

## ИНГЛИЗ ВА ЎЗБЕК ТИЛЛАРИДА ВАҚТ КОНЦЕПТИНИНГ ИФОДАЛАНИШИ ВА ТАРЖИМА МУАММОЛАРИ

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**Аннотация :** Мақолада инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги “вақт” концептининг ўзига хос таҳлили ва унинг таржима муаммолари қиёсий тарзда амалга оширилган. Вақт концептининг турли маданиятлардаги ифодалари ва семантик ассоциациялари тилда сўзлашувчи халқнинг маданияти ва тараққиёти маҳсули эканлиги ва ўз навбатида концептнинг семантик-прагматик майдонидаги ифодалари ҳам тубдан фарқланиши тиллар ўртасидаги таржималар мазмунида кўрсатиб ўтилади.

**Annotation** This article explores the concept of “time”, which is one of the key concepts in Uzbek and English cultures. The comparative analysis of this concept in Russian and English linguistic pictures of the world reveals differences in its content. The article illustrates with examples the difficulties of the translation and the differences in meaning of the concept of “time” in Uzbek and English cultures.

**Калим сўзлар:** концепт, таржимадаги синтактик ва лексик трансформациялар, културологик бирликларнинг лисоний ифодалари, вақт концептининг семантик майдони.

**Key words:** concept, lexical and syntactical transformations in translation, linguistic means of expressing cultural units, semantic field of expressing the concept of time.

In modern linguistics, cognitive linguistics is a field that studies language from the point of view of understanding. These concepts are sometimes universal and sometimes specific in a specific language. It is similar to semantics in this aspect, but different from psycholinguistics. Cognitive linguistics is characterized by the observation of three main cases. According to scientists, cognitive linguistics is studied as a cognitive mechanism that plays a key role in data transformation and encoding. One of the main terms of modern cognitive linguistics and linguistic culture is the concept. It attracts the attention of those who are interested in problems related to the features and construction of human thinking. Analyzing different views on the nature of the concept, scientists came to a clear conclusion: the concept is not a type of abstract name, but the main perspective of studying the knowledge and skills accumulated by the people over the centuries. Recently, the number of scientific studies devoted to the study of the concept is growing in Uzbekistan. In modern linguistics, the study of the nature of the concept plays a first-rate important role. The problem is that the concept exists, but there are many problems that await its research in the present era.

Scientists have repeatedly emphasized the need to comprehensively research the language system and linguistic activity, to find a generalized analysis system that connects the signs and characteristics of phenomena specific to them, and serves as a base point for all of them. The search for such a system of analytical methods, which provides a

reasonable and, at the same time, objective interpretation of linguistic phenomena, is still ongoing. The problem is urgent, but finding a "core" idea that provides a generalized system of analysis is important for the development of science.

Cognitive linguistics, based on its functional task, also analyzes the systematic storage of events in the course of human activity. This systematized set of information is stored in memory as concepts and ideas. Undoubtedly, knowledge is a systematized collection of information stored in human memory (at least leaving a trace). However, it is a difficult enough task to learn the mechanism of its use, how this collection is composed. American behaviorists describe the world of human knowledge as a "snowbox" - that is, "a resource that is difficult to read." Because it is not possible to directly observe the working order of the tools that ensure the accumulation of knowledge. However, the study of the principles of formation and maintenance of concepts in language may provide an opportunity to solve some problems in the field. In order to achieve the goal, we also tried to compare the appearance of concepts and expressions related to the concept of time in languages and functional-pragmatic features in speech in English and Uzbek languages and to determine their peculiarities in interlingual translation.

The study of the semantics of words expressing time occupies an important place in the science of linguistics. Means of time have always been a problematic subject. The meaning field of time-expressing language tools consists of combinations that express the state and movement occurring in society and nature at a certain time, at the same time. As we all know, time includes period, years, centuries, months, hours and even minutes. If we analyze the structural-semantic aspects of language units representing the concept of time, we can divide them into lexical, syntactic and discursive types according to their structural aspects. Analyzing from the semantic point of view, the representation of the concept of time by lexical units is considered a core expression, while syntactic and discursive expressions show the features of peripheral expression. Such discursive expressions of the concept of *vaṭk* may reflect different associations in different languages with linguocultural and situational specificities. Examples of this are parameological units in languages and some elements and expressions in the text, and in some cases they may completely lose the expression of the concept of time when translated into another language. Unlike lexical units, the syntactic structure reflects the concept of time as a whole, even if words expressing the semantics of time are not used in the syntactic expression of the concept of time. In this regard, following conjunctions expressing the meaning of time occupy a special place:

*"The pleasures and cares of the world hold a very great many, but **when sorrow overtakes them**, then some of these seeds will take root."* [Dreiser. American Tragedy. Book One, chapter I, page 4] *Исо меҳри ўзини кўрсатмай қўймайди, - деди ота хотини қаторида ўзига тасилли беришга интилиб. – Жуда кўп одамлар тририкчилик ташвиши ва эрмаги билан овора, **улар гам андуҳга кўндаланг бўлганларида** ҳозирда сочилган уруғларимиз униб қолади.* [Драйзер. Америка фожеаси. Э.Носиров тарж.]

*What! Run a machine, lay bricks, learn to be a carpenter, or a plasterer, or plumber, **when boys no better than himself were clerks and druggists' assistants and bookkeepers***

*and assistants in banks and real estate offices and such!*[Dreiser. American Tragedy. Book One, chapter II, page 7]*Нима, ўзига ўхшаган болалар идора ходимлари ёки фармацевтларнинг ёрдамчилари, ё бўлмаса банк ва турли - туман идораларнинг бухгалтер-лари, ёки ҳисобчилари бўлишаётганда умри дастгоҳда ўтсинми, гишт терсинми, дурадгорлик, сувоқчилик ёки водопроводчилик қилсинми!* [Драйзер. Америка фожеаси. Э.Носиров тарж.]

*... uncler must be a kind of Croesus, living in ease and luxury there in the east, while here in the west—Kansas City—he and his parents ....* [Dreiser. American Tragedy. Book One, chapter II, page 9]*Клайд ота-онаси билан мамлакат шарқидаги – Канзас Ситида, камбағалчилик ва гарибликда амал тақал қилиб кун кўриб яшаётган бир пайтда, унинг тоғаси гарбда подшоҳлардай тўкин-сочинликда давру-даврон сураётган бўлса керак.* [Драйзер. Америка фожеаси. Э.Носиров тарж.]

The concept of time is expressed in the content of the adverbial clauses formed with the conjunctions "when, while" in these examples. Although there is not a single lexical phrase expressing the concept of time in the content of the adverbial sentence, although they reflect the concept of time on a much wider scale, their association with the concept of time is limited only by this context. Therefore, in this article, we focus on structural-semantic aspects and translation issues of lexical units representing the concept of time as the object of our analysis.

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