

CONCEPTS OF SPACE AND TIME

ARTISTIC VISION IN THE WORKS OF NAVOY AND SHAKESPEARE

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Annotation. The article shows the bases of analysis of etymological aspects of dictionary units widely used in samples of Uzbek classical literature in the method of gerbarism.

Key words: space, time, calendar, architect, archbishop, archbishop, archetype, etymology, herbarism, herb.

The concept and problem of space and time has always been the focus of attention of scientists, writers and ordinary people. In different periods, different opinions and explanations were given to the concept of time. For example, the famous Russian scientist C.B. In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language compiled by Ojegov, it is said: Vremya, -meni, mn. -mena, -men, -me, st. 1. Odnaz iz form (naryadu s prostanstvom) sushchesvovaniya endlessly razvivayushcheysya materii - posledovatelnaya smena ee yaveliny i sostoyaniy. Vne vremeni i prostranstva net dvizheniya materii.

The category of time is the form of existence of matter and indicates the consistency of wide spread of material processes in space and time, the different stages of these processes, their separation from each other, their duration and progress. Every event has its past, present and future. Some things and events happen (exist) earlier, others later. This situation is represented by the concept of time. (Туленов Ж., Гафуров З. Фалсафа. Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1997).

Summarizing the thoughts and opinions and philosophical views on this matter, it is possible to define time as follows: time is a subjective concept that can be distinguished as a certain reference point, is integrally connected with each other, and serves to reflect the oscillating processes in the human mind.

Time is one of the fundamental elements of great importance in manifesting the existence of man and existence. As long as an event, plan or speech is formed in the human mind precisely because of this function, it is certain that this event plan and speech will be formed at some time or period.

The following conclusion can be drawn from the above points: any completed thought (sentence) in the speech process is related to time, and the question "when" can be put to it (sentence). Even "Spring!", "Love!" One-word emotive sentences such as . For example, "Spring!" If we put the question "when" in the sentence, it will be possible to answer either "now" or "in general".

Even in the most ancient times, the problem of time has been the focus of attention of philosophers. As a result of such interest and analysis, various calendars and time units were invented. Later, this interest began to attract literary scholars and linguists. This situation, in turn, created the basis for the increasing desire to study the uniqueness of literary works, the interdependence of different eras, the sequence of events, the fate of heroes through times and places, and the scientific study of writers' views.

There are various proverbs and proverbs about time and its correct distribution and useful use, such as "Time is gone, happiness is gone", "Time is the most just judge", "Time flows like flowing water", and in this case, the issue of time is not only for scientists and writers, but also for people, ordinary people. It will certainly interest people and will start to think that it will be equally relevant for everyone.

Time is one of the elements that is widely used as a separate topic in fiction. There can be four tenses (periods in which the answer to the question of when) is associated with a literary work. These are: the time when the work was written and published, the time when the events of the work are told, the time when the events in the work happened, the time when the reader is reading the work. These four times can be relatively close to each other, or they can be very far apart. Take, for example, "Rob Roy" by Walter Scott. We read it in the 21st century; the work was written and published in 1817; the heroes of the work existed almost a century ago,

and the events took place a century ago; and the speaker is an old man and tells the events of his youth 50 years before the time he is speaking. Four distinct time units within a three-century period.

Time is one of the most basic elements of human existence and existence, and it is also one of the most important elements in the process of speech and in the work of art. It is inevitable that the events of each work will find their expression at some time (period). This time can be expressed in chronological order, present real time order, looking into the past or looking into the future. In any case, only if you consider the passage of time, there may be an opportunity to reveal the plot and describe the characters. Writers and poets have been focusing not only on expressing time in the work of art, but also on time as a separate phenomenon. In some cases, we would not be mistaken if we say that time is brought to the level of the hero or character participating in the work. A number of writers have expressed their opinions about time. In particular, the great Alisher Navoi says about time and life:

More sleep means less life

Time gone to sleep is life gone.

And Shakespeare wrote a full-length sonnet in the process of reviving it, turning to time. In the sonnet, the concept of time becomes a full-fledged person, a person, comes to life, appears before the eyes of the reader as a living being. We tried to translate this sonnet.

Sonnet 19

The lion's paw is weak, O time.

Let everything that comes out of the ground return to the dust.

The tiger is baring its teeth.

May Qaqnus rise from the ashes.

Fly away, let the seasons change.

Make it temporary, play and laugh, O time.

Let the beautiful faces turn yellow

Don't commit a sin, just commit a crime.

It is of particular importance to study and analyze the means of expressing the concept of time in various language materials and artistic works, to correctly understand and interpret them, and to establish the use of effective methods of switching from one language to another.

A number of scientists have been interested in the issues of tense and time expression in English, as in all languages. These are among the published scientific works on grammatical tense category, deictic means of expression and others. In this study, we aim to carry out a systematic analysis of the problems of the tenses of the verb, lexical, phraseological and deictic expressions in the literary text and the translation of such tools into Uzbek, in terms of the differences and similarities between the artistic-literary and real time used in English. we put

There are several ways to refer to time, show time, and express time in the speech process. Time can be expressed by lexical time units (centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds); time can be told deictic (indicating) (at that time, present period, at this time, after that, until it arrives, before eating, after, etc., etc.); it can be expressed using phraseological units (the Sufi does not call the call to prayer, when the rooster crows, in the morning, in the dark) and through grammatical means (tense category of the verb).

In English, time is expressed through these four types of language units. In this case, the lexical units are yesterday, today, tomorrow, last year, next year, in December, in 1948, on Wednesday, and the deictic units are that, previous year, at this moment, after (before) having breakfast, indicating the time when the action took place. Means of (to be) time are included. Phraseological units expressing time in English are also distinguished by their uniqueness. In this case, it is very important for the person communicating in English to have learned the meaning of these phraseological units in advance for effective communication. For example, let's take the following phraseological units and collocations: At the crack of dawn, on the dot, the early bird catches the worm, in the nick of time, a month of Sundays, after the watershed, eleventh hour, feast today and famine tomorrow, to

fully understand and translate into Uzbek, of course, to be familiar with these language units is important for the completeness of communication and translation.

Grammatical device expressing time - tense category requires special attention. A very complete and thorough discussion of the tenses and aspects of the English language has been given. Nevertheless, we can witness some controversial views on this issue in modern literature.

Translating English tenses into Uzbek can also create its own complications. For example, if we pay attention to the following sentence taken from *Fiesta* by Hemingway "He cared nothing for boxing, in fact he disliked it, but he learned it painfully and thoroughly to counteract the feeling of inferiority and shyness he had felt on being treated as a Jew at Princeton." This sentence is translated into Uzbek as follows: in fact, Robert did not have a tendency to box, on the contrary, he had a weak appetite for boxing, but even so, he learned to box diligently.

Above, we tried to analyze some categories of time and space based on the materials of several languages. However, these categories are described in real life by different peoples as the same or similar concepts, but with different language tools. The above conclusions should be taken not only as an artistic category, but also as a systematic measure of real time. Because the categories of time and space ensure the existence of paradigms of human consciousness as a condition for the existence of the world in science.

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