

NEW APPROACHES TO TIME CATEGORY RESEARCH

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Annotation:In linguistics, the study of time encompasses a wide range of phenomena, including tense, aspect, temporal reference, temporal adverbs, and grammaticalization processes. These new approaches complement traditional research in linguistics and offer interdisciplinary perspectives on the study of time categories, integrating insights from cognitive science, anthropology, computational linguistics, and discourse analysis.

Keywords:cognitive science, anthropology, computational linguistics, discourse analysis.

Annotatsiya:Tilshunoslikda vaqtni o'rganish o'z ichiga zamon, jabha, zamon ma'nosi, zamon qo'shimchalari, grammatiklashuv jarayonlari kabi ko'plab hodisalarni qamrab oladi. Ushbu yangi yondashuvlar tilshunoslikdagi an'anaviy tadqiqotlarni to'ldiradi va kognitiv fan, antropologiya, kompyuter va diskurs tahlil tushunchalarini birlashtirgan holda vaqt kategoriyalarini o'rganish bo'yicha fanlararo istiqbollarni taklif qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar:kognitiv fan, antropologiya, kompyuter lingvistikasi, diskurs tahlil.

The pragmatic intention “to interest the reader” generated as a consequence of the previous one, is aimed to interest the reader, to make him think over the semantic content of the text, to exert an impact on his intellectual sphere. The significance of this intention is conditioned by the psychological peculiarities of the reader's perception oriented to “interest” as one of the main categories of human life in general, and literary communication in particular.

One of the specific peculiarities of literary discourse is its orientation to the addressee's emotional sphere. Emotiveness is one of the most important components of literary communication. In this connection the pragmatic intention of “emotional impact” is one of the main, and, as a rule, constant factors determining stylistic functioning of language units in a fictional text. It should be noted that this pragmatic intention is usually combined with other intentions. For instance, the above discussed pragmatic intention “to interest the reader” is inseparable from the emotional impact since “interest” as one of the innate emotions of a man is valid only on condition of emotional excitement (Jalohob, 1978). In this respect it is worthy of note that emotionally charged language units, owing to sensuality of human psychics are more effective means of impact than various devices of logic.

The pragmatic intention of emotional impact is realized by the whole system of stylistic devices used in the text. But the dominant role belongs to a convergence of stylistic devices, that is the accumulation of many stylistic devices and expressive means of the language at a given point. It is accounted by the fact that emotions manifest themselves not separately; they come in a flow of words, one generating another (Hapab, 1980). The perception of the multifold notion “word” here is determined by a set of language means which are complexly interwoven. The statement produces a strong emotional impact which is achieved by means of the convergence of stylistic devices and expressive means.

Practically, all types of stylistic means are in action here: lexical stylistic devices - epithet, metaphor, personification; lexico-syntactical means — simile, antithesis; syntactical stylistic means — one member sentences, exclamatory sentences, parallel constructions, gradation, rhetorical question, anaphora, framing, and polysyndeton.

Particularly important here is the role of epithets which run through the entire extract forming a string of different attributes related to one and the same lexeme “word”. Such an abundance of epithets creates the effect of emotional gradation, and serves the purport of a comprehensive, emotional, evaluative characterization of the denotatum expressed by the lexeme “word”. The described notion is presented in a multitude of conceptual features both of positive and negative character: positive characteristics: clear, vivid, magic, subtle, musical, sweet, real; negative characteristics: terrible, cruel

We have discussed the pragmatic intentions which are directly related to text pragmatics. The other pragmatic intentions, viz.

“to activate knowledge structures”, “to stimulate the addressee’s creativity” and “to represent the conceptual world picture” require not only pragmatic but also cognitive-stylistic analysis.

Researchers have been exploring innovative approaches to studying the time category in language, drawing on various theoretical frameworks and methodological tools. Here are some of the new approaches in time category research:

Cognitive Linguistics and Conceptual Metaphor Theory:

Cognitive linguistics, particularly conceptual metaphor theory (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980), offers insights into how time concepts are structured and understood. Researchers investigate the conceptual metaphors underlying temporal expressions, such as "time as space" or "time as a journey," and examine how these metaphors shape language use and temporal cognition. By analyzing linguistic data through the lens of conceptual metaphor theory, researchers gain a deeper understanding of the cognitive mechanisms underlying temporal conceptualization (Casasanto, 2008; Boroditsky, 2000).

Embodied Cognition and Gesture Studies:

Embodied cognition theories posit that cognitive processes are grounded in bodily experiences, and gesture studies provide a window into how time concepts are embodied in gesture. Researchers analyze temporal gestures, such as pointing backward to indicate the past or tracing a path to represent the passage of time, to uncover the embodied basis of temporal cognition (Núñez & Sweetser, 2006). By integrating insights from gesture studies with linguistic analysis, researchers explore the embodied nature of time category representation and interpretation.

Corpus Linguistics and Computational Semantics:

Corpus linguistics methods allow researchers to analyze large collections of linguistic data to identify patterns of temporal expression across different languages and discourse contexts. Computational semantics techniques, such as distributional semantics and semantic parsing, enable researchers to model the semantic representation and processing of temporal information in language (Gries, 2009; Mikolov et al., 2013). By applying corpus linguistics and computational semantics to time category research, researchers gain empirical insights into the distribution, usage, and interpretation of temporal expressions.

Multimodal Discourse Analysis:

Multimodal discourse analysis investigates how temporal meanings are conveyed through a combination of verbal and nonverbal modalities, including speech, gesture, facial expressions, and visual imagery (Jewitt, 2009). Researchers analyze multimodal data to uncover the interaction between different modalities in conveying temporal concepts and to understand how multimodal cues contribute to temporal interpretation in communication (Müller, 2008). By adopting a multimodal perspective, researchers gain a holistic understanding of temporal communication beyond verbal language alone.

Experimental and Psycholinguistic Approaches:

Experimental and psycholinguistic approaches involve designing controlled experiments to investigate how people perceive, process, and interpret temporal information in language. Researchers use techniques such as reaction time experiments, eye-tracking studies, and neuroimaging methods to explore the cognitive mechanisms underlying temporal comprehension (Spivey, 2007; Baggio & Hagoort, 2011). By combining experimental methods with linguistic analysis, researchers gain insights into the real-time processing of temporal expressions and the neural substrates of temporal cognition.

To conclude, these new approaches to time category research offer interdisciplinary perspectives, integrating insights from cognitive science, linguistics, psychology, and computer science to advance our understanding of how time is conceptualized, expressed, and interpreted in language. By adopting innovative theoretical frameworks and methodological tools, researchers uncover the complex interplay between language, cognition, and culture in shaping temporal communication.

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