

THE CONCEPTUALIZATION OF TEMPORALITY AND LOCATIVENESS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH FICTIONAL WORKS

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Abstract:

This article is devoted to the study of the aspect of “concept” in fictional literature. As well as, stylistic features of the words related to the time in English and Uzbek languages. It contributes to acquire and clarify some information about the concepts of specific features of fictional unities. The similarities and differences of cognitive principles, methods and their specificity will be investigated in this article. Most linguists have efficiently researched on this field.

Key words: concept, semantic, pragmatic, cognitive, cultural, psychological aspect, aesthetic effect, emotiveness, imagery, implicitness, intertextuality.

The conceptualization of temporality (the nature of time) and locativeness (the relationship of space and location) in fiction involves how these two fundamental aspects of human experience are portrayed, structured, and experienced in literature. In both Uzbek and English fictional works, temporality and locativeness play crucial roles in shaping narrative structures, characters' experiences, and the thematic underpinnings of the stories. Below is an exploration of how these concepts are approached and conceptualized in Uzbek and English fiction. Specialists in the science of cognitology appeared in 1956 that they count. Cognitive Linguistics is widespread in the world of science in the mid-70s spread: Cognitology is a science that arose at the intersection of various fields of science and its field of research as “the study of methods of gathering and applying knowledge” determined.

The mental model of this concept is formed as a concept and becomes material looks like. V. Demyankov says: “The most actively used in cognitive linguistics and a term with different definitions is a concept. Its cognitive mutual explanation in linguistics, linguocultural studies, literary studies differs” O. K. Yusupov defines the concept as follows: “The concept is an external or a set of knowledge in our mind about something or an event in the inner world, it images about it and a positive, negative or neutral attitude towards it, i.e is an assessment”

D. Ashurova stated that: “The concept has a holistic mental essence, It is the main part of the image of the world and a special cultural in the speech of the individual becomes important and ensures linguistic and cultural communication”. The concept is international also has a character and is verbalized in each language through its own units. According to D.S. Khudoyberganova, “The concept is multifaceted and multi-layered mental the structure is simultaneously psychological, cognitive-semantic and linguocultural describes the aspects.

Sh. Safarov's theory of cognitive linguistics in Uzbek linguistics views are of particular importance. What is a “concept” in cognitive linguistics. It is difficult to find a clear answer to the question. The main reason for this is the “concept” is that the concept is a very abstract phenomenon. According to Sh. Safarov: The mental structure underlying the “concept” has no material appearance a structure in the imagination that is formed in the process of mental perception should not be forgotten. It should be said that the linguistic materialization of the concept is between consciousness and the language system is a dependency.

Special attention is paid to the role of linguistic symbols in the implementation of the activity worthy Eten Bano, a famous farang logician who lived and worked in the 18th century Condillac wrote about it: “Without the help of a sign we could not divide our thoughts into certain parts, and thinking in this way is reality we did not realize that it allows us to see the pieces separately”. S. Muhamedova, the emergence of cognitive linguistics, its main concepts and thinking about directions, this direction is for Uzbek linguistics emphasizes that cognitive

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linguistics is considered a completely new direction. The concept is the central concept of cognitive linguistics.

Scientific concepts:

- 1) ontological
- 2) pragmatic
- 3) linguocreative
- 4) conceptual

According to U. Cheif, "... this type of emphasis and speech communication is new separation of information from previously known (old information) has a cognitive basis, because the concept with new informational content is active in the speaker's memory is in a state and its speech-linguistic realization is relatively easier. In linguistics, it is divided into categories and concepts by scientists the attitude is different, because linguists have a clear opinion on this issue remains a problem. In Uzbek literature, time is often fluid and malleable, reflecting the cultural and historical context of Central Asia. Many Uzbek writers, especially those working during the Soviet era or in post-independence Uzbekistan, focus on themes like history, tradition, and the passage of time. Key features in the conceptualization of temporality in Uzbek fiction include: Cyclical Time: Uzbek fiction often reflects the cyclical nature of time, where history repeats itself, and the present is a continuation of the past. This mirrors Central Asian worldviews influenced by ancient philosophical and religious traditions, including Islam, which have their own interpretations of time. Historical Time and Revolution: Given the impact of political changes, such as Soviet control and the later independence of Uzbekistan, time in many works is often framed around historical shifts. Writers tend to focus on the socio-political contexts of different periods, such as the influence of collectivization, the Stalinist purges, and the struggles for national identity. Mythological and Folkloric Time: Traditional Uzbek literature and contemporary works often integrate mythological elements, with time being seen through the lens of folklore and oral storytelling. Stories may present timeless heroes or events that transcend ordinary time, portraying the past, present, and future as interconnected.

In conclusion, concept and category, concept and meaning, concept and the use of concepts such as concept, concept and conceptual framework demarcation and clarifying them is one of the urgent issues of the day is standing. Values are formed on the basis of one or another ethnic culture. Concept, characteristics of values, their place in real life, who studies the composition of the world of values and their relationship with other values science, with the concept of value which is the subject of axiology studies closely related.

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