

EXPRESSION OF TEMPORALITY IN CLASSICAL ARTISTIC TEXTS

Z.A.Axrorova

foundation doctoral student of FSU

ANNOTATION: The article discusses the study of temporality in Uzbek linguistics, its expression in classic literary texts, and the views of linguists in this regard.

KEY WORDS: Artistic text, linguopoetic tools, temporality, level units, time limit, continuity, matter, time, space.

Science has improved theoretically and practically during its development in the past short period. The Uzbek language, like any national language, is a tool that unites the Uzbek nation and expresses its national spirit.

In recent years, it is felt that the attention of our linguists is focused on individual style of poets and writers, artistic text and finding solutions to problems related to it. On this basis, it would not be wrong to say that fields such as text linguistics and linguopoetics were formed in linguistics. Therefore, researching the specific features of linguopoetic tools, which are of great importance in the full manifestation of the human image in the artistic texts that are attracting the attention of linguists, in relation to the relationship between the person and the language, requires the study in direct connection with modern linguistics. This kind of practical approach to the work will undoubtedly give the expected results in the linguistic analysis of the language of the artistic work, which has been of interest to many linguists in recent years. Because "linguistic analysis is a type of cognitive analysis, its manifestation in a certain form".

The possibility of speech realization of temporal lexical units is one of the urgent problems of text linguistics which is currently being formed. Since time is one of the forms of existence of all things and events in existence, it is also considered a form of existence, development, and practice of language. That is why it finds its expression in the internal structure of the language. All language units have a tense. Even phonological units are not without such a sign. For example, vowels have the sign of shortness-longness, consonants have the sign of simplicity and geminate, so these signs are connected with time. Therefore, the tense sign is the internal structure of the language, a universal phenomenon common to all level units. In linguistics, this universal phenomenon is called temporality.

Since temporality is a universal phenomenon characteristic of all levels of language, it has the feature of expression at each level using linguistic means specific to this level. For example, at the morphemic level, adverbs expressing the meaning of a special tense, at the lexical level, lexemes with a tense pattern, at the morphological level, word groups that conflict based on the grammatical tense pattern (for example, a noun and a verb are mutually privative according to the tense sign (noto 'liq) contradicts. The first does not have a sign, the second has this sign), there are predicative forms at the syntactic level.

The concept of time has been of interest to people since ancient times. That is why many scientists tried to reveal its definition in their works. In particular, Navoi's philosophical views on time are based on pantheism. According to him, the creation of the world is a natural process: theology needed to manifest itself, therefore it needed a mirror, nature is this mirror, in which God with all his qualities is reflected in various phenomena. . But the main purpose of theology's

appearance in nature was man, and his kindness and love are aimed at man. Time is also created by God for humans:

*Hafta-vu oy-u yilni tez etding,
Umr ila ishlarin sitez etding.
Bog` ochilmoq alar mururidin,
Gul ochilmoq alar yururidin.
Tun-u kun adhami-yu ashxabini,
Charxi tavsanning ikki marxabini.
Kecha-kunduz shitob aro solding,
Tun-u kun iztirob aro solding.
Kim qilib bo`yla po`n-u novard,
Yetkurib ko`kka dahr elidin gard.
(A.Navoiy „Sab’ai sayyor“).*

Philosopher Yusuf Karabogiy, who lived at the end of the 16th century and at the beginning of the 17th century

tries to solve the time problem in its own way. Karabogii sees all things and events in close connection with space and time. In his opinion, "only God is not subject to space and time." Everything else is "related to time". If someone leaves this city, it does not mean that he has left everywhere.

Also, not everything that comes from the moment comes from the moment. According to Karabaghi, time is limitless and infinite, and the world is eternal in time. He said: "Eternity means endless time towards the end. This possible limit of time can be considered as creation time. Before every creation there is another creation." It should be noted that Yusuf Karabogiy consistently stood in the position of peripateticism in solving the continuum of space and time.

It became clear from the above that the attitude to time in Central Asia, like in the West, is not based on the problem of whether it is a separate object or a relationship of objects, but rather on the infinity, irreversibility, continuity, and eternity of matter in time.

Another religious and mystical relationship to time is that a person's life in this world is very short, and he lives forever in the mortal world. It is probably based on this that the Uzbek philosopher and has become a tradition for poets.

In the Uzbek language, the meaning of time exists as an independent language unit (semema) or as a constituent of the semantics of other language units (sema). The semantics of time has its own lexical, grammatical, phonetic expressions. The meaning of time in Uzbek linguistics, time-meaning nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, morphological, tenses, constructions expressing time were studied or recorded in syntactic directions.

Today, an important aspect of modern world linguistics is the absorption and interaction of scientific information that is inextricably linked with various fields of human activity. As a result

of the relationship between linguistics and various fields of science, it is necessary to provide students with thorough knowledge about the specific characteristics of new areas such as ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, computer linguistics, and boldly send young talents to these fields. must

Currently, in the process of teaching the Uzbek language in higher education institutions, it is necessary to approach it as a system, to interpret the language and its units and phenomena on the basis of system laws, to provide in-depth knowledge about the asymmetry of form and content, the functional versatility of the mother tongue, theoretically it is necessary to clearly define the position of historical linguistics in the training of advanced linguists.

References

1. Iskandarova, S., & Tursunova, D. (2022). SEMANTICS OF ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONS IN THE POETRY OF ERKIN VOKHIDOV. *Oriental Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(02), 25-31.
2. Iskandarova, S. M., & qizi Ikromova, G. A. (2022). Stylistic Characteristics Of Some Lexical Units Used In Uzbek Dramas. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 5, 4-7.
3. Iskandarova, S., Karimova, S., & Abdugarimova, M. (2021). NEGATIVE PREFIXES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES. *Збірник наукових праць SCIENTIA*.
4. Iskandarova, S., & Mirzatillaeva, S. (2021). ARABIC ASSIMILATIONS USED IN FITRAT'S JOURNALISTIC WORKS. *CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES*, 2(06), 88-92.
5. ISKANDAROVA, S., & Iminjanova, H. Z. (2021). THE TASKS OF PARTS OF SENTENCE IN THE WORKS OF A. NURMONOV. *THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCE Учредители: Теоретическая и прикладная наука*, (12), 365-367.
6. Iskandarova, S. M., & Ashurov, D. A. (2020). Linguculturological Analysis Of Head Stem Phrasemas. *JournalNX*, 6(12), 378-383.
7. Iskandarova, S. M., & Kholdarova, I. (2020). GENERONYMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND RIDDLES. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 2(7), 225-231.
8. Iskandarova, S. M. (2020). GNOSEOLOGY AND THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF THE WORLD. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (8), 19-22.
9. Iskandarova, S. M. (2019). THE ISSUE OF POLYSEMANTICS IN THE SEMANTIC FIELD. *Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology*, 1(8), 236-239.