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COGNITIVE, PRAGMATIC, AND LINGUA-CULTURAL DISTINCTIONS IN TEMPORAL EXPRESSIONS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LINGUISTIC UNITS

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a scholarly investigation into the cognitive, pragmatic, and lingua-cultural characteristics of linguistic units that convey the concept of time in both English and Uzbek languages. It examines how speakers of these languages conceptualize and articulate temporal information, with a focus on identifying both similarities and differences between them. The research findings yield valuable insights into the cognitive, pragmatic, and linguistic dimensions that influence temporal expressions, thereby illuminating the underlying mechanisms and cultural factors that guide temporal communication. The analysis includes a variety of theoretical frameworks for understanding how linguistic units express time, featuring a detailed examination of time deixis and temporal syntactic structures in English and Uzbek. The article further explores the pragmatic implications of time deixis – specifically, how language users reference and situate events within temporal contexts. By investigating these elements, the research highlights the functional significance of temporal syntax in shaping the expression of time. In addition to its theoretical contributions, this article serves as a practical resource for language teaching, cross-cultural communication, and cognitive studies related to time perception. The exploration of temporal expressions illustrates the intricate interplay between language and cognition, providing a deeper understanding of how cultural influences permeate linguistic frameworks. This comprehensive study emphasizes the importance of recognizing linguistic diversity in the conceptualization of time and offers a nuanced understanding of how both English and Uzbek reflect their

respective cultural attitudes toward temporality.

KEYWORDS: Deixis, Deictic Expressions, Temporal Deixis, Temporal Categories, Temporal Syntax.

1. INTRODUCTION

To date, syntactic paradigmatic communication remains one of the most contentious issues among linguists. Notable Russian and Uzbek scholars, including F. de Saussure (1916), Yurchenko (1969), Zimeks (1967), Blokh (1983), Boymirzaeva (2009), Akramov (2015), Odilov (2008), and Sh.S. Ashurov (2007), have chosen this topic as the focus of their investigations. In the field of cognitive science, understanding how humans perceive and organize time holds substantial importance. Considering time is a fundamental domain of human experience, it has been extensively examined across a wide range of disciplines, including physics, philosophy, and linguistics, due to its essential role in facilitating communication. This process enables individuals to express thoughts, convey emotions, and share information. In linguistics, the concept of time is represented through temporal expressions, which indicate relationships between time and events, thereby allowing for effective comprehension and organization of events within discourse.

A fundamental question at hand is to clarify the meanings of temporal categories in linguistics and their application in sentences. When the timing of an action is critical, there arises a necessity to employ temporal adverbs. In linguistics, temporal categories pertain to the grammatical expression and categorization of time within a specific language, representing how languages encode and conceptualize temporal relationships and events (e.g., "yesterday," "now," "tomorrow"). This area, specifically the study of temporal categories of adverbs, is regarded as one of the most discussed topics in linguistics. Numerous scholars have investigated and continue to explore this aspect of adverbs to understand and describe its usage across different languages. For instance, Gvozdev, a Russian linguist and semiotician, proposed a typology of temporal categories in language.

He classified these categories into three main groups (Gvozdev, 1973; 350):

- Absolute Temporal Categories: These categories represent the most fundamental and universal concepts of time, existing independently of any specific linguistic or cultural context. They are associated with the physical properties of time, such as the distinctions among past, present, and future, and are typically conveyed in language through tense markers (e.g., past tense, present tense, future tense).

- Relative Temporal Categories: These categories are constructed through the relationships among two or more temporal points. They depend on the

speaker's perception of time and may vary across different languages and cultures. Concepts included in relative temporal categories are simultaneity, posteriority (that which comes after), and anteriority (that which comes before). These are expressed through markers such as adverbial phrases or verb forms.

- Modal Temporal Categories: These categories reflect the speaker's attitude or perspective toward the temporal situation rather than focusing solely on the objective flow of time. They encompass notions such as habituality, necessity, intentionality, potentiality, and contingency, and are expressed through modal verbs, adverbs, mood markers, or other modal particles.

Another leading scholar who has made significant contributions in this area is Randolph Quirk. His insights regarding temporal adverbs primarily focus on their usage and meaning in language, defining them as words or phrases that indicate the time or frequency of an action or event (Quirk et al., 1982; 124). A central point in Quirk's framework is the distinction between adverbs of definite time and adverbs of indefinite time. According to his explanation, adverbs of definite time specify exact moments, such as "yesterday," "tomorrow," or "at 3 o'clock," providing a clear temporal reference for actions or events. Conversely, adverbs of indefinite time convey more generalized time frames or frequencies, such as "often," "sometimes," or "rarely," which do not identify a specific time but rather describe how frequently an action or event occurs.

The field of modern linguistics has witnessed a profound scientific revolution in the twentieth century. Among various subjects of study in global linguistics, deixis is considered significant; however, it remains an area that requires comprehensive investigation. In this segment of the work, we will provide a linguistic explanation of the term "time deixis" based on prior research in the field. Levinson (1983) notes, "Deixis is a phenomenon examined in pragmatics, semantics, and linguistics, involving the understanding of words and phrases within a specific context. Deictic words or phrases rely on contextual information to convey meaning" (74). Various approaches have been utilized to interpret the deixis phenomenon, enabling the description of diverse aspects of this complex concept. In linguistics, deixis is examined from multiple perspectives, with the system-structural approach being the most prevalent. This approach focuses on investigating the types of deictic units, their lexical-semantic features, and their role within the language system. Furthermore, since the functional-semantic

field of temporal deixis is universally interlinguistic, it is possible to study the forms expressing it in comparative and typological contexts, even in genetically unrelated languages such as English and Uzbek.

Lenz defines deixis as follows: "Deixis is a universal phenomenon. Every language has many deictic expressions, some of which are frequently used and highly grammaticalized" (Lenz, 2003; 13). Many scholars assert that deictic expressions are "aspects of communication activity" (Fillmore, 1997; 39), "properties of extralinguistic context" (Anderson & Keenan, 1985; 259), and "features of thought context or speech activity" (Levinson, 1983; 54) that cannot be utilized without the assistance of specific contextual sources. It is well-established that deictic elements or the content of words are formed directly within the context of communication, allowing interlocutors or readers to obtain complete information about the communicative situation. According to some linguists, the primary feature of deictic words is their ability to connect a particular speech activity with reality. "Given that the meaning of deictic words is not constant and shifts in relation to the speech situation, they can be regarded as empty words with weak content" (Maxmudov, 1992; 18). Kravchenko proposes to "further expand the boundaries of the deixis system, suggesting that the phenomenon of deixis... is manifested in the creation of material for the socio-spatial-temporal layer of communicative action to determine the form of the text, understand its content, and serves as a language for this layer to find its expression, thereby determining the choice of linguistic and grammatical means" (Kravchenko, 1992; 88).

Fillmore (1997) distinguishes person, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is not directly related to the text but rather to the selection of lexical and grammatical elements. According to him, deictic expressions are activated differently in oral and written speech (41). It is evident that the deixis range encompasses various signals, primarily referencing participants in dialogue, namely the speaker and the listener, expressed through personal pronouns. Another type of deixis pertains to the subject of speech, referring to an object or person, expressed using third-person pronouns. In the most prevalent form of deixis, the reference to the location of events in time and space becomes increasingly active, necessitating the participation of other categorical units. In all these cases, the speech structure considers the events occurring in the external world, which are reflected in the content. Moreover, deixis can also reflect

relationships evident in the internal structure of the text, thus ensuring the semantic connectivity of discourse components. Within the language system, there exists a set of units representing deixis, which includes lexical units that convey person, time, and space, as well as morphological devices, including grammatical categories such as person, time, degree, and various functional words.

In works on pragmatics, it is emphasized that the meanings of most phrases become clear through their use (Safarov, 2008; 37). Consequently, almost all lexical units can be considered deictic to a certain extent. For example, when we encounter the phrase "Everyone had a good time," we understand that "everyone" refers to all individuals in the relevant context. Determining which manifestations of sensitivity relate specifically to word meanings can be challenging; however, there is no doubt that quantitative indicators possess a deictic character and always require contextual interpretation. Another significant category of linguistic units that embodies the wisdom and cultural knowledge of a society is paremiological units, also known as proverbs or sayings. These units are essential components of any language, offering insights into the culture, traditions, and wisdom of a specific community. A particularly interesting aspect of paremiological units is their ability to convey notions of time.

These concise yet profound statements encapsulate the core values, beliefs, and experiences of people. Both Uzbek and English languages contain numerous paremiological units that have been employed for centuries to express vital aspects of human life. Moreover, as noted by Rsaliyeva in her work "Various Aspects of Paremiological Units" (2023), paremiological units can be likened to codes. They represent immutable statutes—a truth that serves as a solid foundation for socially established values and norms. Such societal rules are not to be disregarded. Rsaliyeva states, "It is impossible to dispute the importance of paremiological units, just as it is impossible to ignore the law. The application of life rules established over the ages is monitored by paremiological institutions. These values are regularly transmitted from the older generation to the younger" (Rsaliyeva & Dadebayev, 2023; 2-3).

Phraseological units of time in both English and Uzbek languages present a fascinating aspect of linguistic study. They reflect the cultural and linguistic elements of each society and highlight how time is perceived and valued. These units contribute to the richness of language, providing opportunities for creative and concise expression. Exploring these

units enhances linguistic understanding and fosters cross-cultural appreciation.

2. METHODOLOGY

In this section of the article, paradigmatics at the syntactic level, a foundational aspect of linguistic study will be carried out. It is essential to begin by defining what is meant by "syntactic level distribution." In linguistics, this refers to the syntactic framework that determines the roles and positions of syntactic units within a sentence. In a comparative context, these syntactic units are analyzed on a consistent level, which elucidates their differential syntactic characteristics, morphological peculiarities, and explains the isomorphic and allomorphic conditions that exist between languages. This framework allows for a comprehensive comparative-functional investigation of these units, which is the primary objective of this article.

The focus of this analysis is on syntactic units that express temporality, utilizing English and Uzbek sentences that denote time. We aim to identify the variants of the temporality category based on substantiality in both English and Uzbek languages. The pragmatic implications of time deixis in these two languages can vary considerably due to cultural factors, linguistic structures, and contextual elements of communication.

Below are some noteworthy pragmatic implications to consider:

- **Politeness and Hierarchy:** In both English and Uzbek, the selection of tense and temporal markers is often influenced by politeness norms. For instance, the use of the past or future tense may be preferred to avoid directness or confrontation in specific contexts. In Uzbek, it is common to use the future tense in requests, thereby softening the directness of the speech act. This reflects the cultural emphasis on maintaining social harmony and respect within interactions.

- **Power Dynamics:** The use of time deixis can also signify power dynamics within a conversation. In Uzbek, for example, deferential forms are employed to demonstrate respect toward individuals of higher status, which may influence the choice of past or future tense. Similarly, in English, the use of certain tenses or temporal adverbs can convey authority or urgency, further affecting interpersonal relationships and the structure of communication.

- **Cultural Concepts of Time:** Cultural perceptions of time in both English and Uzbek significantly impact how time deixis is utilized and interpreted. English generally exhibits a pronounced future orientation, emphasizing schedules,

deadlines, and planning. In contrast, Uzbek may demonstrate a more present-oriented perspective, prioritizing immediate needs and actions over future considerations. Understanding these cultural differences is crucial as they can affect the pragmatic implications of time deixis in conversational dynamics.

- **Event Sequencing and Coherence:** Time deixis is vital for organizing events and maintaining coherence in discourse. Both English and Uzbek utilize diverse temporal markers and adverbs to facilitate listeners' comprehension of temporal relationships between events. The specific choice of time deixis expressions directly contributes to the coherence and clarity of a conversation or text, guiding the reader or listener through the narrative.

- **Temporal Perception and Conceptualization:** Variations in how time is perceived and represented linguistically can influence pragmatic implications. For example, in English, the future is often conceptualized as a distinct entity separate from the present and past, whereas in Uzbek, the future may be perceived as an extension of the present or a continuation of the past. These differing temporal perspectives can shape how communication is structured and understood.

The pragmatic implications of time deixis in English and Uzbek are influenced by sociocultural factors, power dynamics, cultural concepts of time, event sequencing, and temporal perception. A comprehensive understanding of these implications is essential for effective communication across both languages. Furthermore, we argue that deixis is not merely a phenomenon confined to the morphological or lexical levels of the language system; rather, it is an event that occurs within its functional system and is activated through verbal communication.

This exploration will not only illuminate the syntactic and pragmatic dimensions of temporal expressions in English and Uzbek but also enhance our understanding of how these linguistic distinctions reflect broader cultural values and social practices. By examining these relationships, we can gain insights into how speakers of each language conceptualize time within their respective cultural contexts.

Traditionally, deixis has been described concerning the temporal and spatial indicators that accompany the course of a speech act. According to Vinogradov's definition in the Linguistic Dictionary, "deixis depends on the internal structure of the text and occurs in the contextual area of the display or sign" (Vinogradov, 1990; 78). The temporal deictic function specifically locates points or intervals on the

time axis, utilizing (ultimately) the moment of utterance as a reference point.

Thus, the time axis is divided into three major segments:

- Before the moment of utterance
- At the time of utterance
- After the moment of utterance

The most fundamental temporal deictics in both languages are "now" and "then." "Now" serves, in some ways, as a temporal equivalent of "here," exhibiting the capacity for indefinite extension. It can refer to a precise instant, as in commands such as "Press the button—NOW!" or encompass a broader span of time, as in "The solar system is now in a relatively stable phase." Notably, the phenomenon of dominance is absent in temporal deixis, unlike spatial deixis, which is often linked with first-person perspectives. Conversely, "then" points away from the present but remains neutral regarding direction; this directionality is typically clarified through contextual cues, such as in the sentences "We were happy then" and "OK, I'll see you then."

The study of phraseological units has consistently intrigued numerous linguists; however, comprehensively examining all phraseological word combinations in a single research undertaking is unfeasible. Consequently, this segment of the work focuses exclusively on exploring phrases that convey the notion of "time" in both Uzbek and English languages. The previously discussed notions surrounding phraseological units of time are recognized as intriguing aspects of language that reflect the cultural and linguistic nuances of specific societies. In both English and Uzbek, these units play a significant role in everyday conversation, providing insights into how time is perceived and understood. Furthermore, studying these expressions can facilitate various beneficial outcomes, including:

- **Cultural Integration:** Understanding and appropriately using phraseological units of time can significantly aid individuals in integrating into a new culture or community. Such knowledge demonstrates respect for the language and indicates an understanding of cultural norms and customs.
- **Enhancing Writing Skills:** Phraseological units of time can add depth and richness to written compositions. By incorporating these expressions, writers can create more engaging narratives and effectively showcase their mastery of the language.
- **Interpreting Idiomatic Expressions:** Phraseological units of time can pose particular challenges for non-native speakers regarding real-time conversations or translation.

A thorough study of these units allows for better comprehension of idiomatic expressions and their contextual applications, thereby improving communicative proficiency. By investigating the various dimensions and applications of temporal expressions, this research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the intricate relationship between language and culture, ultimately enhancing cross-cultural communication.

3. RESULTS

As a result of conducted investigation, we can conclude that in world linguistics there are different approaches to the concept of deixis, such as demonstration, gesture, reminder, which are clearly expressed through anaphoric representation. The use of deictic expressions is manifested in certain aspects of communication activity, in the properties of the extralinguistic context. Moreover, word construction and discourse analysis of temporal expressions in English and Uzbek languages will be conducted to understand implication of those expressions in each language.

Uzbek Language:

- **Vocabulary:** Uzbek language has specific words for different time-related expressions such as "soat" for "hour," "hafta" for "week," "oy" for "month," and "yil" for "year."

- **Grammatical Structure:** Uzbek language uses suffixes and particles to indicate time-related information. For instance, the suffix "-da" is used to express the concept of "in, on, at" when specifying a particular time or period, as in "bahorda (fasl)" (in Spring), "bugun" (today), or "shu kunlarda" (these days).

English Language:

- **Vocabulary:** English has a wide range of words and phrases to express temporal concepts. For example, words like "hour," "day," "week," "month," and "year" are used to specify different time intervals.

- **Grammatical Structure:** English relies on prepositions and adverbs to indicate temporal relationships. Prepositions like "in," "on," and "at" are used to specify specific times or periods, as in "in the morning," "on Monday," or "at noon." Adverbs like "today," "tomorrow," or "yesterday" are used to denote relative time.

Cultural Influences:

- **Uzbek:** The cultural context in Uzbekistan plays an important role in the expression of time. For instance, Uzbek society values punctuality, and temporal expressions are considered as important markers for social interaction and planning and this factor has found its reflection mainly in

phraseological and paremiological units of Uzbek language.

For instance:

- Phraseological unit: Hash-pash deguncha → in a short time (Rakhmatullayev, 1992; 308)
- Paremiological unit: Avval o'yla, keyin so'yla

↓
Look before you leap (Collis, 1992; 23)

- English: Like Uzbek, English language's temporal expressions are influenced by cultural practices and traditions. For example, English-speaking countries often consider time as a precious resource and value promptness, resulting in a variety of idioms and phrases related to time management.

A comprehensive analysis of temporal expressions in Uzbek and English languages requires examining vocabulary, grammatical structures, and cultural influences. Understanding how each language represents and describes time provides insight into the cultural perspectives and practices related to timekeeping and organization. The study and understanding of phraseological units of time in both English and Uzbek languages can be beneficial for language learners and researchers alike. It allows them to delve into the intricacies of language and gain insights into the cultural nuances associated with time. Furthermore, it fosters cross-cultural understanding and appreciation by highlighting the unique perspectives and values related to time in different societies.

In analysis of Uzbek and English paremiological units, it is easily detectable the both languages are rich for proverbs and idioms offering several paremiological units related to time. In terms of English, one well-known proverb is "Time is money." This saying emphasizes the value of time and how it should be spent wisely, similar to the importance of money. It reminds people to use their time efficiently and not waste it, as time, like money, is a limited resource. Similarly, there is a nearly same equivalent of that proverb in Uzbek which is "Vaqtning ketdi, naqding ketdi". This example highlights the fleeting nature of life by comparing it to the passing of a day. It implies the importance of making the most of each day and not wasting it.

To continue, "Time is a great teacher" is another paremiological unit that denotes and shows value of time in English. This proverb emphasises the notion that we eventually get wisdom through our experiences. It might be seen as a reminder that we shouldn't be hasty in labelling mistakes and failures as bad experiences because they are frequently wonderful chances for learning and development. Another popular English proverb is "Time heals all wounds." This saying suggests that with time

emotional and physical pain will fade away. It highlights the concept of time as a powerful force that can alleviate suffering and help humans overcome difficult situations.

The saying "Time and tide wait for no man" concludes our list of English proverbs about time. This proverb emphasises the notion that nature and time are inexorable forces that cannot be slowed down or controlled. This expression's genesis is unknown, although it has been in use since at least the 13th century, a time when people's lives were more closely tied to the sea and tides were critical for navigation. When it comes to Uzbek saying, "Temirni qizig'ida bos," is translated to "Doing things at the right time brings success." This proverb signifies the essence of timing in achieving positive outcomes. It highlights the belief that careful consideration of the appropriate moment to take action can lead to fruitful results.

4. DISCUSSION

A comprehensive analysis of temporal expressions in the Uzbek and English languages necessitates an examination of vocabulary, grammatical structures, and cultural influences. Understanding how each language represents and describes time provides valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and practices associated with timekeeping, organization, and social interaction. This examination reveals not only the linguistic tools employed but also the cognitive frameworks that shape the perception of time within each culture.

The pragmatic implications of time deixis in English and Uzbek are shaped by various factors, including politeness norms, power dynamics, cultural concepts of time, event sequencing, and temporal perception. Each language employs distinct temporal markers and grammatical structures to reference past, present, and future events. The choice of tense and temporal markers is often influenced by societal conventions and cultural perspectives, affecting how speakers convey urgency, politeness, or formality. Additionally, time deixis plays a critical role in organizing events within discourse and maintaining coherence in communication. A deep understanding of these pragmatic implications is essential for effective interaction in both English and

Uzbek.

Moreover, in the study of deixis, it is vital to recognize that deixis extends beyond the morphological or lexical levels of the language system. It represents a functional event activated in verbal communication. Different types of deixis—such as personal, spatial, temporal, social, and discourse deixis—are activated in distinct ways across oral and written speech. Deictic expressions are indispensable for referring to participants in dialogue, objects or individuals, and the temporal and spatial contexts of events, thereby contributing to the semantic cohesion and coherence of discourse. Temporal syntactic units can occupy various syntactic positions within a speech act, and their analysis is critical for understanding the relationships between different types of temporality. Consequently, a syntactic analysis of these units forms a continuation of the broader examination of linguistic components.

The syntactic role of temporal units in deixis may also be explored within microtextual contexts, where the application of experimental methods can help to comprehensively determine their appropriateness or incompatibility within specific syntactic structures (Boltakulova, 2020; 226).

In examining specific types of temporal syntax, both English and Uzbek present varying methods of expressing time and tense. English utilizes a range of verb tenses—including the simple present, present continuous, simple past, past continuous, present perfect, past perfect, and future tense—to convey nuanced temporal meanings. Conversely, Uzbek primarily employs grammatical constructions involving the genitive case, present tense, past tense, future tense, and perfect tense for expressing temporal relations. Each language showcases unique syntactic patterns and structures that indicate time, further informing the linguistic analysis.

Understanding the significance of temporal categories in linguistics is fundamental to comprehending how humans perceive and organize time. Temporal expressions play a crucial role in facilitating communication, enabling the expression of thoughts, emotions, and information. Various scholars have adopted different approaches to elucidate this central subject area. For instance, Gvozdev's typology of temporal categories classifies them into absolute, relative, and modal categories, thereby providing a framework for analyzing how different languages encode and conceptualize time (Gvozdev, 1973; 350). Similarly, Randolph Quirk's insights on temporal adverbs enrich our understanding of their usage and meaning in

language, emphasizing the importance of both definite and indefinite time expressions while taking contextual factors into account (Quirk et al., 1982; 124). Through these analyses and frameworks, we can glean a deeper understanding of how temporal expressions shape the way individuals interact with time and each other, facilitating richer and more meaningful communication across cultures.

The analysis of time deixis and temporal syntax in English and Uzbek languages provides valuable insights into the pragmatic implications and linguistic characteristics of these languages. By understanding and interpreting the temporal aspects of communication, individuals can engage in effective and culturally appropriate discourse in both English and Uzbek contexts. Both languages have their own unique ways of expressing time and tense in sentences. Each identified temporal syntaxemes is divided into prepositional and non-prepositional variants, and the possibilities of association with which syntaxemes are classified on the basis of a particular syntactic connection. In the example of English we identified pure temporal syntaxemes, temporal posterior and temporal anterior within the substantial temporal syntaxemes. These syntaxemes are mainly manifested on the basis of the combination of nouns with different prepositions. Pure temporal syntaxemes:

- In the morning Stepan rode into Yagodnoya (Sholokhov, 1959; 69);
- The Magician was published in 1908 (Maughham, 1967; 8);
- In April a careful hand had brought the squadroses (Sholokhov, 1959; 91).

In the examples given in the morning (1), in 1908 (2), in April (3), the syntactic units combine on the basis of subordinative relations with the nuclear predicative 2 (NP2) components rode, was published, had brought in the structure of sentences, differential syntactic-semantic sign represents only temporality, they are pure temporal syntaxemes. Pure temporal syntaxemes refers to the time at which an action is performed while temporal posterior syntaxemes refers to the time when an action is performed after an event or other action is performed (Petrash, 1978; 9).

Analyzing temporal expressions in Uzbek and English languages reveals distinct vocabulary, grammatical structures, and cultural influences. In Uzbek, specific words and suffixes are used to indicate time-related information, reflecting the cultural value of punctuality. English, on the other hand, relies on prepositions, adverbs, and idioms related to time management. Understanding these

linguistic differences provides insights into cultural perspectives and practices related to timekeeping and organization. Studying temporal expressions in different languages enhances our understanding of how humans perceive and utilize them in communication.

The concept of syntactic paradigmatics was clarified and in the definition of temporality in the context of substantial syntaxemes identified variants of substantial temporal syntaxemes, pure temporal, posterior, anterior, and in both languages were analyzed syntactically by using linguistic methods (Boltakulova, 2020; 499).

Paremiological units that indicate time in both English and Uzbek languages offer valuable insights into the cultural and societal values associated with temporal perceptions. These units function as coded expressions that encapsulate the wisdom, beliefs, and experiences of a specific society. Often regarded as immutable statutes, they reflect socially established norms and values. Such expressions can significantly enhance clarity and emphasis in thoughts or arguments, illuminating the complexities of human existence and relationships with time. These paremiological units often carry deeper meanings and convey moral lessons, thereby enriching the overall impact of the messages being communicated. Their concise and profound statements have been transmitted across generations, embodying the collective knowledge and cultural heritage of a society. In both English and Uzbek, there exists a rich repertoire of paremiological units centered around the concept of time. These expressions serve not only as reflections of cultural values but also as means to articulate important facets of human life. They offer guidance on how time should be perceived, understood, and used effectively.

Proverbs that indicate time do more than illustrate cultural values; they also provide individuals with practical guidance on how to navigate their lives and optimize their use of time. Through these units, individuals can glean vital life lessons, gain insights into societal expectations, and cultivate a sense of personal responsibility and accountability. Furthermore, the study of temporal paremiological units contributes to the preservation and promotion of linguistic and cultural heritage. By exploring these expressions, linguists and language learners can deepen their understanding of the interplay between language and culture. This exploration fosters cross-cultural appreciation and understanding, facilitating meaningful engagement and communication between diverse societies. In essence, the temporally oriented paremiological units in both English and

Uzbek languages serve as windows into the collective consciousness of their speakers, highlighting how each culture conceptualizes and values the passage of time. Through the analysis of these units, researchers can not only appreciate the richness of each language but also recognize the underlying social and cultural frameworks that influence temporal expression.

5. CONCLUSION

The analysis of temporal expressions in Uzbek and English languages reveals both similarities and differences in their structure and ways of expressing time-related concepts. Understanding these temporal categories and expressions in linguistics provides valuable insights into how humans perceive and convey time, contributing to a better understanding of language, cognition, and cultural practices related to timekeeping and organization. Moreover, studying temporal expressions in different languages enhances our understanding of how humans perceive and utilize them in communication. As the result of conducted investigation we can conclude that in linguistics there are different approaches to the concept of deixis, such as demonstration, gesture, reminder, which are clearly expressed through anaphoric representation. The use of deictic expressions is manifested in certain aspects of communication activity, in the properties of the extralinguistic context.

The article also delves into a comprehensive understanding of syntactic units and their distribution in a sentence, particularly when expressing temporality. Through a comparative study of English and Uzbek languages, the syntactic signs, morphological peculiarities, and isomorphic and allomorphic conditions of these units are examined. The concept of time deixis is explored, revealing its significant role in pragmatic implications such as politeness, power dynamics, cultural concepts of time, event sequencing and coherence, and temporal perception and conceptualization. Understanding these pragmatic implications is crucial for effective communication in both languages.

Moreover, the article focuses on phraseological units of time in English and Uzbek languages. As a result, readers can gain valuable insights into the cultural and linguistic nuances of each society by examining and analyzing these units. These units reflect the values and perspectives associated with time, promoting cross-cultural understanding and appreciation. The exploration of phraseological and paremiological units enhances language studies and

fosters a broader appreciation for the complexities of language and culture. Overall, this article provides a comprehensive analysis of the cognitive, pragmatic, and linguistic characteristics of language units expressing time in English and Uzbek languages. It

deepens our understanding of how time is represented and conceptualized in different languages, and sheds light on the cultural and linguistic significance of time-related expressions.

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