

PARADIGMATIC OF SYNTAXEMES EXPRESSING TEMPORALITY

*Master student of SamSIFL  
Dilmurodova Madina*

**Abstract:** The present article is devoted to an actual theme of modern grammar-syntactic paradigmatic of syntaxemes, expressing temporality in modern English and Uzbek languages in comparative aspect.

**Key words** temporality, syntaxemes, paradigmatic, syntactical unit, component, syntactical connections, linguistic, speech components, addition, distribution, differential sign.

More and more attention of the world linguists is paid to the process of interpreting language material in a syntagmatic and paradigmatic ways. The concept of syntactic paradigmatic a comparative-functional analysis of syntaxemes and components of syntactical units. Necessary theoretical point have been presented upon formal and componential peculiarities of syntactical units in sentence structures. That contain means expressing temporality, their similarities and differences in particular. Paradigmatic of syntaxemes and their variants as well as results obtained on the basis of modeling and experiment have been clarified, which led to wide-ranging perspectives for comparative study of temporality in different languages.

Till present time syntactic paradigmatic communication has become one of the most controversial issues among many linguists. Some of Russian and Uzbek linguists chose them as object of investigation: F.S. de Saussure (1916), V. S. Yurchenko (1969), R. Zimeks (1967), M.Y. Blokh (1983) and others [2, 15, 16,1].

So, some of them are studied in the present article. The aim of the present research is to talk about paradigmatics at the syntactic level. On syntactic level distribution is considered to be a syntactical ground determining roles and locations of syntactical units in a sentence. In comparative aspect such syntactical units are analyzed on one level, which makes out their differential syntactical signs, morphologic peculiarities and explains isomorphic and allomorphic conditions. All this gives opportunity for making a deep comparative-functional investigation of such units in the present article. As the article aims to analyze syntactical units expressing temporality, so the material for research consist of English and Uzbek sentences, denoting time. We identify the variants of the temporality category on the basis of substantiality in the English and Uzbek languages. Each identified temporal syntaxemes is divided into prepositional and non-prepositional variants, and the possibilities of association with which syntaxemes are classified on the basis of a particular syntactic connection. In the example of English we identified pure temporal syntaxemes, temporal posterior and

temporal anterior within the substantial temporal syntaxemes. These syntaxemes are mainly manifested on the basis of the combination of nouns with different prepositions.

1. In the morning Stepan rode into Yagodnoya [6, p. 69];
2. The Magician was published in 1908 [3, p.8];
3. In April a careful hand had brought the squadroses [6, p.91].

In the examples given in the morning (1), in 1908 (2), in April (3), the syntactic units combine on the basis of subordinative relations with the nuclear predicative 2 (NP2) components rode, was published, had brought in the structure of sentences, differential syntactic-semantic sign represents only temporality, they are pure temporal syntaxemes. This is because the syntactic units that represent the substantial temporal syntaxemes in these sentences can be replaced in time or converted into a question sentence using the interrogative pronoun when:

- 1) In the morning Stepan rode into Yagodnoya  $\implies$  Then Stepan rode into Yagodnoya  $\implies$  When did Stepan ride into Yagodnoya?
- 2) The Magician was published in 1908  $\implies$  The Magician was published then;  $\implies$  When was the Magician published?
- 3) In April a careful hand had brought the squadroses together  $\implies$  Then a careful hand had brought the squadroses together  $\implies$  When had a... hand brought squadroses...?

From the analysis of these statements, it is clear that the syntactic units representing pure temporality indicate whether or not the action expressed predicate is performed at a specific time.

In the example of the Uzbek language, the substantial pure temporal syntaxemes means that the action represented by the predicate of the sentence is performed at a specific time.

1. It is impossible to speak bad in Navruz [4, p.270];
2. Will the exile story be on Thursday? [3, p.350];
3. They move here in the spring [1, p.187].

In the examples given, in Navruz (1), Thursday (2), and Bahor (3), the parts come in place of the non-nuclear dependent component (ND) in the sentence, and the nucleus is connected by subordinative communication with predicative 2 (NP2) components. Represents pure temporal syntaxemes due to the absence of other differential syntactic-semantic characters in the composition of syntactic units representing temporality.

In order to prove it, it is possible to use transformation interrogation (when) or to replace it with adverbial elements, such as:

- 1) You can't say bad things in Navruz  $\implies$  When can't you say bad things  $\implies$  It is impossible to speak bad at that time;
- 2) Will the exile story be on Thursday?  $\implies$  When can be the exile story ?

- ⇒ Is it possible to be an exile story at that time?  
 3) Will they move here in the spring? ⇒ When will they move here?  
 ⇒ At this time they move here.

Pure temporality within the substantiality of categorical differential syntactic-semantic signs in English and Uzbek speech is mainly represented by a set of syntactic units representing time, in English the names of months, the units representing the seasons with the preposition **in**, the words representing the days of the week with the preposition **on**, lexical units denoting time are combined with the preposition **at**. In the Uzbek language, syntactic units expressing pure temporality are represented by the suffix **at** and by units such as **at+day**, **at+time**.

Pure temporal syntaxemes refers to the time at which an action is performed while temporal posterior syntaxemes refers to the time when an action is performed after an event or other action is performed [1, p.9]. Substantial temporal posterior syntaxemes is mainly represented by the combination of the preposition after + with nouns denoting time.

1. Ivan Alexeyevich turned up after nightfall [5, p. 215];
2. After the birth of the child, Aksinya devoted herself to her husband [4, p. 58].

In these sentences, the syntactic units after nightfall (1), after the birth (2) represent the temporal syntaxemes. To prove it, the transformation into these syntactic units can be converted to interrogation using the when interrogative pronoun:

- 1) When did Ivan Alexeyevich turn up?
- 2) When did Aksinya devote herself to her husband?

However, in determining posteriority in the context of temporality, these sentences can be identified by converting them into compound sentences:

- 1) Ivan Alexeyevich turned up after nightfall ⇒ When the night had fallen Ivan Alexeyevich turned up;
- 2) After the birth of the child, Aksinya devoted herself to her husband ⇒ When Aksinya gave birth to her child she devoted herself to her husband;

In some monographs, the temporal posterior syntaxemes has been observed only partially within after or after + S [11, p. 12]. However, this syntaxemes is also represented by lexical units that represent time with other prepositions or forms.

Compare:

3. In a few minutes the street was deserted [3, p. 294];
4. They'll all be here in a minute [2, p. 185].

In these sentences in a few minutes, in a minute, the syntactic units represent the substantial temporality as well as the posteriority. The variants of the substantial temporal posterior syntaxemes are after + S, in + S, within + S, S + later.

In the example of the Uzbek language, the variants of the substantial temporal posterior syntaxemes are represented as follows:

- 1) Six months later, Bakhti was completely gone to Arthur [1, p. 184];
- 2) Six days later my master was ready [6, p.146].

The syntactic units representing the substantial temporal syntaxemes in these sentences are connected with the components months or days later, came in place of the non-nuclear dependent component (ND), and the nucleus came in place of the predicative 2(NP2), ready-made components. It is known from the analysis of these examples that in English substantial temporal posterior syntaxemes are expressed after + S, in + S, within + S, S + later instead of non-nuclear subordinate clause in the speech device Substantial temporal posterior syntaxemes is associated with procedural action, procedural action directive, procedural static, qualitative syntaxemes in English on the basis of subordinative communication, while in Uzbek it is connected only with procedural action and procedural static syntaxemes.

The concept of syntactic paradigmatics was clarified and in the definition of temporality in the context of substantial syntaxemes identified variants of substantial temporal syntaxemes, pure temporal, posterior, anterior, and in both languages were analyzed syntactically by using linguistic methods. Communication possibilities and methods of their expression were identified.

In comparative aspect syntactical units were analyzed on one level, which makes out their differential syntactical signs, morphological peculiarities and explain isomorphic and allomorphic conditions.

So, in the present article we made a deep comparative-functional investigation of syntactical units expressing temporality, and the material for research consists of English and Uzbek sentences.

#### **The list of used literature:**

1. Blokh M.Y. Course of Theoretical English Grammar. -Moscow: Vyshaja shkola, 1983.-383 p.
2. Boltakulova Gulnoza Farruxovna. (2022). Linguistic Methods in Sentence Analysis. Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices, 13, 54–56. Retrieved from <https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/jpip/article/view/2548>
3. Болтакулова Г. Ф. Способы выражения обстоятельства времени в английском и русском языках и его место в предложении //Молодой ученый. – 2015. – №. 14. – С. 583-585.
4. Болтакулова Г. Ф. Синтаксическая дистрибуция компонентов, выражающих темпоральность в английском и узбекском языках //Вестник Челябинского государственного университета. – 2016. – №. 9 (391). – С. 44-50.
5. F.de Saussure. Cours de linguistique generale. Paris, 1916. – 268 p.
6. Haliday M. An Introduction to Functional Grammar. – L.: Oxford University Press, 2004. – 421 p.