HUMANİTAR VƏ İCTİMAİ ELMLƏR

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

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THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF UZBEK AND AZERBAIJANI TIMES

Abstract

In linguistics, including dialectology, there are units that express the meanings of time, moment and space-time, which serve to connect the text with each other. It also expresses sequence and periodicity in the text. In the semantic field of Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguistics, which are ethnically close to each other, the meaning of time is studied in syntactic directions, such as temporal adverbs, time-meaning nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, tense cases, and constructions expressing time.

Keywords: time, time, space, time, time, pronoun, yesterday, today, age, year, cognitive linguistics, semantic units, perception, word groups, agreements, week, day, day, night

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Özbək və Azərbaycan dövrünün semantik sahəsi

Xülasə

Dilçilikdə, o cümlədən dialektologiyada zaman, məqam və məkan-zaman mənalarını ifadə edən, mətni bir-biri ilə əlaqələndirməyə xidmət edən vahidlər mövcuddur. O, həm də mətndə ardıcıllığı və dövriliyi ifadə edir. Etnik cəhətdən bir-birinə yaxın olan özbək və Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin semantik sahəsində zaman mənası zaman zərfləri, zaman-mənalı isimlər, sifətlər, əvəzliklər, fellər, ön sözlər, zaman halları, zaman mənaları kimi sintaktik istiqamətlərdə öyrənilir. vaxtı ifadə edən konstruksiyalar.

Açar sözlər: zaman, an, məkan, zaman, zaman, əvəzlik, dünən, bu gün, əsr, il, koqnitiv dilçilik, semantik vahidlər, idrak, söz qrupları, razılaşmalar, həftə, gün, gündüz, gecə

Introduction

There are millions of languages in the world and words that express their meaning. Although people speak various languages differently, it is a fact that there is an embodiment of semantic meanings that mean the same content. One of the languages that are close to each other and reflect harmony in themselves is the Uzbek language and the languages of Azerbaijan.

Semantic field of these ethnically related languages and the analytical aspects of the words used in them almost complement each other. In particular, it can be seen through scientific research that the semantic field of words belonging to the Uzbek language and the use and meanings of the words with specific meanings in it are close to the Azerbaijani language (Linguistic expressions of the concept of space in Orkhan-ssey monuments, 2017: 66-70).

As you know, in the world of science, there is Linguistics, which is the science of languages. This subject studies the general characteristics of language: the emergence of languages, the kinship

of languages, and general theoretical issues. This directly gives rise to general linguistics. With the enrichment and development of languages, this field continues to progress. This is done on the basis of learning the national language. That is why the comparative study of Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages is of great importance (Rejepli, 2002).

In linguistics, the feature of expressing the meaning of a word is the main sign for distinguishing word groups.

Each group of words expressing a lexical meaning has a question according to its meaning. For example, the word today, early, yesterday - **today**, **early**, **yesterday**, which means the time, when does it correspond to its meaning? - **when?** answers the question (Muhammadjonova, 1982).

That is, if we execute the sentence from **tomorrow.**

Abdulla Qadiri's work **"The Past Days".**

from tomorrow.

Abdulla Qadirin's work **"Yesterday"**.

off today's work for tomorrow.

Don't leave **today's** work **for tomorrow.**

A morphological sign specific to word groups is determined by the presence of suffixes specific to this group. For example, the noun class is characterized by the presence of plural possessive and agreement suffixes. The syntactic sign is determined by the fact that the words can be part of a sentence or not perform the function of a part of a sentence. Words expressing the meaning of time are also formed among the words that are syntactically connected with conjugational adverbs. Also, the place-time agreement is the answer to the questions of who, what, where, when, indicating the place where the person or object is, the place and time of the action. is formed with the addition of: **in** the afternoon - **at noon,** on Friday - **on Friday** (Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language (edited by Prof. A.Okhundov), in 3 volumes, 1999).

For example: He came in a hurry **at noon** and drank a cup of tea.

Noon came in a hurry and drank a cup of tea.

In the language, the word in the place-time agreement expresses the following meanings.

1. What is the object of the action? - **in what?** is the answer to the question, it acts as a complement in the sentence. For example, Children set an example in reading - **Children set an example in reading.**

2. Where is the location of the action**? - where?** is an answer to a question, it acts as a case of place in a sentence. The children were preparing a lesson in the classroom - **The children were preparing a lesson in the classroom.**

Telling **the moment of** performance of the action, **when?** - **when?** is the answer to a question, it acts as **a tense in a sentence**: as in youth - **in youth,** in the afternoon - **in the afternoon,** in autumn - **in autumn** (Mahmudov, 2012).

For example: **In autumn**, shaking the leaves one by one,

The winds sent a message from you.

In autumn, the leaves are shaking one by one, the winds told you.

Another of the independent word groups is the Ravish word group, which are words that indicate the sign of action and state, time, moment. Adverbs are used mainly as cases, and when they are connected to adjectives and nouns, they are used as adjectives and qualifiers: His words were childishly simple, sincere, but clear and clear.

In terms of meaning, attitudes are divided into status (style) attitudes, quantity-level attitudes, place attitudes, time attitudes, reason attitudes, goal attitudes (Materials from the lexicology of the Uzbek language, 2009).

Time adverbs indicate the time of action, when? - **when?** the answer to the question is: now - **Now**, early - early**,** indin - **Now**, early-now - **late or soon, noon** - **noon,** evening – evening, today - today**,** before - **before,** recently - **recently,** after - **sonar,** yesterday - yesterday, last year - like **last year.** Tense adverbs come in the function of tense and participle.

In the Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages, words with the meaning of time indicate the flow of events, the chronological sequence of which are related in the text. As things move in time and space, there must be a time continuum in every type of text, depending on the type of text, the style, and the purpose of the author, the flow of time can be rendered brighter or dimmer. Time continuum or more clearly expressed in historical-scientific, historical-artistic text types (The Uzbek language, 1981).

And the text components are linked by a chain of temporal words. Time-meaning lexemes serve as a means of connecting sentences in the text. They have the ability to form a text by connecting sentences from content and syntactic aspects.

For example: Kumush woke up **early in the morning** and looked around the yard. He thought of preparing wonderful desserts for the guests coming **today. (O'.Hoshimov)**

Kumuş woke up **early in the morning** and looked around the yard. He thought of preparing beautiful sweets for the guests who came **today. (O.Hoshimov)**

Agree, I will leave **tomorrow**. He has a lot to do **until sunset**. (O.Yakubov)

Agree, I will go **tomorrow**. He has a lot to do **until sunset**. **(O.Yakubov)**

The words expressing the meaning of the moment connect the sentences in the text with contact and distant relations. The connection of adjacent words is contact, and the connection of sentences between which there are other sentences is distant (distance) communication (Safarov, 2008).

Century, year, season, week, day (day), hour, minute, second - **Century, year, season, week, day, hour, minute, second**. Lexemes represent the exact time of events in the text and the duration of time between events.

Three years ago, he hung his pumpkin-beak. He knocked on my door again. (T.Murad)

Three years ag , he hanged his head. He knocked on my door again. **(T.Murad)**

He was silent for a long time. **Seconds to minutes, minutes to hours, hours to weeks** . **Days and months** passed. However, he could not get to the bottom of these words. **(O'.Hoshimov)**

He was silent for a long time. **Seconds are minutes, minutes are hours, hours are weeks. Days, months** have passed. But he could not understand these words. **(O'.Hoshimov)**

With time semantics depend on their meaning. Lexemes denoting a large duration of time have greater opportunities for text formation, that is, they can connect more sentences representing events that take place over a long period of time (An explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language).

A trilogy based on the lexeme of the century; story based on year, month, season - **year, month, season,** week lexemes: week, day, day, night - **week, day, night** hour lexemes can create a story based on content. The lexemes of moment and moment - **an** can connect the reality of two or three sentences.

The semantic layer of the leading word in the formation of the text is important. As the leading word connects the sentences, these connections are based on the main and potential themes of the leading word.

Ten months have passed. His health has not yet recovered. No call or text for **several weeks.** (T.Malik)

Ten months have passed. His health has not yet recovered. There has been no call or letter for **several weeks** (10). **(T.Malik)**

Since lexemes with the meaning of time act as connectors in the text, the semes of the connected words should have exactly the seme, that is, the seme should turn into the sememe. These relationships include exactness, synonymy, antonymy, whole part, type-genus, gradation, qualification. These relations are formed by means of lexical repetition, pronouns, synonyms, words whose meaning is not determined at the level of a sentence, lexical-grammatical elements such as since, then, after that. Also, communicative needs, such as affirming the denotation of time as a reality (pronoun sentence) as the temporal theme of the next thought or description (Autumn! It's like a summary of our life, as it were...) are also text-forming factors ("National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006).

Time-meaning words work in cooperation with other units of the temporal field in forming the text and ensuring its integrity.

In the Uzbek language, the meanings of time and measurement exist as an independent language unit (semema) or as a constituent of the semantics of other language units (sema). The semantics of time and measure has its own lexical, grammatical, phonetic expressions. In Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguistics, the meaning of time is studied in syntactic directions such as temporal adverbs, time-meaning nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, accusatives, tense cases, and constructions expressing time. There are specific and related opinions about the temporal meaning of lexical units (Abdurahmonov, Rustamov, 1982).

Issues such as the composition of time symbols and symbols, their system-forming capabilities, macro and microsystems with time semantics, their structural features, the role and scope of time-representing units in the lexical system have not been resolved. In recent years, interest in the text problem has increased in world linguistics. This makes it necessary to look for systematicity in the scientific article from higher-level units, to distinguish between static and dynamic systems of language and speech (Shirelijev, 1962).

For example, the abstract lexicon expressing general time in the Uzbek language is **time, time, place, period, time, moment(i), time (time), period, opportunity - time, an, earth, period, time, immediately, time, period, opportunity** that it is made up of words such as time, **period, period, rest, moment, moment, period - time**, **period, lifetime**, **rest, an,** express the time that they have certain boundaries, and the words time, period are certain events, often socio-historical events scientific opinions about the long duration of time associated with (Begmatov, 1981; 15).

"Time" as an object are divided into several groups based on their different meanings:

1. nouns expressing pure time as an abstract object (time, time, place, period - **time, place, place, period,** ...);

2. time measurement nouns (second, minute, hour - **second, minute, hour** ..);

3. of parts of the day (day, morning, hour - **day, morning, time** ...);

4. weekday names (Monday, Tuesday - **Monday, Tuesday** ...);

5. seasonal nouns (spring, summer - **spring, summer** ...);

6. representing the place of time (age, beginning, future - **age, beginning, future** ...);

7. for the purposeful or specific realization of a certain work (fursat, mavrit - **opportunity, mauritius,** ...).

Emphasizing the potentialization (weakening) of the "time" theme in the semantic structure of nouns representing time-related objects, events, and situations, temporal nouns belonging to this group are divided into the following thematic group (16):

nouns meaning time calculation (calendar, date - **calendar, history**);

ceremonial nouns (three, seven, twenty - **three, seven, twenty** ...);

nouns representing meals related to time (breakfast, breakfast - **morning, breakfast** ...);

nouns with time semantics representing holidays and events (nowruz, night, eve - **nowruz, dünən, ərəfə** ...);

lexemes representing the names of **age types of people (boy, child, old man - boy, child, old man** ...);

a timed competition (start, final – **to start, finale** ….).

Conclusion

It should be noted that the words expressing the meanings of time, moment and space-time have a special place in Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguistics. In these works, it expresses periodicity and consistency in the semantic field. These words express the specific time of events carried out by the person and the subject.