

Connotations of the Component "Time" in Russian, Uzbek and English Languages

Okil Latipov,

PhD, associate professor Tashkent State Pedagogical University

Tashkent, Uzbekistan



Abstract - The article is devoted to the disclosure of the essence of connotative meanings of the lexeme “time” as part of stable combinations of words of three different system languages in a comparative aspect. It identifies common and distinctive features of phraseological units of three unrelated languages (Russian, Uzbek, English), and also a statistical analysis of phraseological units and idioms of these languages.

Keywords - Statistical Analysis, Comparative Analysis, Idiom, Aphorism, Epithet, Synonymy, Antonymy, Connotation, Cliché Units, Idiom.

The category of time was considered by scientists in various aspects. “In the ancient national understanding, time is a category of the human world, human culture as opposed to the otherworldly reality, the world of chaos, where there is no any discreteness - both temporal and spatial” [Tolstaya, v.1, p. 450]. The article by Bunchuk TN, “The Popular Worldview in the Dialectic Semantics of the All-Russian Word,” considers the all-Russian lexeme of time and its derivatives in the dialects of the Russian language, where the author proceeds from the fact that the semantic volumes of a word known to a literary language and its dialectal analogs can to be not identical due to the different discursive conditions formed by the culture. Another work related to the study of this problem is called “Features of the concept of time in early New English” (authors: K.K. Kashlev and E. A. Sorokin), where the main changes that occurred with this concept in the early New England

period are traced. The authors were able to carry out a comparative analysis with the Middle English language, to identify a number of similar and different characteristics. In his work “Time in linguistic research: prehistory and modernity” N.A. Darbanova gives the following definition of this concept: “Time is the fundamental category underlying the scientific and linguistic picture of the world.” Summarizing the opinions of researchers and the definitions given by them in relation to this universal category, we should note that time is one of the important concepts that we should value. Each of us makes every effort to have time for everything and everything, while reckoning with time. The value of this concept is also revealed in aphorisms, popular expressions, epithets and comparisons. Unlike previous researchers, we are interested in the question of what connotations a given lexeme has in the clichéd units of three different system languages. The word

"time" is polysemantic, which probably served to form the most stable combinations in Russian, Uzbek and English.

If in Russian language with this component are often used such idioms as time does not wait, over time (synonymous with phraseology over the years), all the time, pull time, during it, the times of the King of Peas, childhood time, for the time being others, in the Uzbek language with the lexeme "vaqt" (time), the following stable expressions are used: "Vaqti hush (chog)" - to be in a cheerful mood, "Vaqt kelib, vaqt g'animat" - the very time, "Vaqting ketdi - naqting ketdi" (meaning: missed time - lost money), "Vaqtini qo'ldan bermoq" - to miss the time, loose time, and in English, the following idioms are frequency: about time - it's time; at all time - always - at all times; at times, sometimes - at times, and many others.

Phraseological units of the type are recorded in the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language: in the first time - in the initial period of something st., At the beginning; recently, shortly before the present moment and now; from time to time - sometimes; all the time - without ceasing, constantly; everything has its time, everything should be done on time, in a timely manner; at one time - 1) sometime, in the past; 2) when necessary, in a timely manner; soon - soon, in the near future; for the time being - until, until some moment; so far - so far, until that time, the moment; one time - for some time, in the past; ahead of time - the same as premature; over time, over time, subsequently [2, 82].

The following phraseological units are reflected in the five-volume dictionary of the Uzbek language: Ayni vaqt (at the moment) - 1) shu vaqtda (at this moment), Hozir (now), Hozirning o'zi (right now). Ayni vaqtda right at the moment; 2) Shu bilan birga as well as; xar vaqt ko'rinsa - when it's seen; ba'zida - sometimes; besh vat namoz - to hold namoz five times (one of the duties of Islam); Bir vaqt-uylamagan - one time not married, Kelmagan - didn't come, Bilmagan bir vaqtda didn't know at times; bir vaqtlar ilgari - some years ago; Vaqti kelib - vaqti kelganda - when times come, Vaqti etib - when times come [4, 533-534].

English has a huge potential for education idioms with the key word "time" (time): against time - very quickly; in a short time, in a deadline; all the time - always; at a time - at once, immediately, simultaneously; at one time - one time, sometime; at the best of times - even at the best of times; between times - in intervals, from time to time [1, 762]. Moreover, they can enter into different lexical-semantic relations. For example, the idioms abreast of the time - at the level of the century, not lagging behind life, and behind one's time - outdated, backward, not keeping pace with the century, falling behind life; have at his time - to experience difficulties; have trouble and have the time of one's life - to experience the best or stormy period of your life; to enjoy the life; have fun, have fun for the glory; time flies - time flies and time hangs he avilyon smb.'s hand's - time stretches slowly are in antonymic relations, and idioms have talk time. Have a lot of time and have time on your hands. To have a lot of free time, have a lot of time; hang out without causes are a vivid example of the reflection of synonymous relations.

A special place is occupied by proverbs with this component: time works wonder - time does wonders; it can be done at no time - "what can be done at any time will never be done," which is instructive [1, 766]; Lost time is never found again - no lost time; other times, other manners - other times - other morals.

According to the results of statistical analysis, it is possible to establish the following correspondence: in Russian there are more than 30 FE, in the Uzbek language - more than 10 cliché units, and in English - more than 90 idioms. Consequently, the largest number of idioms with the "time" component is found in English.

Comparative analysis of the semantic structure of the word "time" - "vaqt" in three different system languages allows revealing rich connotation (perhaps, it is motivated by how invaluable the concept of time is for humanity), to reveal similar variants of phraseological units like: for the time being - poka do teh por poka ; time is money - vremya dengi; time cures all things - Vremya lechit - Hamma narsani vaqt

davolaydi; time and tide wait for no man - time does not wait; there is a time for all things - everything has its time - har bir narsaning o'z vaqti soati bor; one time or another - sooner or later - ertami kechmi; Vaqt chog' (Chog') - in a cheerful mood echoes the meaning of idioms in English have a fine time - meaning: have a good time, have fun.

A comparative analysis of the semantic structure of the connotative meanings of the word "time" in three languages allows us to draw the following conclusions. Despite the fact that each of these languages has clichéd units peculiar only to them with the component "time", one can find in three languages equivalent phraseological units and similar in semantics. In English, the maximum number of idioms (over 90) with this lexeme has been found in comparison with Russian and Uzbek. Some of them enter into antonymic and synonymic relations.

Mastering the values of these phraseological units contributes to the formation and development of not only qualities such as the ability to value time, but also the ability to identify common and distinctive features of stable combinations of words in three unrelated languages, and also to use these examples in the process of translating fiction texts.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kunin A.V. English-Russian phraseological dictionary. - M.: Russian language, 1984. - p. 944.
- [2] Molotkov A.I. Phraseological dictionary of the Russian language. Moscow, 1986. – p. 543.
- [3] Tolstaya S.M. Time / S.M. Tolstaya // Slavic Antiquities: Ethno-linguistic Dictionary: in 5 volumes / ed. N.I. Tolstoy. - Moscow: International Relations, 1995. p. 448-452.
- [4] The explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Uzbekistan national encyclopedia, T., 2008. – p. 680.