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.Abdurakhmonov, 1988; 1995; and of the English-language Quokketal, 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) componental 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 componental hypotaxemes in English and in Uzbek languages and their linguistic and linguoculturologic 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 componental hypotaxemes (TCHs) in different language systems: comparative typological types of their structural and communicative pragmatic types of languages.

Temporal componental 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 қўийгам, тори узилб кетди. (кўпя бўлиб кетди).
Баҳор келганда суни бўй куришини бошладик. (After spring came, we began construction).
Уни эсингдан чиқмасида чиқиб кўй. (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.

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temporal componental 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), 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. (Galsworthy)
11. Pr.cl(N/Prg+Vg) whenever
   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) nowth that 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) from the 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) the century that
   Sb.cl(N/Prg+Vg)
   Then, 200 million 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
   s b.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.
Traditionally, modern Uzbek TCHs have also been identified and modeled.

1. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) – ганда (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   У келгандан меня йўқ эдим. (When he arrived I was not)

2. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ар,экан (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   Махсура уйдан чиқиб кетар экан, ўлдикда икки жажжа қиз йўлин тўсди.
   (As Manzura left the house, two young girls blocked the corridor).

3. Since Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg), 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) -са (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   Дутор чалиб үтёрсам, тори узилиб кетди.
   (As I played the dutar, the net broke).

5. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ки (since) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   Уч кун ўтибдики, ундан дарак йўқ.
   (Because the mother got dressed, the boy would go to school).

6. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) дегунча (until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   Эшикдан бироқ келди дегунча, ўзгур ибор бор баломақ.
   (Run and greet until someone comes through the door).

7. I have Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -ган эдим (was V+ing) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
   Радио эшиқаётган эдим, кимдир чакирбўли.
   (I was listening to the radio and someone called).

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

Derazadan тушаётган храс ой шуёасида у тусмольлаб пахмок шиппагини оёгина илди-ю, ховлига чиндиқ Ўзбек хикоялар анатомиясин 132-без)

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)

Пахта очилдилими, теримни бошлаб юборамиз.
(Once the cotton has opened, let's start my skin)

Халли уйга етмаган ҳам эдимки, ёмғир ёгibt кетди.
(I hadn't even reached home yet it was raining).

У қачон келса, ўшанда бошлаймиз.
(We will start when it comes,)

Онаси кийиниб чиққунча, бақра бошқачонли артиб қўйишарди.(А.Кўчимов)
(Until the mother got dressed, the boy would gloss over the brush).

У келмагунча, кетмай турдик.
(We kept going until he came).

Хохлаков кабинетига чиқди( Ўзбек хикоялар анатомияси 132 бек)
(Before they were called to the office of Khokhlov, they had a lot to talk about).

Бу гапларни хам кийин, воеалардан бир неча йил ўтич эшитди.(Н.Қобул)
(I also heard this, several years after the events).

Мени гапдан тўхталам биласиз, урманд бор айтин.
(As soon as I stopped, he said he would come in half an hour). (Z. Amireshibi)

Болалар хам роса суйини, байрақ сайдил бўлса.
(Children are also very fond of flags, if the flag is moving).

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У бошини тик тутуб бир неча кадам кўйган ҳамон, ер тўлдадан палковник чакирит келди. (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 дирекциясий эшонни ишдан бўшатган кунларда, Каландаров уни бир ошнасиниқида кўриб колибди. (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), (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
КОР. қолди. (A. К.

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 тутуб бир неча кадам кўйган ҳамон ёр тўлдадан полковник чакирит қолди. (О) (... the Colonel came out of the floor when he stood his head upright.

28. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ўтар-ўтмас (less than, later) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Орадан тўрт беш соат ўтар-ўтмас, Камбар олтмиш яшар бир чол туркмани йўқ беш ёр олти яшар ўтди билан ҳайётдаб қелди. (С. Айний)

29. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) чигра-чикармас (as soon as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Реколегиа аъзолари клубдан чикар-чикармас, битта кўк “Победа” эшик олдида тўхтади. (Саид Назар).

30. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) -иш (хамон, билан) (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
У қатта йўлга –юқорига чиккоб, чапга бурилиш билан, пасткамликдағи Бакакурлола ялқол кўрибди. (А. Каххор). (As he climbed the highway, turning left, he saw a low Bakakurullah) (A. Kahhor).

31. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) май, (until) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Иш тутмай,ҳеч кимға рухсат йўқ. (No one is allowed to go out until it is over).

32. Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg) ган(ғун) довур(қадар), (when) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Ҳохлаков кабинетига чакирунгра довур, улар кўп нарсани сўзлашиб олишди.
(They had a lot to talk when Hohlakov called them to the office).

33. With Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg), ган сайин (сари), (as) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Ийлар бирин кетин ўттган сари, биз уларни эслашар эдики. (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 тортишмақка 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) –ап-мақ, (until) for example Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Кун ботар-боттаси, биз кишлобача кириб қелдики. (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,
(As Kanizak came through the door уфқларда сайр этган мудом,
Кечкурун Канизак эшикдан кириши билан,
(As soon as the Red Club members left the club, a blue "Pobeda" stopped at the door) (Said Nazar).

37. At Sb.cl (N / Prg + Vg), (while) Pr.cl (N / Prg + Vg)
Кечкурун Канизак эшикдан кириши билан,
(As soon as the Red Club members left the club, a blue "Pobeda" stopped at the door) (Said Nazar).

Санда мана шу режа билан иш кўринга кунларнинг бирида кутилмаган бир қадам кўрлади. (A. К.) (Kalandarov saw him at a friend's house in the days when the director of theatre fired Eshon).

(Teiтр дирекциясий эшонни ишдан бўшатган кунларда, Каландаров уни бир ошнасиниқида кўриб колибди...(A. K.) (Kalandarov saw him at a friend's house in the days when the director of theatre fired Eshon).

(Unexpectedly something happened on one of the days when Saida was working on this plan).

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

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

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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.

References: