

Microcosm Of Lexical Units Referring To Time In The Uzbek Language

Davlatova Rano Haydarovna
Associate Professor of Philology.
Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan
E-mail: isfan2006@mail.ru

Annotation: This article discusses the term dexterity in the Uzbek language and the number of reference units. The units that make up the central and peripheral parts of the microcosm are subjected to pragmatic analysis through examples of Uzbek-language fiction. When placing parts of a field, the degree of their sign is determined by the characteristic, collaborative, and contextual of the sign task.

Keywords: Time dexterity, time point dexterity units, microcontroller, gesture-related and contextual units.

It is well-known that time is an expression of the sequence and continuity of processes that take place in the universe. In the language, this objective time is expressed by grammatical indices that form the category of the verb in time, lexical units that have the concept of time, and language units that refer to the time. In the Uzbek linguistics, the issues of time category in verbs, time-linguistic units, temporality in the text, ie the category of time are studied in detail. The indication of time, rather than the indication of time, is that it is a derogation of time, and the units that point to it are *time-related units*.

Although the description of the modern term linguistics in world linguistics was first investigated by V. Collinson, the following classification of G. Reichenbach's time axis has become popular in modern linguistics. It defines three points of time [10,8]:

1. Speech time (speech time)
2. Event time (event time)
3. A time report, a statement. (reference time).

In world linguistics, the term dexterity has also been studied under the name temporal dexis [1,2,7]. Linguist AB Bondarko emphasizes the importance of

temporal dexterity from the past to the future and the location of the starting point on the time scale [5].

It is seen that the time referred to in the word dexterity refers to the time that the speaker is speaking, that is, the time preceding the speaker's speech, the time after the speaker's speech, and the time after the speaker's speech.

S. Boymirzaeva explains: "The dexterity center and the lens of speech are present in the language system, because they are the result of the generalization, perception and linguistic reality of the relation to the moment of speech in speech communication" [3] .

In the Uzbek language, S.Safarov [11] commented on the essence of the term dexterity.

Scientist G. Boltakulova researched the comparative aspect of temporality and its deceptive features and units in Uzbek and English languages [4].

When will Uzbeks be able to show the microscope of time-forming units? interrogation, always marking, never dividing, already, some- time doubts, nouns assigned to a particular time, verb times, times, certain phrases, time and boundary grammar, some nouns and verbs.

The location of these deacon units in the center, near and center of the microfilm is determined by the degree of their sign, the relative affinity and context of the sign function. Among the units pointing to the times, the display headings are central. When diamonds are used individually, they refer to the time when they are used in context or in meaningful lexical units. The timing of the show's diamonds is shown in the following cases.

This show is referring to the present through the show. For example: *Мен айтаётган буви – бу илгаригиси эмас. Сиз уни, дада, балки билмассиз ҳам. Бу бошқа буви. Ўз туғишган бувим ёшлигимда вафот этган. Бу буви бўлса кейин келган.* (Ch.Aytmatov.).

The purpose of the speaker in this text is not to point to his *grandmother* through this pronoun *бу*, but to point to the presence (in present) *grandmother*.

The demonstrative pronoun **мана** also shows that events are taking place in the present: *Низомжон унақа эмас, соддалигидан, тўғрилигидан дадасига чан беролмасди. Мана, у умрида биринчи марта ота юзига тик қараяпти* (S.Akhmad); *Мана, тагин баҳор келди* (S.Akhmad.)

The demonstrative pronoun **ўша, шу** are used repeatedly to show the continuity of time. *Шу-шу, қўшчи бир оғиздан – Ботир фирқа бўлди.* (Т.Мурод.) *Ўша-ўша дўзах лангиллаб ёнармиш* (U. Hashimov).

Demonstrative pronouns: **у, ўша, шу, ана шу** takes the suffix of - **да** and indicates the time. For example: “*Қурбоной бурчак-бурчакда яшириб намоз ўқиб юрди-ю, рўза тутганда қўлга тушиб қолди. Ўшанда Умида икки ёшга чиққан эди*”(U. Hashimov).

When takes the suffix- **гача** demonstrative pronouns: **у, бу, ўша, шу, ана шу** indicates to the certain time. For example: “*Ҳозир турган уйинларга қачон қўчиб келгансизлар?*

- *Сентябрнинг охирида.*

- *Унгача қаерда тургансизлар?*”(U. Hashimov).

In this case the suffix –**гача** when used with the pronoun *u* indicates to the limit of a certain time, such as, to the previous part *сентябрнинг охиригача*.

In Uzbek, time and boundary consonants contribute to the integration of language units into a syntactic relationship, a sign of the time as an additional function of speech. From this point of view, they constitute part of the microcircuit as adjacent units.

Demonstrative pronouns while combined with polysemantic nouns as **пайт, йил, вақт, маҳал, замон, заҳот, он, сония, дақиқа, кун, гал, сафар, асно** become *шу вақт, бу гал, ўша он,...* such phrases as the word refer to a certain period of time in the text and form the term. For example: *Нигора қор сувига қўлини тикди-ю, ўша заҳоти тортиб олди.* (С.Анорбоев.) In this sentence the word combination **ўша заҳоти** points to a time when *Нигора қор сувига қўлини тикқан* became of a dexterous character.

Such words are in the syntactic state of the ruler *пайт, йил, вақт, маҳал, замон, заҳот...* the nouns expressing such times are combined with indicators of departure, location, time of arrival, and boundary form (at this time, from this time, until now) to form the derivation of time. For instance: *Устоз Абдулла Қаҳҳор эллигинчи йилларда бир гуруҳ маданият ходимларига бош бўлиб, Ҳиндистон сафарига бориб келди. У пайтларда бундай сафарлар унча русум бўлмагани учун...* (Ў.ҲОШИМОВ.)

The phrase "sign" in the pronouns of these phrases is complemented by the term "time" in horses and the grammatical meanings of the suffixes and the boundary form.

Nouns, designated for a specific period in the Uzbek language, are also units that form the so-called "modern" dialect. Specifically, the Year of Active Investments and Social Development refers to 2019 and the Year of Development of Science and Digital Economy to 2020. Or the names for the celebrations and ceremonies form the summit of the time, referring to the date of the month and the month: Navruz, March 21, and the New Year, December 31.

The pronoun Қачон is an interrogative word used to clarify where facts are unknown at the time of occurrence, the response to it appears as a point of reference. For an illustration: –*Қачон чиқасиз?* – *сўради синглим бошини кўтармай. – Бугун-эрта жавоб беришса керак, – дедим.* (Х.Тўхтабоев.)

Occasionally, this pronoun may refer to the repetition of the event or movement: *Кеннойим қачон кўришмайлик, очимдан ўлдим, дерди-ку?* (Х.Тўхтабоев.)

In the given example *қачон* based on the sign of the interrogator, the movement and its occurrence are understood to be repetitive and form the timelessness..

Determining pronoun ҳар қачон gives rise to a time-point that refers to a specific time period set aside from the modern age: *Шундай қилиб, Эрмон бува ҳар қачон Олтмишвойни гапирганида ойимга эргашиб уларникига борганим эсимга тушади.* (Ў.ҲОШИМОВ.)

Ҳеч қачон negative pronoun indicates that action or event did not occur in all three periods. *Нега десангиз, ойижоним ҳеч қачон пазанда бўлган эмас.* (Х.Тўхтабоев.)

Indefinite pronouns such as *Аллақачон, қачондир/қачонлардир* are referring to an indefinite period of time or uncertain timing of an event or action. *Устидаги кийими аллақачон модадан қолиб, ювилаверганидан нури кетиб қолган.* (Х.Тўхтабоев.) *Қачондир қайтиб келади-ку шу уйга.* (Сўзл.)

In the first sentence the pronoun *аллақачон* refers to the fact that the incident happened a long time ago, in the following sentence the pronoun *қачондир* refers to indefinite time and creates tense dexterity.

In Uzbek, the verbs also represent the past, present and future. The linguistic scientist R. Jacobson also incorporates time figures into the shifters. This means that if the speaker uses the forms of the past in his speech, it is the time of his speech, and that the news was delivered before the moment of his speech.

Sometimes the speaker chooses the indicators of time according to their communicative purpose, that is, they can use the same form of time as a substitute for another. It is clarified in the real-time context provided by the speaker's speech. For example: *“Ўтган йили тоғга борганимизда галати воқеа бўлди. Булоқбошини топамиз деб сўқмоқ бўйлаб кетаямиз, кетаямиз. Бир пайт...”*

The reality described in this micro text has been in the past. This can be understood from the previous section of the text. However, the speaker uses contemporary forms to revive the reality in the eyes of the listener.

Or else, in the piece of the text *“Қани, турдик. Йўловчига йўл яхши”* the verb *турдик* does not refer to the past tense, there is a sense in the present moment of the movement or the coming of the future.

The scientist S. Boymirzayeva evaluates this case as “changing places of tense forms in communicative situation and grammatical interpretation synonymic relationships in text structure is the result of communicative activity.”, [3].

In the Uzbek language hints of adverbial modifiers of time as *эрта, энди, эрталаб, илгари, сўнгра, кейин, ҳануз, ҳали, ҳамиша, кеча, бугун, аввал, кеч, аллақачон, олдин, ҳамон, кечаси, тезда, яқиндан, дастлаб, кундузи, ҳар кун, ҳозир, доим, кейин, индин* create tense dexterity. For instance: *Аввал иккита «дўм»нинг атрофини супуриб чиқади. Кейин зиналарни ювади.* (Ў.Ҳошимов.)

Occasionally, real-time midifiers used in the text may not be synonymous with real time or tense. For example, letter writer's word **ҳозир** hints to the time of letter writing. For someone who received a letter and reading it this tense means the past tense.

Or, “У ерда катта-катта иккита афиша осилиб турар, афишада йўгон ҳарфлар билан “**Бугун** “Фарҳод ва Ширин” спектакли қўйилади”, деган ёзув бўлиб, унинг икки чеккасида йўгон ҳарфлар билан 20 деб ёзиб қўйилган эди. Бу томоша қўйиладиган кунни билдирар эди”(Н.Фозилов.)

As it is seen in the text, adverbial modifier of time **бугун** refers to the date 20, while there is no 20 in the poster this does not hint to the time which the information given , but refers to the time when addressee has read the writing.

The word **бир** in combination of time modifying lexical sememes as **замон, пайт, маҳал, зум, дақиқа, вақт, кун, йил** points to the tense. For example: *Шоматов бир вақтлар судда ишлаганидан хабарингиз борми?... (Ў.Ҳошимов.)*

Some adjectives and qualifiers as **ўтган, жорий, айни, келаси (келгуси), яқин, баъзи** get combined with time modifying lexical units as **йил, кун, дам** and form the time dexterity: *Ўтган асрда биз учун иккита тарихий воқеа рўй берди. (Ў.Ҳошимов.)*

Some words refer to the term dexterity. The general cognitive background of the speaker and the listener is important in these cases. For an illustration, nominative units as **нонушта, тушлик, кечки овқат** mean the process of eating, and a definite time for speaker and interlocutor. For example : *Акрам нонуштага келди.*

The word **нонушта** in this sentence means the process of eating and at the same time hints to the beginning of the day and morning, forming the dexterity.

More over, stative verbs as **қоронғилашмоқ, ёришмоқ** express the condition of object and time hinting to the dexterity. The scientist R.Rasulov also states that the verbs of the same situation characterize the subject from time to time

and are directly related to the subject's various time dimensions. [9]. *Ҳамма ёқ сутдек ёришиди.* (С.Аҳмад.)

In this sentence the verb *ёришмоқ* points to the beginning of the day *тонг*.

Verbs as *Эсламоқ, хотирламоқ, ёдга олмақ* the verbs of mental activity, such as that, refer to the past with the realities of the past. For example: *У болалик йилларини эслаб кўзига ёш олди.*

Мазкур бирликларнинг ишора объектини белгилаш матн куршовини талаб қилади. Шу нуқтайи назардан уларни прагматик аспектда ўрганиш бугунги ўзбек тилшунослигининг муҳим вазифаларидан саналади.

In short, the units representing deixis in the Uzbek language are different, as we have seen in the case of units that make up the modern word deixis. Analysis show that the units pointing to the term are the center of the microcosm: demonstrative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, interrogative sentences, famous nouns for a particular time; time indexes of the verb; time constraints; syllable + time meaning units, number one + time meaning units, past, current, future, near future, some similar and adjective words. The area close to the center is a combination of time and boundary agreement. At the far end of the field there are nominative units such as breakfast, lunch, dinner, darkening, lighting, remembering, remembering, remembering. The marking of these units requires text enclosure. From this point of view, their pragmatic aspect is one of the most important tasks of modern Uzbek linguistics.

References:

1. Azieva S.O. Time temporalnogo dexterity in the system in English and avarskom // // Sovremennye problemy nauki i obrazovaniya. - 2007. - No. 3.
2. Artemova O. A. Lexical actuarial temporalnogo dexis in Belarusian semantic: typological aspect.// Vestnik Tyumenskogo gosudarstvennogo university. Humanitarian Issues. Humanitates. 2017. Part No. 2.- S. 23-31.
3. Boymirzaeva S. The semantics of temporality in the context of the text. – Tashkent: UzMET, 2009.-B.99.

4. Boltakulova G.F. Comparative-functional study of temporality and its dexterity in English and Uzbek. Philol.f.b.f. autoref. -Tashkent, 2018.-54b.
5. Bondarko A.V. Grammatical Recording and Smysl. - L.: Nauka, 1971. - S.28.
6. Davlatova R.Kh. Prostranstvenny dexter i etitsits ego vyrajaniya in uzbekskom. Solloquium-journal. -Warszawa, Polska, 2020. No. 6 (58), Część 5. 37-40 p. <http://www.colloquium-journal.org/ru/>
7. Kashleva KKK Lexichesky temporalny dexis in cognitive modelyax (not material of the current Soviet and non-native) <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n>.
8. Paducheva E. V. Semanticheskies: semantics and screws in Russian language; Semantics narrativa / E.V. Paducheva. M.: Yazyki Russian Culture, 1996. -464 pp.
9. Rasulov R. The structure of the verbs of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 2005. - B.27.
10. Reichenbach G. Philosophy Prostranstva i vremeni. - M.: Progress, 1985. - 345 pp.
11. Safarov Sh. Pragmalingvistics. - Tashkent, 2008. - B.191.
12. A glance at the scientific interpretation of the Uzbek language chambers. Uzbek language and literature. 2015. No. 3 B. 12-19.
13. Jacobson R. Shiftery, glagolie category and Russian glagol. // Principle typologicheskogo analysis языков различного строй.-Moscow: Nauka, 1972.-S. 97-100.