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STRUCTURAL SEMANTIC AND COMMUNICATIVE PRAGMATIC TYPES OF TEMPORAL HYPOTAXEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abstract: this article discusses the structural semantic and communicative pragmatic types of temporal hypotaxemes in Uzbek and English languages. It deals with temporal subordinators' similarities and differences between two languages.

Key words: subordinators, semantic, structural, communicative, pragmatic, temporal.

Language: English

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Introduction

Comparative linguistics is one of the major trends in modern linguistics, and researches have been carried out in all existing levels of the language (phonological, lexical, syntactic, phraseological, and textological): by such scholars: G.M Khoshimov, 2002; MA Askarova, 1960; N.Makhmudov; A.Nurmanov, 1995; G.Abdurahmonov, 1988; 1995; and of the English-language Quouketal, 1985; Clark, 1971; Hawkin, 1994/1990/1998; Vulanovic, 2007; WiechmannandKerz, 2013; Wasow, 2002/1997; Kortmann, 1991; Chafe, 1984; However, a number of problems related to the syntactic level of the language have not been solved yet. Such problems include the universal semantic category of temporal (time) componential hypotaxemes, structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, lingvostylistic, linguocultural, and other aspects that have not been analyzed, not been studied separately from a comparative typological point of view. Studying structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic types of temporal componential hypotaxemes in English and in Uzbek languages and their linguistic and linguoculturolic characteristics is one of the most important issues in investigating of these aspects of the language. In this article, I will focus on only two important aspects of temporal componential hypotaxemes (TCHs) in different language systems:

comparative typological types of their structural and communicative pragmatic types of languages.

Temporal componential hypotaxemes refer to the time of occurrence or non-occurrence of actions that are understood according to the meaning of the main sentence or the general context of the sentence. In this case, temporal follow-up is linked to subordinates that give temporal meanings to the main sentence, expressed in the sense of temporality before or after:

У келганда мен йўқ эдим.(When he came, I wasn't in).У.К Юсупов, В.Менглиев

Дутор чолиб ўтирсам, тори узилиб кетди. (қўшиқ); (As I was playing dutor, its spring broke up. (song)

Баҳор келгандан сўнг биз қурилишни бошладик. (After spring came, we began construction.

Уни эсингдан чиқмасидан қилиб қўй. (Do it before you forget).

Although the structural, semantic, and communicative-pragmatic aspects of modern English and Uzbek language TCHs have been described to some extent as specific languages, these types of TCHs have not yet been fully invented and registered. Based on our observations and analyzes in the English and Uzbek languages, we have identified the following structural and semantic types of TCHs. The

temporal componential hypotaxemes consist of at least two structurally-semantic and communicative pragmatically related components. One subordinate component is the cross section of the second dominant represents the moment when the action is realized (for example: when I came, he had already had supper) When I arrived, he had eaten some supper. Structural-semantic relations of hypotaxemes with the temporal component are carried out in two ways: 1) syndic (subordinate contact.2) asynchronous method (non-subordinate linking).

1. when Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)+PrCl(N/Prg+Vg);

When I woke in the morning I went to the window and looked out (E.Hemingway)

2. PrCl(N/Prg+Vg) while SbCl(N/Prg+Vg)

Still looking at me Agness shook her head while I was speaking (Ch.Dickens)

3. As Sb.cl.(N/Prg+Vg)+Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

As night came on,the track grew narrower and narrower (Ch.Dickens)

4. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) till Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

He didn't stop till he reached the station.

5. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) until Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

He started to read until he was ten years old

6. As soon as SbCl(N/Prg+Vg)+ Pr.Cl(N/Prg+Vg)

As soon as he dressed, he went downstairs to the telephone booth

7. Pr. Cl(N/Prg+Vg) as long as Sb.Cl(N/Prg+Vg)

But as soon as I saw Susan I stopped noticing my surroundings.(Braine)

8.) after Pr.Cl(N/Prg+Vg),Sb.Cl(N/Prg+Vg).

After you finish the work, go home.(Hemingway)

9. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) before Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

There was scarcely time for him to swallow a cup of tea in the refreshment room before the southbound train was signaled (Cronin).

10. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) since Sb. Cl(N/Prg+Vg)

She(June) had given him nothing of her company for a long time past, not in fact, since she had become engaged to Bosinney.(Galswolthy)

11. Pr cl(N/Prg+Vg) whenever Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Ishal hope to visit you whenever I happen to be in London (Collins)

12. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) by once Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

O'Brien comes by once a week to check on things.

13. Once Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg),Pr cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Once published, the book caused a remarkable stir.

14. Pr cl(N/Prg+Vg) nowthat Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

This is the claim I make on you, now that we have found each other (Eliot)

15. Pr. Cl(N/Prg+Vg) fromthe moment that sb. Cl(N/Prg+Vg)

I knew from the moment that you first looked at me

16. Pr.cl (N/Prg+Vg) the day that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

I was there the day that they met.

17. Pr.cl (N/Prg+Vg) the time that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Your cell pinged the same tower as Anne's did around the time that she was attacked.

18. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) the work that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

19. Pr.cl.(N/Prg+Vg) the month that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

I hope at least that you have enjoyed the month that we both wear it.

20. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) century that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Then,200millon people were murdered in the century that followed

21. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) the season that Sb cl. (N/Prg+Vg)

Rains come during the monsoon season that falls late in the summer.

22. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) the complain that Sb.cl.(N/Prg+Vg)

23. Pr.cl (N/Prg+Vg) the period that Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

It was also suggested that the Guide might recommend the period that publication of forthcoming opportunities might cover.

24. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) the break that sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

This could be the break that we need.

25. Pr cl.(N/Prg+Vg) the past that Sb cl(N/Prg+Vg)

The Conference has proven in the past that it can meet such challenges and resolve problems if there is political will

26. Pr cl (N/Prg+Vg) at the very moment Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Let me touch briefly on the question of Security Council action at the very time that crisis erupts

27. Pr.cl the very moment Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

What makes US strategy reckless is that the Bush administration is attacking China at the very moment that American's dependence on Chinese purchases of US government bonds is growing

28. Following Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg) Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

Following my visit to Peking, I bought lots of books about China.

29. By the time Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg),Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

By the time I retire, I will have worked here 26 years

30. The moment/the minute Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

The moment /the minute I saw his face I knew I'd met him before.

31. scarcelyPr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

32. Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg) erePr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

33. Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg) so often as Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

34. Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)against Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

35. Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg) non when Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

36. Pr.cl (N/Prg+Vg) at the time at which Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

We'll go at the time at which Tom gets here

37. The first time S.b cl(N/Prg+Vg),Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

The first time I went to New York, I was intimidated by the city

38. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) the last time Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

I saw Jack the last time Iwent to San Francisco.

39. The second time Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg),Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg)

The second time I played tennis, I began to have fun.

Traditionally, modern Uzbek TCHs have also been identified and modeled.

1. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) – ганда (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У келганда мен йўқ эдим. (When he arrived I was not)

2. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ар,экан (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Манзура уйдан чиқиб кетар экан, йўлакда икки жажжи қиз йўлини тўсди.

(As Manzura left the house, two young girls blocked the corridor). (A. Mukhtor)

3. Since Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) –ган экан (while) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У бўлган воқеани айтган экан,сочи тикка бўлди.

(She told him what had happened and her hair was upright)

4. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ca (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Дутор чалиб ўтирсам,тори узилиб кетди.

(As I played the dutar, the net broke).

5. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ki (since) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Уч кун ўтибдики,ундан дарак йўқ.(Three days have passed since then).

6. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) дегунча (until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Эшикдан биров келди дегунча,югуриб бориб саломлаш.

(Run and greet until someone comes through the door). (M. Askarova)

7. I have Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ган эдим (was V+ing) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Радио эшитаётган эдим,кимдир чақириб қолди.

(I was listening to the radio and someone called).

8. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ю Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Деразадан тушаётган хира ой шуъасида у тусмоллаб пахмоқ шиппагини оёғига илди-ю, ховлига чиқди(Ўзбек хикоялар анатомияси 132-бет)

In a pale moonlight falling from the window, he plucked his slippers on his feet and climbed into the yard (Anatomy of Uzbek Stories on page 132)

9. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) –ми (once) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Пахта очилдими, теримни бошлаб юборамиз.

(Once the cotton has opened, let's start my skin)

10. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ҳам эдимки, (even, yet) a Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Ҳали уйга етмаган ҳам эдимки, ёмғир ёғиб кетди.

(I hadn't even reached home yet it was raining).

11. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ca (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У қачон келса, ўшанда бошлаймиз.

(We will start when it comes,)

12. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) гунча,-қунча, (until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Онаси кийиниб чиққунча, ота бола тойчоқни ялтирлатиб артиб қўйишарди.(А.Кўчимов)

(Until the mother got dressed, the boy would gloss over the brush). (A. Kuchimov)

13. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) магунча, (until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У келмагунча, кетмай турдик.

(We kept going until he came).

14. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -гунгача (before)Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Хохлаков кабинетига чақиргунгача,улар кўп нарсани сўзлашиб олишди.

(Before they were called to the office of Khokhlov, they had a lot to talk about).

15. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg))-кейин ...гач (after) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Бу гапларни ҳам кейин,воқеалардан бир неча йил ўтгач эшитдим.(Н.Қобул)

(I also heard this, several years after the events). (N. Kabul)

16. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -биланоқ (As soon as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Мен гапдан тўхташим биланоқ,у ярим соатдан кейин келишини айтди.

(As soon as I stopped, he said he would come in half an hour). (Z. Amireshibi)

17. If Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg) бўлса,келса,қолса (if)Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Керак бўлади,ёмғир ёғиб қолса.(Шарқ юлдизи)

(We need if it rains) (Eastern Star)

Болалар ҳам роса суйинади,байроқ сайил бўлса.

(Children are also very fond of flags, if the flag is moving).

18. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ҳамон (as soon as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У бошини тик тутиб бир неча қадам қўйган ҳамон, ер тўладан палковник чақириб қолди.

(As soon as he stepped on the steps, he called for a catwalk from the floor).

19. Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ган кунларда, (in the days when) Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Театр дирекцияси эшонни ишдан бўшатган кунларида,Қаландаров уни бир ошнасиникида кўриб қолибди.

(Kalandarov saw him at a friend's house in the days when the director of theatre fired Eshon).

20. Time Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ган вақт (while) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

21. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) чоқ (When) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

22. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) кун (Day) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

23. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) замон (Time) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

24. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) кез (When) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

25. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) дам (while) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

26. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) маҳал (while) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

27. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ҳамон (when, is still) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

...бошини тик тутиб бир неча қадам қўйган ҳамон ер тўладан полковник чиқиб қолди.(О) (... the Colonel came out of the floor when he stood his head upright.

Саида мана шу режа билан иш кўриб юрган кунларнинг бирида кутилмаган бир иш бўлиб қолди.(А. Қ) (Unexpectedly something happened on one of the days when Saida was working on this plan).

Театр дирекцияси эшонни ишдан бўшатган кунларда, Қаландаров уни бир ошнасиникида кўриб қолибди...(А. Қ) (Kalandarov saw him at a friend's house in the days when the director of theatre fired Eshon). (A)

28. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ўтар-ўтмас (less than, later) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Орадан тўрт беш соат ўтар-ўтмас, Қамбар олтмиш яшар бир чол туркманни ўн беш –ўн олти яшар ўғли билан ҳайдаб келди.(С. Айний)

(Less than four hours later, Kambar drove a sixty-year-old Turkmen with a fifteen or a sixteen-year-old son.

29. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) чиқар-чиқмас (as soon as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Редколлегия аъзолари клубдан чиқар-чиқмас, битта кўк "Победа" эшик олдида тўхтади.(Саид Назар).

(As soon as the Red Club members left the club, a blue "Pobeda" stopped at the door) (Said Nazar).

30. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -(и)ш (ҳамон,билан) (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

У катта йўлга –юқорига чиқиб, чапга бурилиши билан, пастқамликдаги Бақақуруллоҳ яққол кўринди. (А.Қаҳҳор). (As he climbed the highway, turning left, he saw a low Bakakurullah) (A. Kahhor).

Кечқурун Канизак эшикдан кириши билан, Сидиқжон ака бизнинг звенода ишлар эмишсиз деди.(А.Қаҳҳор). (As Kanizak came through the door in the evening, brother Sidikjan asked whether she worked in their work place).

31. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) май,(until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Иш тугамай,хеч кимга рухсат йўқ. (No one is allowed to go out until it is over).

32. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ган(гун) довур(қадар), (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Хохлаков кабинетига чақиргунга довур, улар кўп нарсани сўзлашиб олишди.

(They had a lot to talk to when Hohlakov called them to the office).

33. With Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg), ган сайин (сари), (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Йиллар бирин кетин ўтган сари,биз уларни эслашар эдик.(Ойдин).

(As the years went by, we used to remember them (Oydin).

34. Since Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ҳозир (мавжуд) экан, (as), Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Ғовзал устида икки томон тортишмоққа ҳозир экан, Музаффар Мирзо кирди.(Ойбек).

(As the two sides were arguing over the issue Govzal, Muzaffar Mirzo came in). (Oybek).

35. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) –ар,- мас, (until) for example Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Кун ботар-ботмас,биз қишлоққа кириб келдик.(С.Бабаевский).

(Until the sunset, we reached the village) (S. Babaevsky).

36. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) мудом, (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Уфқларда сайр этган мудом,
Қуёш келиб сувга чўкканда .
Ой булутлар орасидан шом,
Этак-этак шуъла тўкканда.   (К.Симинов.)
Meaning:
When the constant traveler on the horizon,
When the sunsets
When the moon rolls through the clouds,
When the lights are shone; (K.Siminov.)

37. At Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg), ган онида () Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)

Қоронғи бурчакдаги кароватда ухлаётган қизи томонга бирпас тикилиб турди ва чироқни ёқай деб қўл чўзган онида, яна хаёлига майли ухласин деган фикр келдию , секин ўз хонасига кириб кетди. (Ўзбек хикоялар анатомияси 132-б)

She stared a little at the sleeping girl in the bed where it was located in the dark corner of the room, and when she reached for a light, she thought that she should let her sleep a little, and slowly went back to her room. (Anatomy of Uzbek Stories p132)

As conclusion, I can say that the temporal component hypotaxemes consist of a number of subordinates of the templates above mentioned. The temporal componential hypotaxemes consist of at least two structurally-semantic and communicative pragmatically related to components of subordinates.

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