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Concept "TEMPORAL" And Lexical Semantic Language

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ABSTRACT: A text that is a means of transmitting information in a certain form and content presence of aspectual-tense indicators in the content is an inevitable requirement. Information that does not have such indicators The article describes how it is not communicatively important.

KEY WORDS: category, aspect, temporality, semantics, time, functional-semantic field, concept, event, time.

I.INTRODUCTION

Researcher Z. Popova said that the aspectual-time concepts, one of which directly requires the other, differ from each other in that space is a three-dimensional phenomenon, while time has a single dimension, leaving the past behind and moving towards the future. Space is the arrangement of objects that exist at the same time, and time is the sequence of events that occur one after the other. The importance of the role of the concept of time in the knowledge of reality and the transfer of acquired information is that "we perceive all events that are subject to our intelligence in existence from the point of view of time" []. Linguistic features of artistic text on any topic and period when being investigated, the space and time view of the reality described in it is necessary to approach from the point of view, because any work is created in connection with the period and region. The time, that is, temporal structure of the text is its content. It is an integral part of content creation and understanding very important for their activities. That temporality is a "semantic category, which represents acceptance and understanding of situations and their elements defined by a person in relation to the moment of the speaker's speech or another calculation point" []. The category of temporality is important in literary and other types of texts serves to perform stylistic, communicative, pragmatic tasks. In artistic texts, temporality serves to form communicative-expressive content, to provide artistic imagery, to express chronological sequence, to increase the level of comprehensibility of the information being expressed. Temporality linguistic and artistic, logical integrity of artistic texts, facilitating the expression of information and its delivery to the reader to a certain extent is one of the tools. In the use of means of expressing temporality in the image process the speaker necessarily aims at a certain communicative goal and this goal in order to successfully implement it, he tries to adapt the content being formed to a specific speech situation. It is known that the meaning of temporality is expressed through different units. Temporal lexicon researcher M. recognizes grammatical tense forms as the core of the temporal field [], and believes that time-meaning lexemes and phrases form a peripheral field in relation to this core. Researcher comes to the conclusion that "the lexical-phraseological peripheral field and its core help to concretize the abstract grammatical meanings of verb tenses belonging to the central core". "The category of time, the meaning and structure of temporality in the text the creator is a logical-linguistic factor. But the surface of this structure the arrival is not the same in all types of texts. Already different the communicative goal of task styles is the same since it is not, the meaning of temporality in the texts is also the style of expression and It is natural that it differs in terms of content. Therefore, artistic in texts, time is a conditional category, because its realization and the function it performs are related to the method of describing the unreal, textured reality of the transmitted information" [].That the time in the artistic text is unique to the world is an example of a perceptual style. Time in art is a real time interval does not directly reflect, on the contrary, it is our perception of real time is the result of our imagination and concepts []. The category of time in the study of the temporality system of the literary text in addition to distinguishing the features that determine its essence, it also sets the task of identifying a group of linguistic tools capable of expressing the semantics of artistic time. The features that determine the essence of artistic tense are common to all languages and these features based on the fact that the time category acquires a conditional meaning at the level of the text. At this level, a specific speech moment (moment) cannot be a measurement unit (point) of a time category. The time dimension in the literary text is the characters of the work the sequence of actions and events taking place, based on duration []. The role of the



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category of time in the creation of relations of continuity and order in the text is paradigmatic and syntagmatic in the analysis of this category. providing integration beyond the framework of relations encourages consideration of relationships []

In Uzbek linguistics, there are the following opinions on this matter: "grammatical tense category, - expresses the relation of action to the moment of speech" []. Or "participation in the formation of the clause by affecting the tense valence and expressing the relationship of the reality understood from it to the moment of speech is a characteristic of the category of time" [Saifullaeva 2007: 208-209]. The following points of S. Boymirzaeva, who recognized that the center of the field of temporality is occupied by the tense forms of the verb it is worth reminding: the meaning of temporality is one of the most basic conditions for the creation of textual content, and the interaction of different linguistic forms plays a decisive role in the creation of this meaning. One complements the other (in terms of the task to be performed) among the forms, the verb form takes the main place. Because one of the main conditions for the integrity of text content and structure is verb tense in accordance with the requirements of the planned communicative plan of forms is the location in the text. So, we can say that it is time to give up the tradition of leaving the place of grammatical tense in the structure of text temporal structure to the "shadow" of other types of linguistic forms. Therefore, the problem of knowing what constitutes the center of the temporal field in an artistic text is one of the important tasks of text linguistics. In order to find a solution to this problem, there is a need for a detailed study of the temporal structure of artistic texts of different content and size [Boymirzaeva 2009]. The English language has lexemes that are direct nouns of time and noun lexemes that name objects and events related to time. A noun that names time as a direct object is the stem of lexemes In its structure, the time frame is the leader. An object related to time, event- and in nouns that name events, the term "time" is in a lower position settling down, he defines more general themes than himself. Time nouns that name time as an object can be divided into eight groups based on their different meanings. Nouns representing pure time as an abstract subject (time, moment, place, period), time measurement nouns (second, minute, hour), day parts nouns (day, morning), weekday nouns (Monday, Tuesday), month names nouns (January, February), season nouns representing the names of time (spring, summer) representing the place of time Time nouns (beginning, beginning, future), according to the purpose of a particular work or nouns representing the time of specific realization (opportunity, mavrid, room...) etc. In the semantic structure of nouns representing time-related objects, events, situations, the leadership of the time frame is not observed. Such temporal nouns are grouped into eleven subjects can be distinguished: nouns denoting time calculation (calendar date), ceremonial nouns (three, seven, twenty), nouns representing time-related meals (breakfast, breakfast), time-semantic nouns representing holidays and events (navroz, night, eve), nouns representing time-related publications (oynoma), nouns representing the time of use of words (neologism, archaism), lexemes representing the names of young types of people (lullaby, boy, old man), nouns representing kinship (child, brother, sister), international nouns representing important periods related to natural and social phenomena (paleol, such as mezolid), nouns representing parts of a time-related competition spectacle (condition, final), nouns denoting a time-related state (childhood, adolescence, youth).

Time-meaning lexemes "time" archiseme to a specific lexical-semantic or lexical-grammatical (word group) system based on First of all, it should be said that there is no semema in the lexeme "time". (independently usable semantic whole) in which the phenomenon of objective time leads to lexical semantics in the cooperation of thought and language converted. The semantic content of the lexeme "time", which is a noun lexeme, reflects important signs (semas) of time. In our opinion, the semes of the lexeme "time" are composed of "thing", "movement", "continuity", "measurable", "change", "exchange" is enough. So, the meaning of the lexeme "time" is "the movement of things." can be described as a measurable alternating exchange of duration. One-dimensionality as an important feature of general time semantics (directionality), irreversibility, infinity, homogeneity attention is given. Note that these symbols are directly and indirectly expressed in the semantics of time. In particular, homogeneity in terms of "variable" measurement (such as minutes, hours), and one-dimensionality, symbols of infinity reflected in the theme of "continuity". Temporal lexemes in the noun group are expressions with a time meaning, from adjectives, pronouns, verbs, auxiliaries, conjunctions, prepositions differs. In nouns of time, the term "time" comes after the term "subject", and therefore what are they? to the question will be the answer. Below we will try to determine the semantic (semic) structure and lexical-semantic groups of time-meaning nouns. A noun with time semantics in the dictionary of English and Uzbek languages When we analyze lexemes, we express time in these lexemes it became known that the levels are different. This is determined by the occurrence of the term "time-time" in different places in the semitic composition of different terms. The Uzbek language, like all languages, uses direct time, its forms and divisions as nouns such as time, moment, opportunity, moment, time, day, night, hour, spring, summer, Sunday, January. - to noun lexemes like January and thus together with a subject related to time, naming events "lunch-lunch" (a meal eaten during a dream),



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"chronicle" (writing of historical events in time sequence), "monthly-salary" (monthly salary), "has" has noun lexemes such as "hamasr" (living in the same century as someone). The term "time" is one of the leading terms in the semantic structure of noun lexemes that directly name time as an object, and if we are based on the method of semantics put forward by V. Kuznetsova, this term "time" is a lexical-grammatical term in the position after the categorical grammatical term "subject" in noun lexemes that directly name time. A subject related to time, a noun naming events. In lexemes, the term "time" is found in pure or mixed cases, but its leadership is not noticeable. In the sememe of these lexemes, the sememe "time" is placed in a lower position, and it defines more general sememes. It goes without saying that the "time" scheme is replaced by the general descriptive scheme of the subject related to time. The semantics of time in English and Uzbek languages can be observed in the semantic structure of tenses, case and quantity. Time adverbs are lexical expressions of "time temporality". enters the system with the general scheme of "time-time" and at the same time he himself is also an elementary microsystem. These microsystem elements are "time" represents a relatively pure time, unlike other constituents of the expressive lexical system. While nouns of time refer to time as an object, adverbs of time indicate the time of pure occurrence of the action and when?, until when?, since when? Your questions will be answered. But tenses cannot show the exact time of action. Note that the word "yesterday" means "February 3, 2004". including the word "evening" is more abstract than the sentence "after 20 to 30 minutes". But here it should be noted that the time indicated by the adverbs of time is more precise than the morphological time, that is, the time expressed by the verb tenses: I started reading, I started reading yesterday. So, in the semantic content of time expressions, the concept of "time" is clear and leading. The tenses can be divided into six groups according to the types of time they represent. These are objective and to express one or another characteristic of life time Formed: 1. Future tenses. This group includes tomorrow, then, later, then, then, now, just now, now, it is possible to insert the lexemes of the present tense. The words then, then, then are synonymous, and their main meanings are exactly the same. The differences are in their methodological application. Description: after - time, after a certain time, next; definition: after a certain time; now - conversation, time, then; definition: after speaking time; halizamon - time, after a little while, next; definition: after a little while. 2. Past participles. These are paint, beginning, at the beginning, soon, close, before, nose, before, before, at first, at first, in the past, since then, still, still, then, lexemes like *shu- shu*, *kecha*, *bultur*. Many of these lexemes form mutually synonymous lines. For example, before, before, nose, old words are mutually synonymous and express the meaning of "in the past time-(s)", "up to the present time". In this synonymous line, the words have an additional meaning differ according to their subtleties and applications. First, the words before the time that has passed closer to the present, the word "before" often refers to the longer past compared to the words "before", "before", "ancient". These words also differ stylistically. Semantic structure: before - time, past, so far; definition: in the past, to the present. The lexemes of first, first and foremost form a synonymous line and express the meaning of "in the first place". It is known that the concept of place of time is formed as the events take place alternately in time. Events in time the words in this synonymous line reflect that it occurs first. Semes of the lexemes in the beginning, first, first, before, beginning, previous, first, first, in the beginning: time, first time. Definition: first, first. Also, color is time, formerly, a little; definition: a little earlier; yet - time, before, a little; definition: a little earlier; recently - time, before, a little; definition: a little earlier; yesterday - time, day, from today before, past; definition: the day before today; *bultur*-time, year, previous, past. Definition: previous past year. 3. Tense expressions representing the present time. This group includes lexemes from now, from now, *halitdan*. In the Uzbek language, there are few lexemes representing the present tense, and the ones that exist are words made from the same root. This indicates that the present time is a short point that separates the past and the future time in the infinite duration of time. Semitic content of these lexemes can be as follows: now - time, the moment of speaking; definition: while speaking; from now - at the moment, right now; definition: right now; *halitdan* - right now, to start; definition: from now on. 4. Adverbs expressing the negative tense. No time for this group, *Sira*, includes *minbad* lexemes. *Sira* (*minba'd*) – nothing, time, negation; definition: never, never. 5. Tense tenses that express a suspicious time. These indicate that the time of occurrence of a certain action is a suspicion, an estimate. Examples of them are lexemes already, sometime, once, earlier, earlier, today, early, time and time, before. These lexemes can be semantically analyzed as follows: *birda* - time, day, suspicion; definition: which one day; sometime - day, future, doubt; definition: someday in the future; before - time, past; definition: past tense; already - time, before, a long time; definition: a long time ago; *early-indin* - day, future, suspicion; definition: in the coming days; *today-early* - day, near, suspicion; definition: in the coming days; time and time - time, desired, uncertain; definition: at any time. 6. Tense expressions expressing continuity. Time to this group adverbs expressing non-stop continuity are introduced. They were divided into groups that represent a continuous and a limited continuum. The words always, always, constantly, always, every time, always, always belong to those that express unlimited continuity. Always (*always*) - time, permanence, infinity; definition: all



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the time, always; always, forever, all the time - time, permanence, infinity; definition: all the time. Finite continuous time expressive idioms include lexemes such as day by day, hour by day, month by day, day by day, month by year. Semantic composition: hours - hours, several, continuous; definition: for several hours; Days - days, several, continuous; definition: for several days; weeks - weeks, several, continuous; definition: for several weeks; month - month, several, continuous; definition: for several months; lifetime - time, until death, continuous; definition: until death; uzzukun - day, early, late, continuous; definition: all day, from morning to evening; early and late - early, late, continuous; definition: from morning to evening. So, the lexicon of time nouns denoting a precise measure of time semantic paradigm of quantitative changes to qualitative changes has the form of a system that reflects the transition. In addition to time indicators, words and phrases referring to time are also involved in ensuring the accuracy and believability of the described events.

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