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Research Article

EXPRESSION OF TIME CATEGORY IN WORDS RELATING TO THE NOUN GROUP IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

There are many units representing the time category in linguistic phenomena. Among them, nouns have a special place. This article analyzes the role of nouns in the English and Uzbek languages in expressing the time category.

KEYWORDS

Time, time, stereotypic units, seasons, days of the week.

INTRODUCTION

The category of time belongs stylistically and semantically to the field of linguistics and literary studies by V.P. Kazaryan (Понятие времени в структуре научного знания. – М., 1980), Y.N. Karaulov (Языковое время и языковое пространство// Вестник Московского университета. Филология, 1970. – №1. – С. 32-36), V.B. Kaseevich (Семантика. Синтаксис. Морфология. – М.: Наука, 1988), M. Iriskulov (Тилшуносликка кириш. – Т., 2009) and other scientists researched in scientific works.

The comparative typological analysis of time category in English and Uzbek languages serves to reveal similarities and differences of language combinations in the languages being compared.

The concept of “time” is important because each culture has its own time units and phraseological combinations. At the same time, language units expressing time are often transferred from one language to another during the exchange of cultures and are expressed without changes in the language they have moved to.

In particular, the word “sutka”, which means twenty-four hours, was adopted from the Russian language into the Uzbek language. This concept is expressed in English in such combinations as “twenty-four hours”, “over the entire circadian period”, and “day and night”. The phrase “business lunch”, which is used

today in official and scientific events, is borrowed from the English language.

Time-meaning lexemes are combined into a specific lexical-semantic or lexical-grammatical (word group) system based on the “time” archetype. One-dimensionality (directionality), irreversibility, infinity, and homogeneity are usually considered important features of time semantics.

Time nouns naming direct time as an object can be divided into the following groups based on their different meanings.

1. Nouns expressing pure time as an abstract subject: vaqt (time), payt (moment).

There is no English equivalent of such words as zaman, mahal, chog, kez, palla, dust, dam, on, lahza which express times in the Uzbek language, and these words are represented by the word time in English.

Davr the lexeme of the period is also multi-meaning, six meanings are given in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language.

On, lahza lexemes represent a short or small time. Meanings: on – time, short; lahza – time, short, in the blink of an eye. Definition: A brief moment that passes in the blink of an eye.

Muddat term lexeme means a certain part of time defined for a work or thing. In the formation of the sememe of this lexeme, the “definite” seme plays an important role: the period is a period of time, clear, and defined.

Payt lexeme has many meanings. The first meaning is a specific time, the second is a period of time associated with a specific condition, and the third is an opportunity to do something.

The word “period” means a certain period of time defined by a certain event, or activity: youth times, spring times. Palla lexeme, like the word kez, represents a certain period of time defined by a certain event, or activity: work period, tea period. A dam lexeme can represent short or long time segments depending on the context. For example, a moment of silence or happy moments.

In general, noun lexemes, which mean pure time as an abstract thing, in addition to the difference and exactness of the semantic structure, also have connotative meanings such as narrow and wide application, specificity for certain contexts (phrases), and possession of different stylistic colors.

2. Time measurement nouns. We divide the semes of lexemes belonging to this group into semantic components as follows: sekund (second) – time, measurement, one-sixtieth of a minute, small; definition: a small measure of time equal to one-sixtieth of a minute; minut (minute) – time, measurement, sixty seconds; definition: a measure of time consisting of sixty seconds; soat (hours) – time, measurement, sixty minutes, definition: time measurement consisting of sixty minutes; sutka (day) – time, measure, twenty-four hours, day and night; definition: one night-day-day, a measure of time consisting of twenty-four hours; hafta (week) – time, measure, seven days; definition: a measure of time that includes the seven days and nights from Monday to Sunday; oy (month) – time, measure, thirty (twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-one) days; definition: a time unit of twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, or thirty-one days; fasl (season) – time, season, three months, changes in nature; definition: a season of three months, distinguished by changes in nature; yil (year) – time, measure, twelve months; definition: time equal to twelve calendar months.

So, the lexical-semantic paradigm of time nouns, which means a specific time measure, has the form of a system that reflects the transition of quantitative changes to qualitative changes.

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