

STUDY OF PHRASES RELATING TO THE CONCEPT OF "TIME"

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ABSTRACT

The use of phraseological units in speech contributes to the development of a sense of language, expands knowledge about language, enriches speech, makes it figurative and expressive. The presence of a large number of phraseological units in a language shows its richness, and one cannot study a language without studying its phraseology. This article describes phraseology from all sides and gives a clear definition of it.

KEYWORDS: *Phraseologism, Phraseological Unit, Phrase, Time, Movement, Process.*

INTRODUCTION

The word "Phraseology" is derived from the Greek word "Phrase" which consists of the roots of "Phrase", desire and the doctrine of "Logos". The meaning of phraseological expressions comes from the meaning and essence of the words "phrase" and "phraseology". Phraseologism, phraseological unit, phraseme is the general name of stable (stable) connections consisting of two or more words, semantically related phrase or equivalent to a sentence, used as a whole in a figurative sense and not divided¹.

In hermeneutics, as in other branches of linguistics, the type of these units is subject to the rules and laws of expression. That is, phraseological expressions are organized on the basis of phraseological norms, despite the structure and meaning. As for the word "phraseological", it should be said that it retains its characteristics in phraseological expressions as well as in other cases (phraseological content, phraseological sentences). In the science of hermeneutics, among the three types of units - phrases, phrases and phraseological sentences, phraseological phrases occupy a greater place. The fact is that, on the one hand, there are many of them in the language, and on the other hand, it acts as a component in another interpretation group, especially if some sentences consist entirely of static phrases. In the selection and use of language materials, the writer is more interested in units of folk speech.

Phraseology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure and composition of language, semantic features, and the source of fixed phrases and sentences. Phraseologisms are the most important units of the language and a means of expressing thought, the process of their formation, structure and meaning are carried out on the basis of certain linguistic laws. Phraseological units or phrases are used as the ready-made material of the language, which has been poured over the years and stabilized by previously known meanings. Almost all researchers

of phraseology wrote their works and articles based on the material of artistic works. However, the main source of phraseology is the living language of the people. The language of the press and mass media in general is a reflection of the current state of vocabulary, phraseology, word formation, and composition.

Known as idioms, they are widely used in everyday life, in literature by writers and artists to increase the expressiveness of speech and described events. Phrasemes, as one of the types of phraseological units, are one of the most important factors of beautiful style. They enrich speech, make it clear, expressive, sharp, allow to express thoughts correctly and concisely. As noted by Professor H. Majidov, they "differ from other semantic groups only by their specially constructed integral semantics"². In the circle of Miri shabgirir [the beginning of the second half of the night], the first element represents the general concept, and the second element defines it. Only due to the second component, this cycle acquires a phraseological character, passes into a group of phraseological units, takes a stable form, and in this form expresses the meaning "the city commandant who walks the streets and markets at night"³.

It is known that phraseological units, in particular, phrasemes, like words, have the characteristics of becoming archaism. Accordingly, some of the examples under consideration and similar examples are either not used at all today, or have fallen out of use and filled the ranks of archaic phraseological units.

1. A single adverb expresses time

1. Indicates when an action (event) will occur

Common adverbs of this type: before, before, soon, later (later), now, soon, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, last night, etc. For example:

- 1) It's starting to rain now!(Point of Time) It's starting to rain now!
- 2) I haven't seen him recently. (Time period) I haven't seen him recently.
- 3) Will you be free this evening? (period of time) Are you free tonight?
- 4) See you later (Point of Time) See you later.

Common adverbs of this type are: always, always, constant, constant, always, often, generally, almost never, much, never, usually, occasionally (sometimes), often, occasionally (regularly, from time to time), rarely, regularly, repeatedly, rarely (rarely), sometimes, usually, now and then (occasionally, sometimes), etc.

For example:

- 1) He always changes his mind (frequency) He always changes his mind.
- 2) We meet now and then, but not regularly. (Frequency) We meet now and then, but not regularly.
- 3) Lester rarely left his room (frequently) Lester rarely left his room.

3. Other adverbs indicating time:

Mainly: already, early, finally, first, immediately, now, late, long, now, soon, since, recently, yet, etc. For example:

- 1) I will be back now (soon). I'll be back in a bit.
- 2) What was your final decision? How did you finally decide?
- 3) Nancy got up early Nancy got up early.
- 4) He just had an operation. He just had an operation.

In the present (short) sentence, 1) emphasizes a short duration from now to a certain moment in the future; in the last (final) sentence 2) emphasizes the final result of the event; In 3 sentences, the early (early) sentence means that the action happened before the time usually acknowledged; fair in the sentence 4) means that the duration of time from a certain time in the past to the present is very short.

Time is a parameter used by humans to describe the process by which material action or events occur. Time is determined by the law of periodic changes of matter that is not affected by the external world. Short term: (time) short. A moment: a very short time; Moment: a very short time; The moment: inseparable, above the rain and the sky is clear. In an instant: a very short time: there is a loud noise in the sky Thousands of beautiful sparks. It is also called momentary. Blink of an eye: a metaphor for a very brief moment; in a moment: a small swallow flies in the air and then disappears. A moment: means a very short time. Time is like a sword: time. Time flies like a bullet. Describes how quickly time passes: in the blink of an eye. Finger snapping: Allusion for a very short time. When it is said that it is late, then it will be soon: a common phrase in novels. Hamsa means when it happens. Pace is not the same as story pace.

Spatialization of time also leads to fragmentation of consciousness. Space invades continuity and turns time into a point of discontinuity for scientific analysis, as language does to consciousness. Language enables communication between people by dividing the world of phenomena and naming everything through identity and difference. Therefore, what is preserved in language is a public convention, and no private individual can create a language. So, human perception, feeling, on the one hand, is general, belonging to language, specific but not specific; language cannot perceive it without depriving it of its mobility, nor can it attach simple forms to it without creating it. This is public domain. "Language controls the mind. Because we juxtapose situations and circumstances without intermingling, we cannot fully translate what the soul is experiencing. "There is no common measure between mind and language." Normally, we see ourselves only through the language/space refraction, our consciousness transformed into words. Our concrete, living selves are thus enveloped, "the envelope consists of well-defined mental states. They are separated from each other, so they are fixed." The sense of life is kept in simple words. The needle that impales the butterfly in the specimen holder, which remains stable for the public's attention, and at the same time loses its life. It is the language of the people that cancels the wealth of the private inner world. Freedom is achieved only by jumping out of the language and entering the depths of consciousness without shackles.

Therefore, we can see that it is "time" - the uncontrollable thing that fills us with confusion and helplessness, which gives us the possibility of freedom, because in the infinite, the next second is unpredictable, Freedom is still open. "Language", which deprives us of the possibility of freedom, is a tool that allows us to know the outside world, but nevertheless we can escape from it and try to find the truly free, - says Bergson, defining freedom.

We are interested in the fact that in such an analysis of time and space, it is possible to see how the most basic tool of knowledge, "language", was born. I feel that the problem of the form of language is not only a linguistic problem, but also an anthropological problem involving the most primitive and fundamental foundations of human cognition. Why is it that the different languages of many peoples of the earth have almost the same form and have the same nature? Almost all scripts are chain-like, characters are independent of each other, stable without unnecessary options, socially regulated, etc. Obviously, our knowledge of time and space is the cause of our language. There is no spatial diagram of consciousness, and any diagram is only a symbol of continuous consciousness. Therefore consciousness must be linear, thinking must be linear, even the process of 'choosing', we can draw it as a tree branch diagram, but the real choice for consciousness is the ego. It is the process of moving forward in a circular motion until reaching an end point. The form that language takes is the truest form of our consciousness - a chain, continuous, connected, but not causal relations, but sequential relations. At the same time, the meaning of language is precisely related to the trace left in the mind of the continuity between different words, which corresponds exactly to the spatialization of time in the mind.

The concept of "space" also contributes to the formation of language - it is a pure concept of space, which shows us an "outside" that is different from our own and belongs to everyone. It is the common object of perception of all minds, and it is the needs of social life. Therefore, language is always social and traditional, and concepts are as rigid as possible. A mature language often does not undergo major changes. At the same time, the sense of space brings different concepts to the external appearance of each other, and in order to recognize them, it is necessary to classify them according to their uniqueness and difference. Therefore, language signs are always independent and mutually exclusive. distinguishes from one another, has its own characteristics. and always in an attempt to put everything into clearly defined categories.

Because of this, we may think that there is nothing commendable in a way of thinking that relies entirely on rationality and logic-in fact, it may be the easiest way to become a person who understands the world. The difficult part is knowing the infinite, indeterminate, indescribable, living self. This is something that science really cannot solve, because science has to remove time from the outside world and convert it into time that counts. In the world of science (except quantum mechanics), cause and effect are absolute, and time is like a point. Philosophy tells us: freedom exists and life is continuous. It is a very optimistic attitude, even if the future cannot be predicted, we can still be grateful for the existence of freedom. As someone who firmly believed in causal determinism and never believed in free will over the years, many of my ideas were shaken by Bergson. For the great philosopher whose name is engraved on one of the two central walls of the Pantheon Hall in Paris, wrote a thin book of less than 200 pages, but it is enough to impress people.

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