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Conceptualization of Language Units Representing Time in Different Language Systems

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to study the comparative-functional study of temporal (time-representing) units in the system of unrelated English and Uzbek languages in our linguistics based on modern methodological principles. Studying, researching and informing the scientific community about temporality and its comparative-functional research using the latest achievements of world linguistics and advanced methods are gaining importance today.

Key Words: *language units, tense, time category, syntactic analysis, semantic analysis, syntax, tense, syntactic unit, temporal syntax, predicative syntax, linguistic method.*

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Introduction

In the world linguistics, today, research on the complex and multi-layered composition of the syntactic level in scholarly works dedicated to the grammatical system of various languages acquires special relevance. The comparative-functional study of units of language representing Time is one of the factors that ensure the rise of new fields in linguistics, as well as the integration of linguistics with other disciplines. In this article, we analyzed from the second-order fragments the case of the moment in the circle of hol, that is, the comparative-functional study of temporality, so that the sentences in which the case was involved were divided into syntaxems.

Literature review

The phenomenon of temporality has been the subject of many scientific studies in world and Uzbek linguistics. It is worth saying that in English and Uzbek, temporality is mainly experienced in connection with the activation of the moment. Effective work has been carried out in linguistics in this field. In Particular, V.N. Jigadlo, I.P. Ivanova, L.L. Iofik, A.V. Bondarco, A.M. While scholars such as Mukhin have noted different approaches to the interpretation of Hol, they have studied that hol is one of the secondary passages of the sentence through which the expression of temporality is manifested [8, 293; 4, 5-58; 10, 260]. This issue is V.G. Admoni, K.P. Akulovas are also present in views, according to which scientific - theoretical conclusions have been advanced that the case is a fragment of a sentence representing a sign of action or state [1, 3-3; 10, 3-10]. The phenomenon of

temporality is attributed to the Uzbek linguist A. Gülomov, M. Askarova, R. Saifullaeva, Sh. Akramov, E. It was reviewed in the scientific research of sabrev et al. [6, 256; 14, 286; 2, 379; 12, 228]. It should also be noted separately that adherents of traditional grammatical analysis, based on the fact that any action is connected with the tense, interpret temporality within the category of grammatical tense. In particular, the semantics of the units in the syntactic layer and its variants, as well as the deictic States, comparative-functional aspects of the units in which the moment came to the place of holi, have not been specially studied.

In linguistics, the forms of expression of the category of tense are systematically studied, and instead of this category in textual composition, special attention is also paid to its position in the performance of a communicative-pragmatic task [12].

Methodology

With the expansion of the application of the "meaning to form" approach to the study of linguistic phenomena, interest in the paradigmatic aspect of the language system increased. As a result, temporality is characterized as one of the categories that organize the functional-semantic field, given that "the speaker's linguistic knowledge makes it possible to represent a single semantic category in the medium of different linguistic units". Russian linguist A. N. Gvozdev's tariff states that "moment-holi expresses different attitudes towards time or tense: (1) indicates the fulfillment of an action at a given time interval. (A) represents the occurrence of a movement in a

certain part or period of time; (B) covers a full interval of time: (v) represents the time of repetition of the movement; (2) limits the time of the movement: (a) the period of the beginning of the movement; (b) represents the time of the end of the movement. 3) expresses that the performance of an action is incompatible with the specified time and represents its intermediate time" [7; 350].

Some linguists, on the other hand, pay attention to the semantic aspect of the moment case, interpreting it as a sentence fragment indicating the beginning, end or continuation of the action of the work. The authors of the theoretical grammar of the English language dwell on the methods of expression of the moment Hali, indicating that it is expressed using rhymes, prepositional conjugation of the noun, gerundian or gerundian devices, adjectives or adjectival devices [9, 115].

In this article, we called it temporality (Tm) syntactic-semantic mark or temporal syntaxema when analyzing the sentences in which moment holi participated into syntaxems, since we made the comparative-functional study of temporalk the main task before us. The following variants of temporality can be noted when we analyze individual statements by breaking them into syntxemes:

1. Pure temporality. *He told us on Wednesday. This syntax can be replaced by Then in the proof: He told us on Wednesday* → *He told us **then**.*

2. Temporal identity. *Today is my birthday.* In this sentence, the today

element can be replaced by now ravishi, but cannot be replaced by then:

Today is my birthday → ***Now** is my birthday.*

3. Temporal ablative syntaxema. I think she returns from the school... To prove the existence of temporality in this unit, replacing the from preposition with after results in:she returns from the school → she returns after the school.

4. Temporal terminal (up to or limited to a certain time). The plans until April 12 still exist → to plan until April 12 → to plan till April 12 → to plan to April 12.

5. Temporal style (TmMn) syntaxema: Computer was used from morning till night. In proving the existence of a tarz syntax within the temporal context of a sentence, one can replace it with Transform-interrogative (in what way, how, or when-holini-thus, then-like raves: →

Computer was used from morning till night → In what way was computer used? → How was computer used? → Computer was used from **then** → Computer was **thus** used.

Syntactic units representing temporality can come in different syntactic positions in a sentence construction, and it is clear that different types represent variants of temporality. When viewed using the example of the Uzbek language, " when is the moment when the state expresses the moment of work-action or state? until? since when? The case when there is a response to interrogations such as the moment is called holi. Moment holi is often represented by a horse or moment

ravishi, as well as by number combinations" [9, 145]. In general, when determining the moment in the composition of the sentence in any structure? the interrogative pronoun is addressed.

In addition, the role of prepositions in the expression of the state of the moment in the sentence is incomparable. For example, when comparing at, on, in, and during, the at-hour is used to represent time, while the on-moment is used before the days of the week representing the state, while in and during are used to represent the long or short period of time:

At 7 o'clock, at 8.30, at noon;

On Monday, on the following Monday;

In the evening, in March, in Winter;

During the evening, during March, during Winter etc.

It is possible to classify the prepositions involved in representing the state of time. The statements that represent the state of the moment can also be divided into two groups, according to the fact that they express or indicate their exact time directly and indirectly:

1) Direct expressiveness of time or work movement execution period: today, now, nowadays, just, then, again etc;

2) raves that express time or work action's execution period indirectly or using text: recently, since, soon, afterwards, beforehand, first, formerly, late, later, lately, next, previously, subjectively, ultimately.

The role of binders in moment-followed adjuncts is large, of which the

main ones are before, after, when, as, while, as soon as, once, now, that.

And how long is it when expressing the duration of time? the unit in which there is a response is the moment-case expression. In this case, the role of the preposition for the position takes place primarily, and the elements that represent the state of the moment work when considering a long period of information or expressing the attention of time: a year, a few days, three years: I lived in Paris for three years. For a short time expressed, the preposition can work on the place: he stayed with his friends on the weekend.

From ... while the complex preposition for the work represents the beginning of the movement at the same time as an iq and its end in a specific period: we watched 6 to 10 TV shows; from May to September we had a holiday. When used as a while binder refers to the duration of a work action or state: I cooked while the show lasted.

It is possible to include since in this type of binders. Because it also means the action of work or that the case lasts for a certain period of time: We have repaired our door twice since 2016.

When used as an Until or till preposition or binder, the work indicates the completion limit of an action or state: I talked with my friend till ten o'clock. In addition, when expressing the duration of a work action or state, the following moment statements and idioms can also be used: always, forever, recently, lately, temporarily, for the moment, for a while, for ages, etc.

Syntactic units representing the moment in the sentence structure How

adjectival form, with the help of which the moment is manifested:

- after gan +, - sh+after gan+,
Gan+after + after-sh+gan+

Negation forms are expressed using-ma+s before.

For example:

1. Was it a dessert, a touch of something more delicately handed over to the table after taking it from the table and wrapping it in a napkin paper bag (S.A. 176);

2. After returning to Tashkent, a little later we received a letter from the wife of our neighbor Hakimboy in Buryganor (S.A. 180);

3. ...Before dawn, Muzrov drove the truck "Zil-150" himself (GG', 120).

In some cases, when the predicative Syntagma arrives in the tense holi task, the verb is added to the participle in the form of Split and non-split, the adjective-R// - ar is added to the adjective-making, and the non-divisive part-s// - mas is added to the adjective-making. For example: less than two weeks later, he received an answer (O'U.12 8);

In the Payt holi task, predicative syntagmas are also expressed since+Gan+, since +Gan+, using +gan sari, +Gan sayin, starting with + Gan+, with +ish+I:

4. It turns out that we have been here longing since the morning, looking out the window (S.A. 198);

1. From the arrival of spring, Young – Young neighboring girls would be visible on the roofs (GG, 68) ;

2. As the agranome increases, our yield decreases (GG, 63;

5. On the day at the Tashkent station, the wagon, which was heated

like an oven at the bus station, did not cool down until the morning (S.A. 177);

Conclusion.

In general, both non-sister languages have different interpretations of the representation of the moment case and their semantics in the sentence structure. Simple sentences are expressed in both languages by means of tense syllables, prepositional conjunctions. While the role of relative pronouns (in English) and connectives, representing tense or Tense, is greater in the case of adverbial adverbs, in Uzbek it is expressed mainly using adjectives and adverbs of tense. As a result of such an analysis of the state of tense (temporality) in the composition of a sentence, English and Uzbek languages create the following possibilities: firstly, it is possible to study the content and formality of syntactic units in a sentence; secondly, it justifies the classification of sentences syntactically and syntactically-semantically; thirdly, the analysis of elements in the sentence device by breaking them into syntaxes gives the opportunity to study system relations in syntax, since the syntactic-semantic character forms the content of each syntaxes, thanks to which the researcher has the opportunity to determine the paradigmatic series of syntaxes; fourth, opens a wide way to the use of the method of linguistic analysis, namely modeling and; besinci, the results of the analysis of temporality and its deictic properties into syntaxes, i.e. the system relations of the identified syntaxes and their variants based on expert methods, serve as the main base for comparative-functional research of the

category of temporality in non-sister languages.

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