

STUDIES ON THE CONCEPT OF 'TIME' IN WORLD LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

According to the content, the research carried out in world linguistics can be divided into three paradigms: comparative-historical, system-structural and anthropocentric paradigm. The analysis of the comparative-historical paradigm has a sign of antiquity, and due to its connection with the development of languages, it has been attracting attention as a current direction until now. System-structural linguistics was formed later than comparative-historical linguistics.

KEYWORDS: *System-Structural Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Pragmatic Linguistics, Cognitive Linguistics, Language And Culture, Intercultural Communication, Linguistic Culture, Linguoculturalology, Language Units, Time.*

INTRODUCTION

In a certain period, the importance of the issues, the approach to the language as a system gained a certain importance. As a result of the development of system-structural linguistics, the improvement of language laws and rules was directed to the development of the language. Immanence increased, the human factor was neglected. In linguistics, the anthropocentric paradigm arose on the basis of relying on the human factor in the study of language.

The anthropocentric paradigm was initially formed as a general direction, and later developed within itself in the form of separate fields - linguistic semantics, linguocognitology, psycholinguistics, linguoculturalism, pragmatic linguistics, cognitive linguistics. N. Chomsky, B. A. Serebrennikov, L. V. Shcherba, Yu. N. Stepanov, I. R. Galperin, N. I. Karaulov, N. I. Jinkin, A. A. Leontev, J. Lakoff, In the studies of scientists such as T.A. Van Dijk, A. Vezhbitskaya, E.S. Kubryakova, V.P. Belyanin, V.A. Maslova, the language system was studied based on the principles of anthropocentrism.

Language and culture, cultural code, intercultural communication, ethnos, ethnonym, mythonym are interpreted in linguoculturalology, which is one of the main directions of anthropocentric linguistics. In the second half of the 20th century, the issue of studying the relationship between language and culture, more precisely, the study of the characteristics of language as a product of cultural development was put on the agenda.

The views on linguistic culture go back to the ideas of W. von Humboldt in the content of "Language - a mirror of culture", and even earlier to the views of Alisher Navoi. Alisher Navoi is

the first researcher of concepts related to linguo-cultural studies. "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" reflects the thoughts of the great thinker on existence, world, universe, nature and society, social relations, linguistic situations, human thinking, inner world, psyche, language and speech, language and thought, language and cultural relations.

Materials and Methods

In the 11th century, Abu Rayhan Beruni expressed his scientific views in the book "Monuments left by ancient peoples" with a deep study of ancient Greek culture. During the coverage of the cultural monuments and traditions of the peoples of the East, the processes related to time and holidays were discussed.

In the interpretation of the theoretical issues of linguistics, the human factor, the history of human society, and culture issues are first observed in the views of V. von Humboldt, A. Weisgerber, L. Bloomfield, E. Sepir, Baudouin de Courtenay, A. A. Potebnya, A. A. Shakhmatov. The main issues of linguistic culture are covered in the studies of V.A. Maslova, N.F. Alefirenko, and Z. Sabitova. V. Maslova described the relationship between language and culture, the relationship of language with culture and society development, the object, subject, and main concepts of linguo-cultural studies.

N.Alefirenko has systematically shown that linguoculturalism relies on the human factor, deals with the interpretation of cultural signs reflected in the language, and interprets language features, which are considered the semiotic system of linguistic personality and cultural values, in the studies of linguoculturalology. He defined language and language units against the background of folk culture, psychology, philosophy and history. Linguistic and cultural research methods; expression of cultural signs in language, linguistic landscape of the world; the reflection of the world scene in the language, the cultural concept and the issues of semantics are highlighted.

He defined language and language units against the background of folk culture, psychology, philosophy and history. Linguistic and cultural research methods; expression of cultural signs in language, linguistic landscape of the world; the reflection of the world scene in the language, the cultural concept and the issues of semantics are highlighted. Z.Sabitova summarized the theoretical achievements in the field of linguistics and cultural studies and showed that it serves to solve a number of tasks as a modern direction of linguistics on a scientific basis. Linguistic units, cultural connotation, cultural code, conceptual view of the world, expression of cultural relations in language are explained.

Results

In world linguistics, a certain part of researches related to linguoculturology is researches dedicated to comparing the characteristics of the English language. In particular, the units used in mass media, the linguistic characteristics of the text of industrial advertisements in Russian and English, the national characteristics of the TV interview genre in Russian and English communication culture, and the national-cultural aspects of electronic communication tools in English and Russian were analyzed. Dj.Metyakubov analyzed the issues of using zoonyms to express human characteristics and character on the example of English and Uzbek languages.

The concept of "time" was initially described as a philosophical phenomenon. The philosophical description of time is based on the perception of objective existence in the human mind. On the basis of philosophy, separate fields of science were distinguished. Originally formed as the art of "reading and writing", grammar began to deal with the issues of expressing philosophical time through language units. Linguistics dealt with the issues of reflecting existence and the objective world through language units.

Linguistic research was based on the philosophical definition of time. The relationship between time and space, its coherence, and the relationship between them were studied. The description of the space as an object, the place of reality, and the description of time as an existence, the change of place and sequence of reality was given. Philosophical signs such as non-repetition, irreversibility, subordination of time were noted.

The problem of "time" has been studied at various levels in the fields of natural science, history, philosophy, and linguistics. Man first understood domestic time, time. Observing and studying natural phenomena, he discovered physical time, which is the parameter for measuring events. As a result of the conscious assimilation of reality, a metaphysical (philosophical, generalizing) concept of time arose in the human mind. The understanding of higher values created the basis for the formation of the concept of time in connection with the faith emerging through universal culture and art.

Time is one of the components of understanding the world, understanding existence. Time is a universal and multifaceted phenomenon. Linguistics cannot study the problem of time in isolation from philosophy and physics. Philosophy and physics are interpreted as the basic categories of the scientific picture of the universe. In scientific research, matter is interpreted as the general form, duration, and sequence of life.

Although time is an expression of real reality, it does not always correspond to reality. Real time has two properties: topological and metric properties. Topological properties are the basic fundamental signs and represent time order, sequence of events, quality of time. Topological properties include unidirectionality, continuity, order and non-repetition, non-return. Metric properties of time include periodicity and duration.

Space and time are considered universal categories, because no reality or event can exist or take place outside of time. A. M. Mostepanenko distinguishes real and perceptual time. Real time is a process of existence, a sequence of events. Perceptual time is the individual's perception of existence, the external world. Perceptual time is related to our past, present, and future feelings.

As a philosophical category, time is expressed in language and culture. The language reflects the characteristics of a particular language community's understanding of the world. The language reflects the cultural relations and mental characteristics of the speakers of this language.

In Russian linguistics, a number of studies have been carried out on the formation of words with the concept of "time". V.V. In his research, Morkovkin created an ideographic description of time-meaning lexemes in the Russian language. The scientist explained the theoretical foundations and practical issues of creating ideographic dictionaries on the example of "time"-like units. On the basis of examples, he interpreted the level and nature of time expression of

lexical units in the lexical-semantic group "time" in the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language.

Lexical units with the term "Time" are classified in studies. I. Koshevaya divided the lexemes denoting the concept of "time" into four groups: 1) lexemes denoting infinite time (always, forever, never, always); 2) lexical units representing the time triad (yesterday-today-tomorrow, before-now-after); 3) units representing quantitative units of time (second, minute, hour, night, day, day, week, month, year, century, era); 4) lexemes representing the order of time (parts of the day, days of the week, seasons, names of months).

M. Rudometkina worked on the English language material. The scientist divided the lexemes expressing the concept of "Time" into three groups: localizers, correlators and modifiers. These groups are divided into smaller groups within themselves.

N.A. Potaenko spoke about the linguistic means of expressing the concept of "time", the factors of formation and occurrence of time-related semantics, the needs of a person to understand and evaluate time, the integral connection of human life with time.

CONCLUSION

Space is associated with the concept of "time" in the human mind. This ensures that they are functionally interchangeable: from day to day, from day to day, from time to time, from time to time, until a certain time, after a week, for years. Field can be measured in terms of time, and time can be measured in units of the field sphere: two minutes' drive from here, three hours' walk, one step from victory, on the brink of destruction, behind years of labor.

Time is expressed through units such as from era to era, from those eras to these times. In addition, time has a sign of systematicity: it is distinguished by separate units of measurement. A single system of units of time measurement, for example, year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second, is divided into units denoting the minimum (mig, mgnovene), minimum (a moment) or intermediate times (century, forever) to subjective thoughts.

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