

Phraseosemantic Field "Temporality" In the Modern Russian Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the results of the sampling and the principles of field systematization of phraseological units included in the phraseosemantic field "temporality", which can form the basis for compiling separate sections of ideographic dictionaries devoted to temporal phraseological units.

Time as a fundamental, value category that underlies the scientific and linguistic picture of the world has its own specific reflection in phraseological units, which requires a more detailed study of them. This issue becomes especially relevant in modern linguistics in connection with the search for tools for phraseographic portraiture, the development of the principles of phraseography and the ideographic classification of the phraseological unit corpus. The analysis of the phraseological component of the language picture of the world and the field description of temporal phraseological units opens the possibility of studying the two main models of cyclic and linear time, which were formed in the course of the historical development of human society and determined two types of linguistic time. The ideographic classification of stable combinations of the phrase semantic field "temporality" contributes to the definition of the most significant conceptual links, which are a meaningful element of the statement and reflect the peculiarities of the national perception of time. To achieve the research goal, it was necessary to solve the following tasks: 1) identify and classify phraseological units with the semantics of temporality; 2) to reveal the procedure of phraseographic portraiture based on the field structuring of phraseological material; 3) to create a phraseographic portrait of the field "temporality" by characterizing the structure of the field and describing the semantic components that fill it. The following research methods were used in the course of the study: the continuous sampling method, the method of systematization and generalization of language units extracted from phraseological dictionaries, the method of linguistic observation, description and interpretation, the field method used in structuring linguistic material, and the statistical method was used as an auxiliary method. The theoretical basis of the work was the works of scientists, in which the principles of the onomasiological approach to the study of vocabulary and phraseology

are substantiated, ideas are presented consistent ideographic description of vocabulary and functional-semantic interpretation of the structure of semantic fields, publications of researchers involved in the development of general principles and tools for describing individual phraseological-semantic fields. The practical significance of the work lies in the possibility of using its results in lexicographic practice when compiling dictionaries of an ideographic type, dictionaries of stable statements of an emotional-evaluative type, and can also be associated with the application of the results obtained in the theory of intercultural communication. We consider the phraseological-semantic field (hereinafter - FP) as a separate independent system, which is a collection of phraseological units (hereinafter - phraseological units) that are integrated by a certain semantic feature and are classified internally, based on the features of phraseological semantics and formal structure. According to A. K. Birich (1995), the construction of a FP makes it possible to trace the dynamics of the phraseological nomination, "to show the main features of the phraseological system of the language of a certain era, its differences from the phraseological system of the modern language; give a broad picture of various changes in the internal form of phraseological units, those. figurative representations underlying it. Following N. A. Saburova, we believe that the FP, like any field, consists of a core and a periphery. The core is consolidated around the dominant component. The units that make up the nuclear zone are systematically used to perform the functions of the field and perform them most unambiguously. The periphery is made up of units complicated by additional meanings and capable of performing more than one function. First of all, phraseological units with the semantics of temporality were extracted from phraseological dictionaries using the continuous sampling method. The total number of phraseological units was 280 units. Next, an attempt was made to construct the FP. At the first stage - decomposition - there is a choice of decomposite cores. PU were singled out, explicitly or implicitly expressing temporality. At this stage, according to Yu. N. Karaulov, there is some intuitiveness in the choice of units. Indeed, when performing this work, there is subjectivity, that is, each person will individually choose the units that, in his opinion, are suitable. Despite the fact that there may be a different vision of the choice of material, the field will still reflect certain constants. We chose the temporal meaning of phraseological units as such a constant - the designation of any time intervals. The second stage is the specification of the name of the field (kernel), parameters for separating units. Aggregation according to the principle of "free rhythm pipeline" is the combination of elements into a system. At this stage, the following were identified: 1) phraseological units with the lexeme "time"; 2) PU with a lexeme explicating the temporal meaning; 3) PU with the seme 'time', but without the lexical component 'time' in its structure. The third stage is associative-component. Phraseologisms are grouped according to their most common semantic connections and the logical structure of the field. When working with stable combinations of words, semes were determined, embedded in phraseological units and characterizing temporality from different angles.

On the basis of the identified semes, PU were combined into groups. In the core of the FP "temporality", a concept is defined that unites all the analyzed phraseological units - time. Therefore, it is logical that phraseological units with the lexeme "time" are included in the perinuclear zone. 25 phraseological units (9%) are located in the core of the field, while phraseological units with the seme 'long ago' (5 phraseological units) and with the seme 'early' (3 phraseological units) are quantitatively distinguished. Analyzing the semantics of the rest of the phraseological units of this group, we can distinguish the following meanings of the core of the FP "temporality": - 'a long time ago': at the time of it, at one time, the times of Ochakov and the conquest of Crimea, from time immemorial, antediluvian times; - 'early': prematurely, untimely death, childhood; - future tense: soon; - the end of something: time has run out, for the time being; - the beginning of the process: at the first time; - useless waste of time: killing time; - difficult period: sharp tooth of time, fatal time; - duration/persistence: from time to time, over time; - pace (slow / fast): play for time, time does not wait; - simultaneity: while, at the same

time; - characterization of the phenomenon: a sign of the times, a feast during the plague; - productivity: time for business, hour for fun. It can be argued that phraseological units grouped in the center reflect a person's idea of time in a detached, generalized, philosophical way. It is noteworthy that in the core there are no phraseological units with the semes 'present time', 'present moment', 'now'. The attention of a Russian person is focused to a greater extent on past events, on what happened before. On the near periphery of the FP "temporality" there are phraseological units, in the structure of which there is a component that expresses the meaning of time. These phraseological units, in contrast to core phraseological units, have a more specific, objective character. In modern Russian there is a special group of words united by the seme 'time'. It includes nouns that name units of time (hour, minute, second); nouns that name the time of day (day, morning, evening, night); nouns denoting periods of time (moment, age, age, year, beginning, end); adverbs with a temporary meaning (a long time ago, yesterday, tomorrow, forever, forever). All these words can express deictic temporal relations, and this explains their presence in the structure of phraseological units of this segment of the field. The near periphery of the FP "temporality" includes: phraseological units with the component "age": Balzac's age, dangerous age, out of age, entering into age; PU with the "age" component: not to see the age of freedom, the stone age, for some eyelids, close your eyes forever, the dust of centuries, the age of Astrea, from the age, the iron age, seize someone else's age, the golden age, live / live the Methuselah age, until the end of the century, to click for a century, from time immemorial, from time immemorial, Adam's eyelids, to live Ared's eyelids, forever and ever; and now, and forever, and forever and ever; forever and ever, on a par with the century, a whole century, a century to age; PU with the component "summer": ten years without the right to correspond, in his declining years, many years, in the prime of his life, in his youth, at lunchtime a hundred years; long time no see!; PU with a component "year": the promised three years are waiting, the years are coming, all year round, in years, without a year a week, a year of disasters, like last year's snow; PU with the component "minute": five minutes to who (with a noun denoting a person by profession), in a difficult minute of life, minute by minute, this minute, not a minute, one minute, one minute, from minute to minute, not a minute rest; PU with the "hour" component: admiral's hour, the hour has struck, the beaten hour, bishop's hours, a teaspoon per hour, starry hour, eleventh hour, death hour, Sergeant-major hour, good hour!, from hour to hour, hour by hour it doesn't get easier, hour by hour, rush hour, spend a quarter of an hour, hour with kvass, the last hour has struck, the hour is not even, the knight is at the hour; PU with a "second" component: one second, not a second, this second; PU with components "day / night": every single day, looking at the night, day and night, day and night, neither day nor night, end / end your days, day after day, day and night, day with a lantern you will not find, look for ... in the afternoon with a fire / lantern, don't be remembered by night, you won't find it with fire, one fine day, save for a rainy day, days are numbered, white day, topic of the day, day off, day and night - day away, good afternoon, look for yesterday, yesterday, tomorrow, hard day, from day to day, the third day, not a day without a line, in broad daylight; not by days, but by hours; Walpurgis Night, Bartholomew Night, Sparrow Night, day after day, day after day, from Romulus to the present day, on the slope of life, things of bygone days; PU with the component "eternity": sink into eternity, fall asleep in eternal sleep, nothing is eternal under the moon, from the point of view of eternity; PU with components "morning/evening": good morning, early in the morning, not yet evening, evening sacrifice, good evening; phraseological units with "beginning/end" components: at the beginning there was a word, the beginning of the end, to end, to begin, in the end, the poison in the end, and deal with the end, to lead the beginning, without end, ultimately, start with Leda's eggs; PU with adverbial adverbs of time: sooner or later, seriously and for a long time, come yesterday, long, short, not today or tomorrow, long ago, long before sin, always ready, as if born yesterday, now or never, the little bird sang early, once and for all; PhU with the "last / first" component: until the last breath, until the last drop of blood, the last word, the last nail in the coffin, at first sight, until the last breath, recently, at first, not the first youth, last of all

; PU with the "instant" component: in an instant, in an instant, in the twinkling of an eye; PhU with the "time" component: sometimes with water, a lot of water has flowed under the bridge since then, until now, it's time and honor to know, it's time to go to the side; PU with components "youth / youth / old age": older brother, at the dawn of a foggy youth, second youth, shake the old days; PU with prepositions capable of expressing temporary relationships: after rain on Thursday, after Friday on Thursday, before Greek calendars, see you soon; PU with "season/month" components: velvet season, Indian summer, dead season, honeymoon. In the near periphery, 178 phraseological units (64%) are grouped, for the most part these are adverbial specifiers, which are lexical expressors of deixis, indicating the speaker's attitude to the starting point. To the far periphery of the FP "temporality" we attributed phraseological units with the semantics of time, expressed implicitly. Analysis of the semantics of phraseological units of this group allows us to identify the following semes in their meanings: – 'quickly': full sail, one-two and ready, in two counts, at a pace; one foot here, the other there; in a living spirit, how to blink an eye, only the heels sparkle, from all legs; – 'a long time ago', 'past': overgrown with past, before the flood, under Tsar Peas, under Tsar Kosar, in his time, from Adam, a lot of water has flowed under the bridge, lived and were; - 'slowly': procrastination is like death, go foot by foot, at a snail's pace, pull the bagpipe, pull the rubber, pull the cat by the tail; - 'beginning': from the screw, in the bud, to be in its infancy, in the first place, the ice broke, the first steps, first of all, from the first acquaintance, from the first words; - 'death': to drive / hammer ... nails into the coffin, sink into oblivion, to the coffin board, to the coffin of life; – 'the end': it was and disappeared; that's all, for a snack, to reach the point, under the curtain, when a roasted rooster pecks on the crown of the head; - 'duration': look through all eyes, life drags on, an irreversible process; - 'early in the morning': get up with roosters, live with roosters, walk before the roosters, neither light nor dawn, hardly light; – 'early age': from the cradle, from young nails, young-green; from the diaper, to come out of the diaper; - 'long': until you turn blue, to infinity, pull (pull, stretch) the strap; – 'future': the second coming, in hindsight, not far off; – 'night': for the coming sleep, from dark to dark; – 'old age': up to gray hair, sand pours; - 'often': every now and then, at every step, all the time; – 'rarely': rare, no-no yes and; – 'sometimes': from case to case, on occasion; – 'desire for freedom': spring dreams; - 'on time': just right, to the point; - 'recently': fresh legend; – 'soon', 'now': just about; – 'never': for Turkish Easter. The zone of the far periphery of the FP "temporality" includes 77 PU (27%). Most phraseological units of this group have the semes 'quickly', 'slowly' and 'beginning', 'end'. This fact allows us to draw conclusions that a person needs to comprehend the dynamics of life, its cyclicity.

Thus, we come to the following conclusions. Temporality as a semantic category that reflects the perception and comprehension by a person of time of the designated situations and their elements in relation to the moment of the speaker's speech or another reference point, is verbalized in numerous stable units united by the seme 'time'. Phraseographic portraiture based on the field description allows us to determine various aspects of understanding the category of time and describe its representation in Russian temporal phraseological units. The corpus of stable temporal units is grouped into the phraseosemantic field "temporality" consisting of the core, near and far periphery. The core of the field is phraseological units with the lexeme "time". Basically, these are phraseological units that reflect the philosophical idea of time; most of them have seme 'past' in their meaning. The vast majority of temporal phraseological units united by the semes 'duration' / 'continuity', 'permanently', 'long', 'future' / 'past', 'quickly' / 'immediately' / 'instantly', 'longevity' are concentrated in the near periphery. 'age', 'start' / 'end'. The presented phrase semantic field, reflecting a person's idea of time and ways of expressing it in the language, is an open lexical structure, the units of which can be at the intersection of field levels, which, of course, will be supplemented with new units, excluding obsolete ones.

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