

Linguistic Means Expressing Temporary Relations in the Uzbek Language

Alijon Mamajonov

Ferghana State University Department of Linguistics, Doctor of Philological sciences (DSc),
Professor, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Sheraliyeva Dilnoza Qurvonali qizi

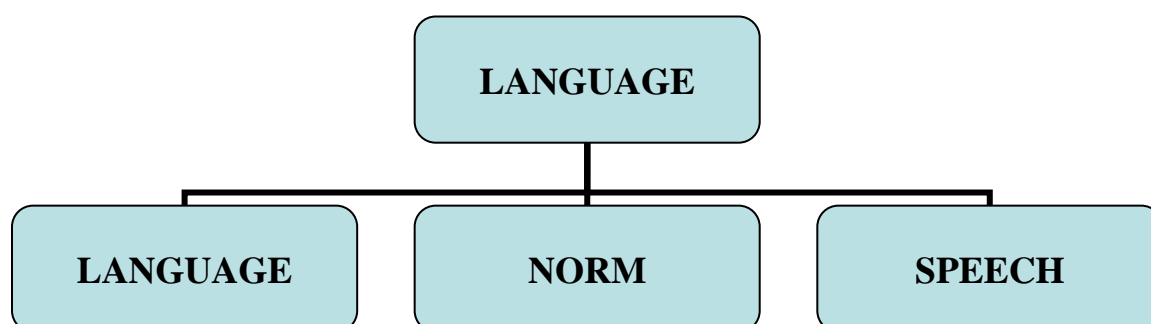
Ferghana State University Department of Linguistics, master of linguistics

Annotation: This article explains such terms as language and speech, analyzes linguistic and non-linguistic means, their meaning in linguistics, the role of linguistic means in the text, expressing the relationship of time in the text on the example of fragments from different works.

Keywords: Language, language, speech, norm, linguistic means, non-linguistic means, tense.

Introduction

Linguistics uses a lot of terms such language and speech, and sometimes it is difficult to understand them. The set of language and speech is called language. In Uzbek linguistics, language and language are accepted for different terminological meanings. While language is a social phenomenon that includes language, speech, norms, and speech activity, language is a virtual part of language that includes linguistic units and linguistic relationships. Speech is the transformation of language into material through the individual. Criteria are the factors and methods of selection for a linguistic unit to occur in speech¹.



The main part

Language does not stop, it constantly grows and develops. Its development is determined by various means. There are two main tools for determining the development of modern Uzbek literary language:

Linguistic means (linguistic factors)

Nonlinguistic means (extralinguistic factors)

¹ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili.-Toshkent:Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018, -B.33.

Linguistic means (linguistic factors) include structural and systematic features of a particular language - phoneme system, vocabulary, morpheme types, word formation models, lexical grammatical structure, structural syntactic units semantic and functional properties, rules and laws that determine the relationship and relationship between them. The development of literary language relies primarily on linguistic means.

Nonlinear means (extralinguistic factors). These include non-linguistic factors. influences language development from the outside (in the process of language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking relations).

The Uzbek language has a variety of linguistic devices that express different semantic relations, one of which is the linguistic means of expressing the relationship of time. Conjunctive suffix, -sa conditional tense form, some auxiliaries and prepositions, tense forms, interrogative pronouns, lexical devices denoting time, tense forms of verbs, adjective forms of verbs, tenses, tenses follow-up conjunctions.

The range of linguistic means of expressing the relation of time in appearance is very wide, and they form a certain system.

The components of this type of system can be grouped as follows:

1. Morphological means
2. Lexical means
3. Syntactic tools

The syntactic and semantic features of the Uzbek form -sa are broad and complex, and it takes place in different positions. One of them is the fact that the conditional mood is expressed in the form of meaningful conjunctions. If the meaning of time is past or present, the meaning of the condition is almost imperceptible. Please note:

The past tense: *Soqi shunday qarasa, Go'ro'g'li sog' borib, salomat ovdan keldi. (Malikai ayyor, 10-bet).*

Present tense: *Ichkari kirsa, olmalar pishib yotar, tagiga tushib yotar (Malikai ayyor, 7-bet).*

In the tense forms of the verb, the moment of action is obvious. The timing is based on the relationship between the time the speech is said or the time the action is taken. We will try to prove this by the following linguistic means:

Present tense: *-Voy, o'lmasam! Yana o'sha shum xayolga boryapmanmi? Kimsanim, jon bolam, kechir gunohkor onangni!*

(O'. Hoshimov "Ikki eshik orasi" romanidan)

The past tense: *Vodiylarni yayov kezganda, bir ajib his bor edi manda*

(H.Olimjon "O'zbekiston" she'ridan)

Future tense: *Asraymiz o'simlik xillarini tayin, Asraymiz hayvonlar kamyob zotini.*

(A.Oripov "Qo'riqxonasi" she'ridan)

The tense forms indicate the time of completion of the action, when ?, until when ?, since when? answers questions such as The tense forms come mainly as a tense, partly as a cut.

Uzbek expressions of time include: *tongla, umrbod, endi, erta, yaqinda, hali, hamisha, hozir, vaqtincha, dastlab, ora-sira, hali-beri, unda-bunda, erta-yu kech, boya, doimo, ba'zida, goho, muqaddam, so'ng, ilgari va hokazo.*

Erta turgan kishini, xudo o'nglar ishini.

(O'zbek xalq maqoli);

➤ *Yo'q, yo'q qizim, - dedi qushbegi, - men nega kecha va o'tgan kunlarda olib kelmadingiz demakchiman.*

(A.Qodiriy "O'tkan kunlar" romanidan)

But in linguistics, the division of forms into types of meanings is relative. Because the form used in the figurative sense can pass from one type of meaning to another in the context:

1. *Ishxonamiz yaqinda joylashgan.* 2. *Yaqinda qishloqqa boraman .*

The word *yaqinda* in the first sentence above means place, and the word *yaqinda* in the second sentence means time²

When are the adjectives denoting time? answers the questions and indicates the time of the object-event, in part, the action. Such qualities precede the horse and explain it in the context of the sentence. For example:

➤ *Seni hozir shunday deb atashadi. Avvalgi oting esingdami? Asli ismingni eslab ko'r-chi.*

(Ch.Aytmotov "Asrga tatigulik kun" romanidan)

It is relative to classify an adjective into the same lexical meaning. As the meaning shifts, so does the type of meaning. For example: **kuzgi** ko'ylak (feature) – **kuzgi kartoshka** (time); **ilk** bahor kunlari (time) – g'azalning **ilk** misrasi (place).

The interrogative pronoun "when" is used to indicate the time of the action and is used as a case in point. For example:

Bu beiymon kazzoblar qachon til biriktirgan? Bu diyonatsiz insonlar, bu amir - u umarolar, arkoni harb va arkoni davlatlardan hazar, alhazar!

(O.Yoqubov "Ulug'bek xazinasi" romanidan)

In conjunctions with a preposition, a preposition refers to the time when an event or action occurs in the preposition³.

Sahar palla tong yorisha boshlaganda, dushmanni har tomondan o'rab olib bosmoq lozim.

(P.Qodirov "Humoyun va Akbar" romanidan)

The content of the tense is expressed at the syntactic level by the tense and the tense. The meaning of tense is expressed more strongly in simple sentences with the help of tense, and in compound sentences with the use of tense:

1. Circumstance of time

² Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi.-Toshkent:O'qituvchi, 1995, -B.291.

³ Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili.-Toshkent: FTM, 2009, -B. 88.

Bahorda lolalar ochiladi. Bu sodda gapda “*bahorda*” bo’lagi qachon so’rog’iga javob berib, payt holi vazifasida qo’llangan.

2. Adverbial clause of time:

Bahor kelsa, kunlar isiy boshlaydi. In this compound sentence, the phrase “*bahor kelsa*” serves to express the meaning of time.

It should be noted that the meaning of time can be realized with the help of conjunctions with and without conjunctions.:

Bog’da bulbul sayraydi, ko’nglim gulday yayraydi. (compound sentence without conjunction)

Bog’da bulbul sayraydi va ko’nglim gulday yayraydi. (connected compound sentence)

Bog’da bulbul sayrasa, ko’nglim gulday yayraydi. (complex sentence)

Apparently, the fact that time is given by three different forms of compound sentences gives rise to syntactic synonymy⁴.

Conjunctions without conjunctions, which express the relation of time, consist of conjunctions that reflect the reality that occurs at a particular time. It refers to the occurrence of a feature at the same time, together, or in series. For example:

U gapirolmay qoldi, ko’z tagidagi ko’k xaltachalari titrab, yig’lab yubordi.

(A.Muxtor “Chinor” romanidan)

It is understood that without a conjunction, which represents the relation of time, the parts of a compound sentence do not depend on each other, they serve to express a common idea. One of the most important features of compound sentences is that they are pronounced with a counting tone⁵

Conclusion

From the above analysis, it can be seen that there are many linguistic means of expressing time in Uzbek. When they appear in the text, they indicate the time of the action in a definite or generalized form. And some qualities and forms change their meaning, revealing not only the content of time, but also other content. The -sa conditional tense, on the other hand, refers mainly to the tense, partly to the cause and purpose, in compound sentences. In the tense forms of the verb, the relation of time is obvious. In the semantics of tense forms, the context in which the action takes place is determined by the context.

References:

1. Abduazizov A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. – Toshkent, 2010.
2. Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. –Toshkent: Talqin, 2005.
3. Lutfullayeva D., Nishonova S. “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” fanidan o‘quv uslubiy majmua (Qo‘shma gap sintaksisi, punktuatsiya). –Angren, 2008.
4. Mamajonov A., Abdurahmonov M. Matn nazariyasi.- Farg’ona, 2016.
5. Mamajonov, A. (1990). Qo‘shma gap stilistikasi. *Tashkent: Fan*, 110.

⁴ Mamajonov A. Qo‘shma gap stilistikasi. Tosh. Fan, 1991, 75-76betlar

⁵ Lutfullayeva D., Nishonova S. “Hozirgi o‘zbek tili” fanidan o‘quv uslubiy majmua (Qo‘shma gap sintaksisi, punktuatsiya).-Angren, 2008, -B.77.

6. Мамајонов А., Абдурахмонов М. *Matn stilistikasi.*- Farg'ona, 2002.
7. Мамајонов А., Роziqova G. *Sintaktik stilistika.* – Farg'ona, 1918.
8. Мамајонов, А. (2004). Роziqova Г. Гапларнинг шаклий-мазмуний тузилишига кўра турлари.
9. Мамајонов, А., & Махмудов, У. (1996). *Услужбий воситалар*
10. Мамајонов, А. (1989). *Текст лингвистикаси.*
11. Мамајонов, А. (1996). Маъмудов У. *Услужбий воситалар.*
12. Мамајонов, А., & Роziqova, Г. (2004). Гапларнинг шаклий-мазмуний тузилишига кўра турлари. *Фаргона, 2004. Б, 8.*
13. Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. *O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi.* –Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1995, B.33.
14. Mengliyev B. *Hozirgi o'zbek tili.* –Toshkent:Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018.
15. Qurbonova M., Yo'ldoshev M. *Matn tilshunosligi.* –Toshkent: Universitet, 2014.
16. Rasulov I., Rustamov X., Shomaxsudov. *O'zbek tili stilistikasi.* – Toshkent, 1983
17. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B., Boqiyeva G., Qurbonova M va boshqalar. *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili.* –Toshkent:FTM, 2009.
18. Sayfullayeva R. *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tilida qo'shma gaplarning shakl -vazifaviy (formal-funksional)talqini:*Filol,fan, d-ri...diss, aftoref,-Toshkent :Fan, 2007.
19. Sayfullayeva R., vf b. *Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. Morfologiya. 2(o'quv qo'llanma).* – Toshkent, 2005.
20. Hakimov, M. (2001). *Ўzbek tilida matnning pragmatik talkini: Filolog. fan. d-ridas-si.*
21. ХАКИМОВ, М. Х. (2001). *Ўzbek тилида матннинг прагматик талқини* (Doctoral dissertation, –Тошкент-2001).
22. Hakimov, M., & Nosirova, U. (2020, December). *On pragma poetic symptoms. In Конференция.*
23. Gulbakhor, R. (2020). Expression of temporality and locality through noun lexemes in Mahmud Kashgari's "devon". *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10(11), 1648-1653.*
24. Мамајонов, М. (2019). ON THE MATTER OF PRAGMATICS OF NAMES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE. *Theoretical & Applied Science, (11), 316-318.*
25. Нурманов, А., & Искандарова, Ш. (2008). *Тилшунослик назарияси. Тошкент: Фан.*
26. Vakhobovna, A. Z. ., & Xayrulloevich, F. X. . (2022). About Borrowing Phrazeological Units and their Study in Uzbek Language. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 14, 61–67.*
27. Fattohov, K. K., & Umarova, N. R. (2021). THE USE OF ARABICISM IN THE WORKS OF NAVOI. *Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 426-428.*
28. Ibragimova, E. I. (2020). ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ФУНКЦИЯ ОТНОШЕНИЙ АДРЕСАНТА. *Theoretical & Applied Science, (5), 101-104.*

29. Ibragimova, E. I., & Sharafutdinova, N. K. (2020). ТИПОЛОГИЯ РЕЧИ ДВУХ ГЕРОЕВ. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 682-686.
30. Ibragimova, E. I., Zokirov, M. T., Qurbonova, S. M., & Abbozov, O. Q. "Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy internet-konferensiya materiallari: Ilmiy ishlar to'plami.–Farg'ona, 2018.–113 sahifa.
31. Maftuna, G. (2022). Methodology of Organizing Problem Lessons in Higher Education. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 14, 72-77.
32. Zokirov, M. T. (2021). To typology of language situations. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 11 (103), 706-710.
33. Zokirov, M., & Isomiddinov, F. (2020). December. ABOUT THE HOLES OF LANGUAGE LANGUAGE DICTIONARY. Конференции.
34. Khamrakulova, S., & Zokirov, M. T. (2022). Phraseological units expressing old age of a human being in the English and Russian languages. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 1(105), 280-283.
35. Rustamovna, U. N., & Turdalievich, Z. M. (2020). Frame Structure of The Concept "GOLD" in Navoi's Poem "ISKANDER'S WALL". *Iranian Journal of Language Teaching Research*, 9(16), 346-357.