deep conceptual analysis of the time category. In it, semantic processes in LSS are considered at synchronous 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 macrofield, while other LSSs remain in general relation with them: "The core of the macrofield is the denotatively oriented fields: LSS I "specific, emotional of cycles, perceived natural states" (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. In the article by N.A. Potaenko ("К языковому освоению временной структуры деятельности"), the means of language expressing time and time relations, the (conditional) factors determining temporal semantics (a person's understanding of objective time, the need to inform others about a specific time, the social form of movement in a person himself) like the natural existence of time-space as a carrier).

<sup>2</sup>Koshevaya I. G. Problemy zhyzkoznaniya i teorii angliyskogo zhyzika. Grammatichesky stroy of modern English language. Theoretical course. - M.: Librocomg. 2019. -S. 178

<sup>3</sup>Lyubinskaya L.N. Category time and systematic analysis. - M., 1965; Axiomatization of properties // Filosofiya i sovremennoe estestvozvanie: Materialy 14 mejdnar. philosophical congress. - Vienna, 1968.

<sup>4</sup>Yakovleva E.A., Akhmetova A.R. Gorod Ufa kak semioticheskoe prostranstvo— M., 2019.

<sup>5</sup>Lisitsina T.A. Images of death in Russian culture: linguistics, poetics, philosophy // Materialy vtoroy mejdnarodnoy konferentsii SPb, 1995.

N.A. Potaenko divides research into 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<sup>6</sup>.

One of the studies devoted to the classification of temporal meanings expressed by time-same units (nouns, adjectives, adverbs) belongs to M. Rudometkina. He conducted his research on the material of the English language. The researcher divides the 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 the subgroups "timers" and "words of the pointed cross"; 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 in which time-related units of the English language are studied as a lexical-semantic field, temporal lexical units are divided into two categories according to their dominant semantic features. The first of them includes words denoting time (term), 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 research, most of the linear units represent a much older temporal vocabulary in the language and are included in the main lexical fund of the language. The study of these separate linear units makes it possible to observe 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 operation of temporary lexical units in speech. Here, additions, M.I. According to Rudometkina, it is divided into groups of localizers, correlators and modifiers.

The fact that the Turkic peoples have a geographically and historically rich cultural heritage is reflected in the lexical-semantic wealth of historical and modern texts. The Uzbek language has rich lexical factors as a branch of the Turkic languages. The vocabulary of Turkic languages, in particular Uzbek, has been enriched over the centuries, mainly at the expense of internal - its own layer and other unrelated languages - the assimilated layer. This process also applies to associating units around the concept of time. It should be said that language as a system has sources of formation. At the same time, it is also a macrosystem consisting of a set of many inter-associating lexical level systems. Therefore, the systems in the macrosystem are in accordance with the systematic law of the language. When evaluated from the point of view of the Uzbek language, one of the systems in its composition is the units associated with the concept of time. The lexical representative of each concept has its own signs and shows the system in different ways. All words from the historical vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In particular, the origin and sources of linguistic units representing the concept of "time" are not the same.

The largest-scale research in Uzbek linguistics on the study of temporal semantic units was carried out directly by M. Hakimova<sup>7</sup>. The scientist studied time and its reflection in the language, the semantics of time in noun and adverb lexemes of the Uzbek language, and the possibilities of text formation of time-meaning lexical units in a monographic plan.

In her doctoral dissertation, M. Hakimova stated that the abstract lexicon representing general time in the Uzbek language consists of words such as time, moment, place, period, time, moment, time, era, opportunity, time, period, duration, the scientific fact that the words rest, moment, moment, period represent a time with certain boundaries, and the words time, period represent a long duration of time, often associated with certain events, often socio-historical events expressed his thoughts.

<sup>6</sup>Potaenko N.A. Lingvisticheskie aspekty konceptualizatsii vozrasta cheloveka // Vremya i chelovek (Chelovek v prostranstve kontseptualnyx vremen). Sat. nauchn. tr. – Novocherkassk: NOK, 2008. –S. 193-208.

<sup>7</sup>Hakimova M. Lexical units with meaning of time in Uzbek language and their possibilities of text formation. Philol. science. name ...d i s s. - Fergana, 2004. - 136 p.

It is known that only a concept that participates in the construction of a language and has a specific structure, clear expression in the 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. Time nouns can be divided into several groups based on their different meanings: - nouns expressing time as abstract (time, time, place, period...); nouns of time measurement (second, minute, hour...); - nouns of parts of the day (day, dawn, morning...); weekday nouns (Monday, Tuesday...); seasonal nouns (spring, summer...); nouns of time representing the place of time (the beginning, the beginning, the future...); nouns representing the appropriate or specific time of the realization of a certain work (such as opportunity, mavrid, room) and time-meaning words are interconnected in the text and indicate the flow and chronological sequence of the events being described<sup>8</sup>.

D.Kh. Shodmonkulova analyzed time expressions from different points of view<sup>9</sup>. In the work, attention is paid to time-meaning lexemes that make up syntactic constructions. In particular, the words that directly mean general, abstract, whole-part means (such as year, moment, summer, Saturday) and indirectly (life, food, holiday) are considered.

In linguistics, the semantics of time, its reflection in the language, system, field, interlevel expression, place in the structure of the text, internal spiritual relations are being researched. At present, Uzbek linguistics is also paying special attention to these directions.

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<sup>9</sup> Abdurahmonov H., Rafiev A., Shodmonkulova D. Practical grammar of the Uzbek language. -Tashkent, 1992.