

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE VERBALIZERS OF THE LINGUOCULTURAL CONCEPT OF "TIME" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11061149>

Mingboyeva Muborak Nabiyevna

Andijan state institute of foreign languages

Since ancient times, the concept of time has attracted the interest of researchers in a variety of scientific fields: physics, philosophy, psychology, linguistics. In linguistics, there are two types of tense: grammatical and nominative. Grammatical tense is expressed by verb forms. The grammatical category of time (tense) in linguistics can be correlated, as a rule, with the general scientific concept of time (time), in which the past and present are dichotomously opposed to each other. Most natural languages are represented with a three-member grammatical opposition "present - past - future". This applies, in particular, to Germanic and Romance Slavic languages.

Nominative tense reflects time periods that are expressed by non-verbal linguistic means expressed by nominal groups. Such groups usually include, for example, nouns (instant, minute, epoch), adverbs (yesterday, tomorrow, soon), etc.

Time is an inflectional grammatical category of the verb, which represents a process as already completed, being carried out, or which will be carried out and expresses these meanings in the indicative mood in the forms of past, present and future tense.

Thus, time, as a universal concept, attaches the everyday, physical, historical, genealogical, mythological and so on account of time, understandable to any person, regardless of his nationality, while the grammatical concept "Time" - is different in the analysis of the grammatical nature of the category of time in different languages, which become more obvious when comparing the linguistic expression of natural time with the help of verbal forms, or so-called tenses.

The concept of time can be attributed to universal concepts that reflect the basic, basic concepts of our life; they are the same for all peoples speaking different languages. Universal concepts include such concepts as "time", "space", "earth", "universe", "water", "air", "solar system", etc.

Time is an abstract concept and phenomenon that underlies both linguistic and scientific pictures of the world. Many scientists and philosophers have tried to study this phenomenon in order to answer questions such as: what is the nature of

time, its properties, does time exist at all, why does it move only in one direction, etc. Already in antiquity, two opposing points of view appeared. Plato adhered to the first; the philosopher understood time as an image of moving eternity, which exists independently of material bodies and processes. Aristotle believed that the existence of time is possible only thanks to consciousness [1]. These two points of view are reflected in physics and natural science: I. Newton argued that time is an independent flow flowing from the past to the future, while Leibniz wrote in his works that time is a subjective way of perceiving the surrounding reality [1]. In modern physics, since the 20th century, there has been an idea of time as a phenomenon that depends on the material conditions of a closed system and has certain metric properties. The passage of time can be slowed down or accelerated depending on conditions [1].

The complexity of the phenomenon of time and its significant role in the picture of the world have led to the emergence of many of its interpretations in other sciences. These essentially non-physics concepts are based in part on the physical properties of time. For example, the passage of time and its properties, studied in physics, are reflected in human language. Linguistic time is “a linguistic projection of the complex of human knowledge about this phenomenon, from everyday to scientific” [3, 2]. Linguistic time is involved in the transformation of the surrounding reality into a linguistic picture of the world and expresses the connection between language, human activity and objective reality.

As we can see, time is a very complex phenomenon, all part of which, one way or another, are reflected in language in the form of linguistic time. In order to adequately describe the content side of such complex linguistic signs, the term “concept” is used. This can be seen in the definition of the concept by D.S. Likhachev: a concept is “the result of a collision between the dictionary meaning of a word and a person’s personal and folk experience” [3, p.3]. Specifically, the concept of “time” is a basic and universal concept, one of the most important components of the conceptual picture of the world. It is important that the phenomenon of time is present in the consciousness and language of the people not only as a way of temporal orientation, but also as a series of “stopped moments” [2, 112]. In foreign studies, first of all, aspects and issues of time as a grammatical category were studied. These traditions are laid down in the works of A. M. Peshkovsky, A. A. Shakhmatov, V. V. Vinogradov, A. Kh. Vostokov and others. However, any concept can be verbalized lexically.

The problem of verbalization of a concept is considered in detail by Z. D. Popova and I. A. Sternin in “Essays on Cognitive Linguistics” [1]. Language means

are necessary only for the expression of a concept, but not for its existence. In addition, only the most significant concepts have linguistic means of expression; most concepts exist only in the human mind, their transition to verbal form is optional [1]. There are the following means of verbalizing a concept in a language: ready-made lexical units and stable expressions of the lexical-phraseological system of the language (however, words do not fully convey the concept; they express a set of individual features of the concept necessary to convey a specific message); free phrases, sentence patterns (or syntactic concepts); as well as texts or sets of texts (for complex, abstract or individually authored concepts) [1].

Semantic expression of temporality is diverse in nature. These are any lexical units associated with the passage of time or a specific point in time: *minute, year, week, yesterday, Friday*. Also adverbs of time and adverbs of place with the meaning of temporality (for example, *long, far*). Time can be expressed using lexical units that are initially semantically related to space, and vice versa: "Where did he rent a room? "Ten minutes from my house" or "How long do we have to go?" "A couple of kilometers." In addition to the cases described, temporality is verbalized by words associated with certain historical eras or events. Since a concept is, first of all, a set of knowledge, experience and ideas, a person who has the necessary information develops associations with the desired period of history.

The way time is positioned in a sentence can reveal much about the linguistic conceptualization of time. For instance, English often places time expressions at the beginning or end of a sentence ('Yesterday, I went to the market,' 'I will go to the market tomorrow'). Analyze how Uzbek treats time expressions in sentence structure.

In Uzbek, the positioning of time expressions in a sentence can also reveal much about the linguistic conceptualization of time. In general, time expressions in Uzbek are often placed at the beginning or middle of a sentence, rather than at the end as commonly seen in English.

For example:

1. "Kecha do'stlarim bilan ko'rishga ketdim." (Yesterday, I went to meet my friends.)

- In this sentence, the time expression "kecha" (yesterday) is placed at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the subject and verb.

2. "Ertaga uyga boraman." (I will go home tomorrow.)

- Here, the time expression "ertaga" (tomorrow) is positioned at the beginning of the sentence, indicating when the action will take place.

3. "Bugun ishga ketganimda, telefon qilib beraman." (When I go to work today, I will call you.)

- In this sentence, the time expression "bugun" (today) is placed in the middle of the sentence, providing context for the action that will follow.

Overall, Uzbek tends to place time expressions at the beginning or middle of a sentence to provide temporal context and set the timeframe for the action or event being described. This syntactic pattern reflects a linguistic conceptualization of time that emphasizes the importance of temporal markers in structuring and organizing information within a sentence.

REFERENCES:

1. Апресян Ю.Д. Новый объяснительный словарь синонимов. М., 1995.
2. Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Язык и языки // Бодуэн де Куртенэ И.А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. Т.2. М., 1963.
3. Кубрякова Е.С., Демьянков В.З., Панкрац Ю.Г., Лузина Л.Г. Краткий словарь когнитивных терминов / Под общей ред. Е.С. Кубряковой. М., 1996.