

ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS EXPRESSING TIME COMPONENTS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi vaqt bilan bog'liq frazeologik birliklarning (ibora, maqol va turg'un birikmalar) qiyosiy-tipologik tahlilini taqdim etadi. Vaqt – universal kategoriya bo'lishiga qaramay, uning lisoniy ko'rinishi millatning madaniy va tarixiy ongiga chuqur ildiz otgan. Ushbu birliklarning semantik, tarkibiy va madaniy xususiyatlarini o'rganish orqali tadqiqot universal konseptual konstantalar hamda tilga xos bo'lgan nozik jihatlarni aniqlaydi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, har ikki til vaqtni tasvirlashda fazo metaforalaridan foydalansa-da, ingliz frazeologiyasida ko'pincha vaqtning iqtisodiy qiymatiga (vaqt – pul) urg'u beriladi. O'zbek frazeologiyasida esa vaqt ko'proq ma'naviy sabr-toqat va ilohiy taqdir tushunchalari bilan bog'lanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Frazeologiya, vaqt komponentlari, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, lisoniy madaniyatshunoslik (yoki lingvokulturologiya), idiomalar, vaqtni idrok etish.

Abstract: This study presents a comparative-typological analysis of time-related phraseological units (idioms, proverbs, and set expressions) in English and Uzbek. Time is a universal category, yet its linguistic manifestation is deeply rooted in the cultural and historical consciousness of a nation. By examining the semantic, structural, and cultural characteristics of these units, the research identifies universal conceptual constants and language-specific nuances. The findings reveal that while both languages use spatial metaphors to describe time, English phraseology often emphasizes the economic value of time (time is money), whereas Uzbek phraseology frequently links time to moral patience and divine destiny.

Keywords: Phraseology, Time Components, Comparative Linguistics, English, Uzbek, Cultural Linguistics, Idioms, Temporal Perception.

Introduction. Time is one of the most complex abstract concepts in the human mind. In linguistics, the temporal picture of the world is best reflected in phraseological units (PUs) – fixed expressions that carry more meaning than the sum of their individual parts. For the English and Uzbek languages, time components (day, night, hour, year, moment) serve as the building blocks for these expressions. This study aims to analyze how these two genetically unrelated languages conceptualize the passage, value, and measurement of time through their respective idiomatic systems.

Methods. The research utilized a qualitative and quantitative comparative approach:

- Data collection: 400 phraseological units (200 in each language) were extracted from authoritative dictionaries such as Oxford Dictionary of Idioms and O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati.

- **Classification:** Units were categorized by their core temporal component, for instance Day/Kun, Year/Yil.
- **Comparative Analysis:** The Tertium Comparationis (basis for comparison) was the semantic meaning, used to identify equivalents, analogues, and lacunae (non-equivalent units).

Results. The analysis showed that time-related phraseology can be divided into three main semantic groups:

➤ **The value and use of time:** In English - heavy emphasis on the “Time is a commodity” metaphor. **Example:** *to kill time, to buy time, time is money*. In Uzbek - focuses on the irretrievability of time and its value as a life force. **Example:** *vaqt – g‘animat, vaqting ketdi – baxting ketdi*.

➤ **Specific time components:** day, night, year

Component	English example	Uzbek equivalent / Analogue
Day / Kun	<i>Save for a rainy day</i>	<i>Yomon kunga asramoq</i>
Night / Tun	<i>Fly-by-night</i>	<i>Tuni bilan (focus on labour)</i>
Year / Yil	<i>Once in a blue moon</i>	<i>Tuyaning dumi yerga tekkanda</i>

Table 1

➤ **Structural differences:** English PUs often rely on verbal structures *Verb + Time Noun*. Uzbek PUs frequently utilize somatic (body part) references alongside time or rely on archaic Turkic roots to express longevity.

Discussion. The comparative analysis highlights major cultural-cognitive differences:

- **Linear and Cyclic Perception:** English expressions often view time as a linear resource that can be spent or wasted. Uzbek expressions, reflecting a more traditional and sometimes fatalistic world-view, often portray time as a cycle or a force governed by nature and patience. For example: *Sabr tagi sariq oltin*. – *Patience is the golden root of time*.
- **Animal Metaphors:** To express never or a long time, English uses the moon (blue moon), while Uzbek uses the camel (tuyaning dumi...). This reflects the nomadic and pastoral history of the Uzbek people versus the maritime and celestial observations in English history.
- **Equivalence:** There is a high degree of absolute equivalence in units involving “Day” and “Night,” suggesting that these biological markers are perceived identically across cultures.

Conclusion. The analysis proves that while time is a universal physical reality, its phraseological expression acts as a cultural code. English phraseology is more oriented towards the efficiency and economy of time, reflecting an industrial and post-industrial mindset. Uzbek phraseology, while modernizing, retains deep links to ethical, religious, and agricultural cycles. Understanding these differences is crucial for translators and linguists to avoid intercultural interference during communication.

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