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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA VAQT DEYKSISI VA MARKERLARINING LINGVISTIK IFODALANISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida vaqt kategoriyasining lingvistik ifodalanishi hamda vaqt deyksisining kognitiv, semantik va pragmatik mexanizmlari har tomonlama tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda vaqt ma'nosini ifodalovchi grammatik zamon-aspekt tizimlari, leksik markerlar va diskursiv birliklarning o'zaro munosabati hamda ularning deyklik markaz bilan bog'lanish xususiyatlari izchil o'rganilgan. Natijalar ingliz tilining vaqtning morfologik darajada aniq kodlashi, o'zbek tilining esa kontekstual va pragmatik vositalarga tayanishini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: vaqt deyksisi, vaqt markeri, grammatik vaqt, aspekt, pragmatika, kognitiv lingvistika, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili.

THE LINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION OF TEMPORAL DEIXIS AND TIME MARKERS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of temporal deixis and the linguistic representation of time in English and Uzbek from cognitive, semantic, and pragmatic perspectives. The study investigates the interplay among grammatical tense-aspect systems, lexical and adverbial time markers, and discourse-based deictic references. The findings indicate that English temporal relations are primarily encoded through a morphologically explicit tense-aspect framework, whereas Uzbek relies on contextual inference, adverbials, and pragmatic discourse cues.

Keywords: temporal deixis, time markers, tense, aspect, pragmatics, cognitive linguistics, English, Uzbek.

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ ВРЕМЕННОГО ДЕЙКСИСА И МАРКЕРОВ ВРЕМЕНИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В статье проводится комплексный анализ временного дейксиса и лингвистического выражения категории времени в английском и узбекском языках с когнитивной, семантической и прагматической точек зрения. Исследуется взаимодействие грамматических категорий времени и вида, лексико-адвербиальных маркеров и дискурсивных средств, формирующих временные отсылки. Полученные результаты показывают, что в английском языке временные отношения преимущественно выражаются морфологически через систему времён и аспектов, тогда как в узбекском – посредством контекстуальных и прагматических средств, в частности наречий и частиц.

Ключевые слова: временной дейксис, маркеры времени, грамматическое время, аспект, прагматика, когнитивная лингвистика, английский язык, узбекский язык.

Introduction. The category of time is one of the fundamental universals of human cognition and linguistic representation. It constitutes a multidimensional phenomenon that integrates grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of communication. Linguistically, time is not merely a grammatical category but a cognitive and conceptual construct that organizes how speakers perceive, interpret, and verbalize reality. Each language encodes temporal relations through its own system of morphological and lexical devices; however, the ways in which these systems function depend on a language's cultural worldview and cognitive orientation. Within this framework, temporal deixis serves as a central mechanism for locating events in relation to the speaker's temporal perspective and for structuring the temporal dimension of discourse.

The theoretical foundation for deixis was first elaborated by K. Bühler and C. J. Fillmore, who identified the deictic center (origo) as a triadic coordinate system defined by "I – here – now" [1]. Temporal deixis, as the time axis of this coordinate system, establishes a relationship between the moment of speech and the event time, thus enabling speakers to situate events in the past, present, or future relative to their communicative act. In this sense, temporal deixis functions as

both a grammatical and a cognitive tool that links linguistic expression with extra-linguistic reality. In English, temporal reference is primarily expressed through a grammatically encoded tense-aspect system combined with a rich inventory of adverbials such as now, yesterday, tomorrow, soon, and already. The English verb morphology precisely marks temporal relations and aspectual nuances, which are syntactically integrated into the sentence structure. In contrast, Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, conveys temporal relations mainly through verb suffixes, adverbials, and discourse particles such as hozir (now), kecha (yesterday), ertaga (tomorrow), endi (then/at last). Consequently, English represents time through morphologically fixed categories, whereas Uzbek relies on contextual inference and pragmatic deixis to achieve temporal reference.

Contemporary linguistic theory treats temporal deixis not only as a grammatical but also as a cognitive-pragmatic phenomenon [2, 3]. According to cognitive semantics, time expressions reflect the speaker's conceptualization of temporal experience. The "time-as-space" metaphor proposed by Lakoff and Johnson illustrates this mental mapping: English speakers conceptualize the future as "in front" (the future lies ahead),

whereas Uzbek speakers perceive the past as “behind” (o'tgan kunlar ortda qoldi – “the past days are left behind”) [4]. These patterns demonstrate universal metaphorical principles while highlighting cross-linguistic variation in linguistic realization.

The deictic center, which integrates the coordinates of person, place, and time, plays a key role in structuring discourse. Each utterance is anchored to the speaker's temporal standpoint, and other events are interpreted relative to this “now” point. Through this mechanism, temporal deixis determines the internal temporal architecture of discourse, while temporal adverbials and morphological markers provide its external linguistic realization.

From this perspective, the present study aims to investigate the linguistic and cognitive mechanisms of temporal deixis in English and Uzbek. It seeks to identify both universal principles governing the encoding of temporal relations and language-specific strategies that reflect cultural and structural distinctions. The study is relevant because time in modern linguistics is viewed not solely as a grammatical construct but also as a discursive, pragmatic, and cultural category [5, 6]. Understanding the interaction between grammatical tense, lexical markers, and deictic expressions contributes to resolving asymmetries in translation and enhances cross-linguistic comprehension of temporal reference.

In summary, temporal deixis serves as a fundamental interface between language, cognition, and culture, revealing how human beings conceptualize and verbalize temporal experience. A comparative analysis of English and Uzbek temporal systems thus provides insight into the linguistic relativity of time perception and the broader cognitive mechanisms underlying temporal expression.

Literature review. The study of temporal deixis has become a significant focus in modern linguistic theory. The earliest theoretical framework was proposed by Karl Bühler, who in *Sprachtheorie* (1934) described deixis as a fundamental linguistic mechanism that connects speech to the context of communication through the coordinates “I - here - now” [1]. Building upon this foundation, Charles J. Fillmore [2] introduced a functional classification of deixis – person, spatial, and temporal – and emphasized that the interpretation of deictic expressions depends on the speaker's communicative perspective.

Research Methodology. The methodological foundation of this research is based on the integration of descriptive, comparative, cognitive, and pragmatic approaches, which together enable a comprehensive analysis of temporal deixis and time markers in English and Uzbek. Such a multi-dimensional framework allows the study to consider both the formal grammatical structure and the functional-communicative nature of temporal reference, which is essential for uncovering the interplay between linguistic form, cognition, and discourse.

The study applies a qualitative and analytical design, focusing on authentic language material drawn from both written and spoken sources. Following the principles formulated by Fillmore [2] and Levinson [3], temporal deixis is treated as a contextually determined phenomenon that links linguistic form to the communicative situation. The research materials include literary, journalistic, and conversational texts in English and Uzbek, as well as selected examples from translation corpora. The English data were extracted from modern and classic literary works, newspaper articles, and samples from the British National Corpus (BNC) and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The Uzbek data were collected from contemporary prose, media texts (Gazeta.uz, Kun.uz), and bilingual translation materials representing natural discourse.

The methodological instruments employed in the analysis include the descriptive method, which identifies grammatical and lexical markers of time; the comparative method, used to reveal similarities and differences between English and Uzbek temporal systems; and pragmatic-discourse analysis, which examines how temporal reference operates in communicative interaction. The cognitive-semantic approach, developed by Langacker [6] and Evans [7], provides the conceptual framework for interpreting temporal deixis as part of the human conceptualization of time. The analysis also draws upon the metaphorical model “time as space” [8], which helps explain how both languages use spatial metaphors to structure temporal meaning. In Uzbek linguistic studies, insights from Mirtotiyev and Qudratova were employed to account for the sociocultural and contextual dimensions of temporal expression.

A total of approximately 500 temporal constructions were analyzed, evenly distributed between the two languages. Each example was examined in terms of deictic anchoring, temporal orientation, and discourse function. Temporal markers were categorized according to their grammatical form and pragmatic role.

The analytical procedure followed several consecutive stages: identification of temporal markers, classification of their deictic type (absolute, relative, or anaphoric), interpretation of their functional role in discourse, and comparative evaluation across both languages. Each token was analyzed according to Bühler's [1] model of origo, where the parameters of speech time (ST), event time (ET), and reference time (RT) were established for every instance. This model allowed for consistent cross-linguistic alignment of temporal structures. The contextual and pragmatic meanings were interpreted with particular attention to speaker intention and discourse coherence, following the approach proposed by Levinson [3] and further developed by Qudratova in her pragmatic analysis of the time category. To ensure the validity and reliability of findings, the study applied data triangulation, combining grammatical analysis, discourse interpretation, and cognitive modeling. The conclusions were cross-checked with theoretical frameworks presented by Fillmore [2], Langacker [6], and Evans [7], and verified through consultation with native speakers of both languages. All linguistic examples were taken from open-access sources; no personal data or restricted materials were used. The research adheres strictly to academic ethics, ensuring transparency of data collection and proper citation of every theoretical source.

This methodological framework, therefore, provides the empirical and theoretical foundation for a comprehensive analysis of how English and Uzbek conceptualize and verbalize time. By combining structural, pragmatic, and cognitive perspectives, the study reveals the interdependence of language, cognition, and culture in the linguistic representation of temporal deixis.

Analysis and results. The analysis of temporal deixis in English and Uzbek demonstrates both universal and language-specific mechanisms for encoding temporal reference. Time, as a fundamental cognitive category, is linguistically represented through a combination of grammatical tense, aspect, adverbials, and contextual deixis. The comparison between English and Uzbek reveals how structural and cultural differences shape the conceptualization and verbalization of temporal relations. The English tense-aspect system represents a morphologically explicit method of encoding time. As Comrie [5] notes, English distinguishes between tense as a grammatical category locating an event in time, and aspect as the internal temporal structure of that event. For instance, the difference between *I worked*, *I was working*,

and I have worked illustrates how tense and aspect jointly define temporal perspective. In contrast, Uzbek does not rely on inflectional tense marking to the same degree. Time reference is often achieved through verb suffixes combined with contextual cues and adverbials, as in *Men kecha ishladim* ("I worked yesterday") or *Men hozir ishlayapman* ("I am working now"). While both languages differentiate between past, present, and future, the mechanisms of expression differ: English uses morphological tense markers, whereas Uzbek depends more heavily on adverbials and pragmatic interpretation.

The data reveal that in English, temporal deixis is closely tied to the speaker's deictic center - the now of the utterance - and any temporal shift is grammatically encoded through verb morphology or auxiliary constructions. In Uzbek, however, temporal deixis is frequently established through lexical or discourse markers that connect the utterance to its situational or textual context. This tendency confirms Levinson's [3] observation that deixis operates at the intersection of grammar and pragmatics, with the balance varying across languages. The prevalence of adverbials such as *hozir*, *kecha*, *ertaga*, and *endi* in Uzbek exemplifies the importance of contextual deixis in shaping temporal reference. A cross-linguistic comparison of selected corpus examples further supports these findings. In English narrative discourse, deictic anchoring is often fixed by the initial tense of narration (typically the past simple), whereas in Uzbek narratives, temporal relations shift dynamically and rely on adverbials and connective particles to maintain coherence. For instance, the English expression *When I arrived, he was waiting for me* corresponds to *Men kelganimda, u meni kutib o'tirgan edi* in Uzbek. Both constructions convey simultaneity and continuity, yet English explicitly encodes aspect through *was waiting*, while Uzbek employs a participial construction (*kelganimda*) and past auxiliary (*edi*) to achieve equivalent temporal meaning.

The findings indicate that English temporal deixis primarily operates through grammatical formalization, while Uzbek relies on contextual and pragmatic inference. This reflects two distinct cognitive orientations: the analytic precision of English, where time is segmented morphologically, versus the contextual flexibility of Uzbek, where time is inferred from discourse. As Langacker [6] emphasizes, such variation arises from differences in how speakers conceptualize temporal experience within their linguistic worldview.

The analysis also demonstrates the role of temporal adverbs and particles in compensating for morphological absence in Uzbek. For example, the particle *endi* serves multiple pragmatic functions, signaling transition, immediacy, or contrast in temporal perspective, as in *Endi u keladi* ("Now he will come" / "He is about to come"). These multifunctional markers act as discourse-level temporal anchors. In English, similar pragmatic effects are achieved through auxiliary verbs and temporal adverbials like *already*, *still*, and *yet*, which, according to Evans [7], belong to the class of "subjective temporal markers" linking time with the speaker's viewpoint.

Cognitively, the data suggest that both English and Uzbek share the universal conceptual metaphor *TIME IS MOTION*, but instantiate it differently. In English, the ego-moving model dominates (*We are approaching the end of the year*), whereas in Uzbek, the time-moving model appears more frequent (*Yil oxiri yaqinlashmoqda* - "The end of the year is approaching"), showing a subtle shift in perspective. These differences align with Lakoff and Johnson's [8] theory that linguistic encoding of time reflects culture-specific patterns of spatialization.

Finally, the comparative results confirm Quدراتova's observation that temporal deixis in Uzbek is not a fixed grammatical category but a discursive and pragmatic phenomenon emerging from context. Uzbek speakers construct temporal relations dynamically, relying on shared background knowledge and situational relevance, whereas English maintains grammatical consistency through tense morphology. This divergence illustrates the interplay between formality and flexibility in temporal conceptualization across languages.

Conclusion. The comparative investigation of temporal deixis and linguistic time markers in English and Uzbek has revealed that the category of time, while universal in human cognition, is linguistically encoded through distinct grammatical and pragmatic mechanisms. Both languages demonstrate systematic strategies for anchoring events in relation to the deictic center - the speaker's "now" - yet the methods of realization differ fundamentally due to typological, structural, and cultural factors. English expresses temporal relations primarily through morphological tense and aspect systems, whereas Uzbek relies on adverbials, particles, and contextual deixis that reflect the pragmatic and discursive nature of communication. This contrast illustrates the broader typological distinction between analytical and agglutinative languages, where formality and flexibility operate as complementary means of temporal representation.

The findings confirm that English grammar encodes time explicitly, segmenting events along the linear axis of past, present, and future. Such precision enables the language to achieve morphological clarity and syntactic predictability. In Uzbek, however, time is perceived as a more fluid and context-dependent construct. Temporal reference is often inferred from situational context or signaled through discourse markers such as *hozir*, *endi*, *kecha*, *ertaga*, and others that serve as pragmatic indicators of temporal progression. This reliance on contextual deixis underscores the cognitive and cultural orientation of Uzbek speakers toward relational and situational interpretation rather than formal grammatical specification. From a cognitive perspective, both English and Uzbek reveal the operation of the universal metaphor *TIME IS MOTION*, yet they differ in the direction of conceptual mapping. English tends to employ the ego-moving model, conceptualizing the speaker as moving through time (*We are approaching the weekend*), while Uzbek more frequently employs the time-moving model, viewing time as an entity advancing toward the observer (*Hafta oxiri yaqinlashmoqda* - "The end of the week is approaching"). This contrast reflects the subtle influence of cultural worldview on linguistic encoding and aligns with the theoretical insights of Lakoff and Johnson [8], who emphasized the role of embodied experience in structuring temporal concepts.

The study also verifies the hypothesis advanced by Levinson [3] and Langacker [6] that temporal deixis functions as both a grammatical and a pragmatic phenomenon. It not only establishes temporal reference within sentence structure but also maintains discourse coherence by linking events across utterances. In Uzbek, the pragmatic component predominates: temporal deixis emerges through inference, coherence markers, and discourse-level coordination, confirming Quدراتova's conclusion that temporal meaning in Uzbek is contextually constructed rather than grammatically fixed. In English, conversely, grammatical morphology provides the primary means of temporal anchoring, supported by adverbials that refine meaning and aspectual nuance.

The theoretical implications of this research extend beyond descriptive linguistics. The results contribute to the understanding of linguistic relativity, illustrating how structural differences between languages reflect distinct cognitive models of time. They also have practical relevance for translation

studies, cross-linguistic semantics, and discourse analysis. Recognizing how English and Uzbek encode temporal deixis differently can enhance translation accuracy, improve temporal cohesion in bilingual texts, and promote deeper intercultural understanding in linguistic communication.

In summary, temporal deixis serves as a critical interface between grammar, cognition, and culture, revealing how languages differ not only in form but also in the way they conceptualize human experience. English formalizes time

through tense and aspect, while Uzbek constructs it through discourse and pragmatics – yet both systems reflect the same universal human need to orient oneself within the continuum of temporal experience. This comparative study thus contributes to the broader field of cognitive and cross-linguistic research by demonstrating that the expression of time, though universal in function, remains profoundly shaped by linguistic structure and cultural worldview.

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