

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF THE CONCEPT OF “TIME” IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article analyzes different time representations in language and the notions of time and how they are reflected through ways of expressing the invariant part of language and speech. In particular, empirical and theoretical studies were used to study the important features of time concepts in the linguistic aspect, their reflection through ways of expressing the invariable part of language and speech.

Key words: time, concept, represent, empirical, theoretical, invariable, reflection.

INTRODUCTION. In linguistics, the middle of the twentieth century was characterized by the shift of the focus of linguistic studies from grammar to semantics. As a result of fruitful development of this direction, cognitive linguistics occurred, which main unit is concept. The subject of our study is parametric concept “time”.

The category of time is of fundamental importance for each culture and has ontological characteristics. These are the concepts of time and space which are parts of the human existence through which all other phenomena are perceived. Time is more abstract as compared to space and understood through spatial and movement metaphores. Besides, to describe time, space prepositions are used.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. From the point of view of covering time-meaning words, among the above studies, V.V. Morkovkin's work is devoted to the ideographic description of the time-meaning lexicon in the Russian language. The words are arranged not in alphabetical order, but according to the proximity of their meanings, and in order to create ideographic dictionaries, the author examines time-conceptual units in order to determine their temporary meanings. The author collected from the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language and based on the analysis of the dictionary definitions of the lexical units containing the word "time" and its ideographic.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS. Language time markers means lexical time markers. Lexical time markers can be extracted them from the definition of the word time. For example, from the English definition we extracted the following synonyms: sequence, duration, change, segment, interval, leisure, period, era and the following time markers: initially, once, at the same time, soon constantly, at the beginning, timely, temporarily.

Tense and aspect are verbal categories, where the most common reference point is the moment of speech. Events can be divided into the past for situations before the time of speech, present for those overlapping with the moment of speech, and future for those subsequent to the moment of speech. In some works, studying time and language among linguistic means of time refer to: reduplication (for example, he ran and ran and ran to express the process is extended over time); intonation (for example, vowel lengthening to indicate a long time duration); and even body movement, like quick movements to show that something happens quickly. Strictly speaking, linguistic time markers can be divided into lexical (nouns and adverbs of time), grammatical (verbs), phonetical (as intonation is a part of phonetics), syntactical (reduplication and other

means of syntax) and extra-linguistic (body language). As can be seen from the above, only lexical and grammatical time markers are reflected in dictionaries and can be easily understood by students learning a foreign language (in the article we mean students learning English as a foreign language).

Locative and motion words belonging to different form classes can be used in a variety of constructions to express temporal relations. For example, English employs expressions such as:

- (1) The weekend is coming.
- (2) The summer has passed.
- (3) He is coming up to retirement.
- (4) Check-in was well ahead of departure.
- (5) He worked through the night.
- (6) She will be promoted in the coming year.
- (7) The party is on Friday.
- (8) His birthday is this side of Christmas.
- (9) I am going to get up early tomorrow.

Time nouns can be divided into several groups based on their different meanings: - nouns expressing time as abstract (time, time, place, period...); nouns of time measurement (second, minute, hour...); - nouns of parts of the day (day, dawn, morning...); weekday nouns (Monday, Tuesday...); seasonal nouns (spring, summer...); nouns of time representing the place of time (the beginning, the beginning, the future...); nouns representing the appropriate or specific time of the realization of a certain work (such as opportunity, mavrid, room) and time-meaning words are interconnected in the text and indicate the flow and chronological sequence of the events being described.

CONCLUSION. To sum up, time as a separate concept, night, day, short periodic experiences, such as a moment, a moment, a second, are a universal and linguo-philosophical and linguo-culturological linguistic phenomenon which is specific to each language. time is a complex linguistic phenomenon that divides its linguistic and cultural aspects into components in different systematic languages in

the form of subconcepts, such as "time", "moment of speech", "past", "present", "future"; the units reflecting the cognitive-metaphorical, linguoculturological features of language units reflecting time, as well as the conceptual aspects of linguistic structures, such as time-action, time-passage, time-static source are defined.

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