

Analysis of linguistic units representing time in English and Uzbek

Gulnoza BOLTAKULOVA¹

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received December 2023

Received in revised form

10 December 2023

Accepted 25 January 2024

Available online

25 February 2024

Keywords:

linguistic units,
temporal category,
syntactic analysis,
component analysis,
semantic analysis,
syntax,
linguistic method,
sentence structure,
syntactic relations.

ABSTRACT

This article underscores the varied approaches in linguistics to classifying tenses, such as time categories. Generally, the analysis of syntactic units representing time in sentences across languages involves examining their syntactic relationships, distribution, and the interpretation of their unique syntactic and morphological characteristics through nodal and component models. The article notes that linguistics systematically studies the expressions of the time category, focusing on its role in communicative-pragmatic tasks rather than the text content.

2181-3663/© 2024 in Science LLC.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-3701-vol2-iss1-pp69-74>

This is an open-access article under the Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.ru>)

Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida vaqtni ifodalovchi lingvistik birliklarning tahlili

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

til birliklari,
vaqt kategoriyasi,
zamon kategoriyasi,
sintaktik tahlil,
komponent tahlil,
semantik tahlil,
sintaksema,
lisoniy metod,
gap qurilmasi,
sintaktik aloqalar.

Mazkur maqolada tilshunoslikda payt holini ya'ni (vaqt kategoriyasini) tasniflashda turlicha mulohazalar mavjudligi ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Umuman olganda, qiyoslanayotgan har ikkala til gap qurilmalarida vaqtni ifodalovchi sintaktik birliklarni komponentlarga ajratib tahlil qilishda komponentlarning o'zaro sintaktik aloqalari, ularning gap qurilmasidagi distributsiyasi hamda differensial sintaktik belgilarini va morfologik xususiyatlari yunksion va komponent modellar vositasida izohlanishi masalalari ochib berilgan. Tilshunoslikda zamon kategoriyasining ifoda shakllari tizimli ravishda

¹ Assistant Professor, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages. Samarkand city, Uzbekistan.
E-mail: gulnozboltakulova@gmail.com.

o'rganilayotgani va ushbu kategoriyaning matn tarkib topishidagi o'rniga, kommunikativ-pragmatik vazifa bajarishidagi mavqeiga ham alohida e'tibor qaratilganligiga to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Анализ языковых единиц, представляющих время в английском и узбекском языках

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

языковые единицы,
временная категория,
синтаксический анализ,
компонентный анализ,
семантический анализ,
синтаксис,
лингвистический метод,
структура предложения,
синтаксические
отношения.

В данной статье подчеркивается, что в лингвистике существуют различные подходы к классификации времен, то есть категорий времени. В общем, при анализе синтаксических единиц, репрезентирующих время в структуре предложения сравниваемых языков, рассматриваются вопросы взаимных синтаксических отношений компонентов, их распределения в структуре предложения, интерпретации их дифференциальных синтаксических признаков и морфологические особенности, выявляемые с помощью узловых и компонентных моделей. Было указано, что формы выражения категории времени систематически изучаются в лингвистике, причем особое внимание уделяется их роли в коммуникативно-прагматической функции предложения, а не содержанию текста.

INTRODUCTION

In the world of linguistics, the question of the category of time (temporality) and its comparative study in the system of non-sister languages has been the subject of interest for many linguists. Studies have included time (temporality) and its classification, the representation of temporality in the process of translation from one language to another, the paradigmatics of temporal syntaxes, temporal Deixis, and its essence in sentence construction. Currently, in our linguistics, it is important to study the comparative-functional study of temporal units in the system of non-sister English and Uzbek languages, relying on modern methodological principles. Today in our linguistics, research on the complex and multi-layered composition of the syntactic level in works dedicated to the grammatical system of various languages also acquires special relevance.

MATERIALS

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]. It is worth saying that the category of temporality in English and Uzbek is mainly experienced in connection with the activation of the moment. 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 [4, 115]. The phenomenon of temporality has been described by Uzbek linguists as a. Güломов, М. Аскарлова, Р. Саифуллоева, Ш. Акрамов, Е. It was reviewed in the scientific research of Sabrev et al. [1, 256; 7, 286; 3, 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.

METHODS

It is known that the correct use of specific linguistic techniques in the study of any level of language and their application in comparative-functional research requires special attention from the researcher. While the emphasis is on the processes of syntactic analysis of a sentence, in general linguistics there are also cases when the problems of syntactic content are caused by word forms and lexical meanings. The opinions of linguists have become contradictory. While some researchers recognize lexical meaning as the basis of grammar, others deny it, the third group of linguists does not recognize lexical meaning as a linguistic category [12; 65].

In romance linguistics, syntactic analysis of a sentence is approached in different ways. In particular, in the analysis of a given syntactic view, the analysis itself, separated into components has several views. For example, A.A. Hill relies on the principle that tagmema recognition, i.e. the division of a sentence into tagmemes into minimal functional segments, involves the division of a sentence into segments [2; 54]. Z.S. Herris, on the other hand, favors the use of chain analysis, the method of breaking the sentence contents into elementary pieces and assigning adjuncts in the distribution base [10; 45], R.E. Langaker also performs chain analysis by isolating and analyzing directly to participants [2; 48]. In linguistics, methods of segmentation and distribution analysis arose and evolved due to ideas of Transformational Grammar in the development of methods of recorded linguistic analysis. N. Chomsky (1997); R.E. Lees (1960); P. Roberts (1964); E. Bach (1964); A. Hathway (1967); P.S. The efforts of scholars such as Rosenbaum (1967) have had a significant impact.

It is known that syntactic units representing the moment state in a sentence construction are colorful. In particular, determining how units are translated into Uzbek, representing the situation when English was involved in the construction of a sentence, also plays an important role in translation theory. It is worth noting that interpretive scholars have mainly focused more on the content of the text, and stylistic factors, but it is not without benefit to also focus on the translation of grammatical forms when translating from one language to another.

DISCUSSION

The differential syntactic-semantic sign of syntactic units representing the state of time is referred to by the term temporality based on the concept of Muxin [5; 187]. Accordingly, below we will focus on the assignment of syntactic units representing temporality to the Uzbek language in translation.

Units representing the Temporal syntax can be linked to a cross-section in sentence construction, representing the completion, duration, delimitation of the work-action expressed in it, execution after the speech process, and sequence of work-action in execution.

In modern linguistics, there are different opinions about the analysis of a sentence device by decomposing it into components. For Example, Looking at D.R. Gilfanova's opinion, "... the analysis of the sentence by dividing it into components has only just begun, and we do not have a complete idea of the SEMAS composition of the sentence and the denotation – situational aspects of the sentence, about the concepts, we have only outlined our opinion of a general nature, except" [2; 18].

In traditional grammar, the syntactic analysis of a sentence is essentially decomposed into prime spaces and second-order sections, with methods of answering the question covering the analysis determined. In it, the user "has" and "cross-section" are used as independent linguistic terms. These terms are one of the most controversial issues in ham linguistic studies. About these terms. V. Dolgova's definition, "... the list of propositions has and the cross-section does not have linguistic definiteness, they do not diverge as a primarily grammatical concept, but rather interchangeable to the concepts of logical subject and predicate, which are not fully substantiated, formally described" [12; 46].

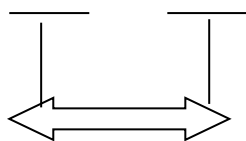
Parsing the process of syntactic analysis of a sentence into sentence fragments is not a phenomenon other than the typical flaw in school grammar. Therefore, in this work, the term sentence slices are replaced by other linguistic terms, differentiating differential syntactic characters that distinguish one nuclear component from another, i.e. nuclear predicative 1 (NP1) instead of ega, nuclear predicative 2 (NP2) instead of cross-section, and syntactic units that come in place of second-order fragments have been modified by linguistic terms such as subordinate components. This used a method of juxtaposing differential syntactic units.

Parsing a Gap device into components plays an important role in distinguishing syntactic connections from each other. In determining syntactic connections, the main place is occupied by the use of the experiment method, that is, various methods of transformation, such as dropping, adding, nominalizing, explicating (restoring), and replacing. Although predictive communication is acknowledged by linguists as syntactic communication between possessive and cross-sectional, their opinions vary, e.g. V.G. Admony notes that "... a cross-sectional relation is an attitude towards the thought that manifests itself in the form of conjugation of words" [2; 9-10].

In English and Uzbek, the syntactic units representing temporality analyze the following statements that come in place of the kernel predicative 1(ega) in the sentence device by decomposing them into components:

1. ...the next day would be better (RP, 204);
2. Sunday was bright again (RP, 231;
3. The afternoon had ended (LK, 385).

The examples cited are mostly two-composition or two-core statements, with syntactic units representing temporality coming from day, Sunday, the afternoon, the position of ega in the sentence structure, with their differential syntactic symbol being the core predicative Component 1 (prepositional) (NP1). The next elements that would be better were bright, had ended, lar came in cross-sectional position and their differential syntactic symbol was determined to be the core predictive 2 (NP2) component. The core predictive 1 component comes in place of the ...day, Sunday, the afternoon, syntactic units are connected to the elements of would be better, was bright, had ended, which came in place of the core predicative 2 component, based on the core predicative connection. The junction and component models of these statements can be expressed as follows:



yu. m. 1. NP1; NP2 k.m.1.

It should be noted that the component model of sentences is limited to showing only differential syntactic characters, and the morphological characteristics of the components, that is, their morphological differences or similarities, are not fully reflected in the component model. Therefore, it is necessary to use some morphological characters.

CONCLUSION

In linguistics, there are also different considerations when classifying the moment case, emphasizing the performance of the action at a given time interval, the delimitation of the time of action, the incompatibility of the action with the time specified. In general, in English and Uzbek, the expression of the moment occurs in different manifestations. Relative pronouns and conjunctions play the main role in the expression of the content of temporality in English in adverbial adverbs, while adjectival and adverbial adverbs in Uzbek take the lead.

In the analysis of syntactic units representing temporal syntax into components in sentence devices, the syntactic connections of components, their distribution in the sentence device, and differential syntactic characters and morphological features were explained in the tool of junction and component models. From syntactic connections recognized in traditional grammars, adaptation is morphological communication, bitisation, and control lexical communication, with non-nuclear or zero predicative connections being identified instead, and elements representing temporality being replaced by nuclear predicative 1 (NP1), nuclear predicative 2 (NP2), non-nuclear to be (ND), non-nuclear to be unionized (HND), appositive Tobe (NAD), and unicellular (N) components.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My heartfelt appreciation goes out to everyone who has contributed significantly to the accomplishment of my study.

First and foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor for their insightful advice, unwavering support, and academic assistance. Their knowledge has been crucial in determining the direction of our study, and their dedication to scholarly achievement has served as a continual source of motivation.

Their cooperative efforts, insightful conversations, and support at different research phases have improved the project's overall quality.

I would like to express my appreciation to all participants who voluntarily contributed their time and expertise to enable this empirical study. Their participation has been essential in giving the linguistic study a useful perspective.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude for everyone's combined efforts that have gone into this research project, whether directly or indirectly. Your assistance has been invaluable, and I appreciate the attitude of cooperation that has helped to develop our research.

REFERENCES:

1. Akramov Sh. Gap bo'laklarining tilshunoslikdagi tadqiqi // Hozirgi zamon o'zbek tilshunosligining dolzarb muammolari. – Qo'qon, 2015. –B. 286-290.
2. Bondarko A.V. Temporalnost // Teoriya funksionalniy grammatiki: Temporalnost. Modalnost. – L.: Nauka, 1990. – S. 5-58
3. G'ulomov A., Asqarova M. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Sintaksis. T.: O'qituvchi, 1987 -256 b.
4. Mirtojiev M. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. T.: O'qituvchi, 1992.-168 b.
5. Muxin A.M. Struktura predlozeniy i ix modeli. L.: Leningrad. otd.: Nauka, 1968.-230 s.
6. O'lmas Umarbekov, Odam bo'lish qiyin. Toshkent, 2023-238 b.
7. Qilichev E. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Buxoro: "Buxoro universiteti" nashriyoti, 2001.-228 b.
8. Safarov. SH.S. Pragmalingvistika. T.: O'zb. milliy ensiklop.: 2008.-300 b.
9. Said Ahmad, Yo'qotganlarim va topganlarim. Toshkent, 2019.-350 b.
10. Sayfullaeva R.R., Mengliev B.R, Boqieva G.H. va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – T.: Fan va texnologiya, 2007. – 379 b.
11. Shukrullo, Kafansiz ko'milganlar. Toshkent, 2023- 190 b.
12. Usmonov O'.U. Ingliz tili nazariy grammatikasining dolzarb muammolari. Samarqand: SamDCHTI nashriyoti. 2013.-88b.