

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF TIME ACCORDING TO THE FORMS OF MOVEMENT.

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Annotation. The article examines the types of time at the interdisciplinary level, including philology, philosophy and partly physics. There are different types of time: linear, cyclic, substantial and relational. The theories and research of various scientists, especially Newton and Leibniz, on the substantiality and relativity of time are analyzed. Russian Russian writers provide examples from various works related to time, as well as examples of expressions and phraseological units (expressions and phraseological units are given in three languages: Russian, English and Uzbek.)

Keywords: *concept of time, substantiality, relativity, cyclicity, linearity, gravity, space, active and passive time, time models.*

Time is a concept that has an abstract concept. Different fields of science perceive this concept in different ways. And there is a lot of information, scientific papers, research on the term time.

Time is closely related to the physical sphere of research, since movement occurs about its effects. And time also has a special place in philology, as it is reflected both in grammar and in the literary works of writers. The concept of "time" is so vast that one might think it covers everything and applies to everything. And this has led many scientists to conduct long-term debates about the accuracy of the concept of time in their scientific works.

The division of the concept of time into types began a long time ago. Time can be substantial (absolute) and has nothing to do with anything: neither people, nor the planet, nor a natural phenomenon, and there is also a kind of relational (relative) - related to everything, that is, time moves relative to gravity, the planet, people. Everything has a noticeable effect on time, which makes it relative. Famous scientists who dealt with the classification of time were divided into two groups, examining absolute time and relative time separately.

- "The substantial (absolute)": Democritus, Aristotle and Isaac Newton.
- "Relational (relative)": Plato, Leibniz, Einstein.

Isaac Newton, with his most valuable theories about the absoluteness of time, made a great contribution to science. He examined time by dividing it into two groups and determined the following:

"Time and space" - that is, having its own nature, not relating to anything. This meant that absolute time and space could only be measured by absolute motion, and relative time and space by relative motion.

1. "*The nature of time and space*" - this referred only to the absolute world, since Newton believed that time is the creation of God. Newton first of all determined that God himself creates both time and motion related to time, therefore it is substantial to everything.

Newton wrote in his theory: "time and space are, as it were, the receptacles of themselves and everything that exists. In time, everything is arranged in the sense of the order of position.



By their very essence, they are places, but it is absurd to attribute them to primary places of movement. These are the places that are absolute places, and only movements from these places constitute absolute movements."

Newton, in his research book "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy" (1687) on the concepts of absolute and relative time, roughly argued that absolute time flows uniformly without relation to anything, and relative time continues by comprehending the senses when moving.

Newton's theory was opposed by Leibniz's view of the absoluteness of time, because he believed that time is the order of origin of actions and existence, so it is relativity that it is always under the interaction of other phenomena. He remarked: "I have repeatedly stressed that I consider space, as well as time, to be something purely relative; space is the order of co-existence, and time is the order of sequences. (Leibniz's theories). And also many scientists conducted research on the classification of time, since: "Space and Time" by V.I. Svidersky (1958), under the same name, other scientists such as P.Ya. Steinman, I.V. Kuznetsova, G.I. Naana, P.I. Dyshleva also studied. Although Newton referred to time under the general name as "absolute", he believed that time was absolute and passive, and the scientist N.A. Kozyrev had a different view of the word "passive". He believed that absolute time is not "passive" but "active". His concept was reworked by the scientist A.P. Levich, he argued that, "Time is pure change. Change is movement in the broadest sense" - this meant that time is also changing, it is also moving forward. We agree with Leibniz's theory of the relativity of time, because it seems to us that time passes relative to our movements, our actions. If we clarify with examples, we can give such a case, for example, when we are in a hurry to go somewhere to work, to study and eat our breakfast at a speed, get dressed so as not to be late and then time seems to be in a hurry along with us, although time moves evenly or vice versa, when we are doing a boring thing or waiting for someone- that's why we want time to pass quickly, and it passes as slowly as we want to skip it sooner. In fact, it only seems to us, because time is not in a hurry and does not stand in one place, that is, our mind perceives time in its own way.

We mean time in the following terms as: days, weeks, months, years, centuries. It is important to consider that many other scientists, along with Newton and Leibniz, conducted significant research in the field of physics, such as B.A. Uspensky, Yu.S. Stepanov, N.D. Arutyunova, Henri Mendra. They were the ones who classified time as cyclical and linear.

Cyclic time is a time that repeats itself, that is, the days of the week, the names of the months and the seasons of the year. The cyclicity of time can be represented as a ring, that is, a circle of repetition, as if everything moves on this ring and repeats at the same time. And we can give examples of a cyclical type of time: *зима*– winter- *qish*, *весна*– spring- *bahor*, *лето* – summer- *yoz*, *осень* - autumn (fall)- *kuz*. Here the cyclicity is determined by the fact that after winter spring always comes, after spring it is always summer, then also after summer it is autumn, because otherwise it cannot happen, for example: after winter it is summer or after summer it is spring, then the cyclicity of time changes. The term time in the philosophical dictionary is given the following meaning: "time is a form of being of matter, expressing the duration of its existence, the sequence of changing states in the measurement and development of all material systems (PHILOSOPHICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1989).

The linear view of time is time that only moves forward and never goes back. These two terms are very necessary and important to humanity, because we use a linear view of time at least once a day. And so why do we need to divide time into types, to distinguish them, so as not to be difficult in elementary everyday conversations, for example, if we think that Jesus

Christ was born in the 6th century on December 25 BC, and the new chronology is considered from his birth. An example is this: «конференция состоялась в 2023 году 5 января» - "the conference was held in 2023 on January 5th" this will be a linear version of simple conversational information, but try to do it in a cyclic version, it will sound like this: «конференция состоялась через 2029 лет 11 дней после рождения Иисуса Христа» - "the conference took place 2029 years 11 days after the birth of Jesus Christ", how quickly did we determine the exact time? That's why we need both linear and cyclic types of time in accordance with the movement. The famous scientist Gak - notes that looking at the verbs inside the phraseological units associated with time, you can find out how fast time passes:

Лететь, мчаться, бежать - означают проходить быстро.

To fly, to rush, to run - means to pass quickly.

Нестись - даже слишком быстро, протекать темпом.

To rush - even too fast, to flow at a pace.

Ползти, тянуться - медленно проходить, однообразно протекать.

To crawl, to stretch - to pass slowly, to flow monotonously.

1. Секунда - 1/60 - доля минуты, 1/3600 доля часа, 1/86400 доля дня, 1/604800 доля недели, 1/ 2678400 доля месяца, 1/ 31622400 доля года это за (366 дней в год и 31 дней в месяце).

Second - 1/60 - fraction of a minute, 1/3600 - fraction of an hour, 1/86400 - fraction of a day, 1/604800 - fraction of a week, 1/2678400 - fraction of a month, 1/31622400 - fraction of a year is for (366 days per year and 31 days per month).

2. Минут - 1/60 доля часа, 1/1440 доля дня, 1/10080 доля недели, 1/44640 доля месяца, 1/527040 доля года.

Minutes - 1/60 fraction of an hour, 1/1440 fraction of a day, 1/10080 for a week, 1/44640 fraction of a month, 1/527040 fraction of a year.

3. Час - 1/24 доля дня, 1/ 168 доля недели, 1/740 доля месяца, 1/8784 доля года.

Time is 1/24 fraction of a day, 1/168 fraction of a week, 1/740 fraction of a month. 1/8784 year.

4. День - 1/7 доля недели, 1/31 месяца, 1/366 доля года, 1/36600 доля века. И другие меры измерения времени.

Day is 1/7 of a week, 1/31 of a month, 1/366 of a year, 1/36600 of a century. And other measures of time measurement.

Also, the scientist V. Evans identifies 3 cognitive types of temporality associated with movement, for example: The "model of moving time" - here, the moving entity is relative to the observer, an example: «Christmas is coming» - «Приближается Рождество» the time is approaching, that is, the performer of the action is not important (the person), but the phenomenon is important. The "model of the driving Ego" is the time relative to which a person moves, an example: "we are moving towards the beginning of the school year," the performer is important here, because the action is performed by him. But we cannot imagine the definition of this term without the inclusion of linguistics, that is, phraseological units, metaphors, dialectisms. For example: A "time sequence model" is a sequence of periods, that is, one follows the other, an example: «Tuesday follows Monday» - *Вторник следует за понедельником (seshanba dushanbadan so'ng keladi)* or you could say «Tuesday after Monday» - *Вторник идёт за понедельником* (перевод на узбекский тоже самое: *dushanbadan song seshanba keladi*). (Evans. 2004; 201-236).

Examples should be given, that is, identical phraseological units used in different languages or works that have translations into other languages, while retaining their meaning, for example: "Time flew" - (A.S. Pushkin "Dubrovsky", here Pushkin describes as if time has wings and it can fly, he compares time to a flying bird, and there are also Uzbek and English versions of these phraseological units, as – *«vaqt o 'tyapti»* - here you can link an example with another Russian word, too, like, *«время проходит»* - "time is passing" and this already gives the notion that time has legs, and it is already moving, passing, going into the past. The English version of this phraseology sounds like this: *«The time flows»* - *«Время течет»* although the structure has changed slightly, that is, time is already flowing here, as if it has already turned into water, but still the value does not change, it moves forward. The following is an interesting example from the work of T. Tolstoy "Sweet Shura": *«время сбилось с пути, завязло на полдороге где-то под Курском, споткнулось под соловьиными рощами, заблудилось, слепое, на подсолнуховых равнинах»* - "time lost its way, got stuck halfway somewhere near Kursk, stumbled under the nightingale groves, got lost, blind, on the sunflower plains". Here Tolstaya personifies a drunk, lost person with the help of certain verbs related to movement such as: lost, stumbled, got lost. As well as examples from other works: *«время тянулось настолько медленно, что практически не двигалось. Оно остановилось и стояло в этой деревянной больничке»* - "time dragged on so slowly that it hardly moved. It stopped and stood in this wooden hospital". Time is already like a rubber band here, it stretches and passes hard. (V. Tokareva, "Bullfighting"). Examples from dialectisms can be given.

The time is divided according to the sequence into:

1. **«Ранние завтраки»** - означает раннее утро. (БТСДК:449).
"Early breakfast" means early morning. (BTSDK:449).
2. **«Солнышко в завтраки»** - 7-9 часов утра. (там же: 164).
"Sunshine for breakfast" - 7-9 o'clock in the morning. (ibid.: 164).
3. **«Поздние завтраки»** - 9-10 часов утра. (там же: 390).
"Brunch" - 9-10 a.m. (ibid.: 390).
4. **«Время в дуб»** - 10-11 часов утра. (там же: 141).
"Time in the oak" - 10-11 a.m. (ibid.: 141).
5. **«Солнце в обед»** - 12 часов дня.
"The sun at lunch" - 12 o'clock in the afternoon.
6. **«Солнце в полдень»**, «Ранние подвечерки» - 3-4 часа дня. (там же: 394).
"The sun at noon", "Early evenings" - 3-4 o'clock in the afternoon. (ibid.: 394).
7. **«Поздние подвечерки»** - 6-7 часов вечера.
"Late evenings" - 6-7 p.m.

The next stage is phraseological units:

1. **«В мгновение ока»** - вмиг, быстро.
"In the blink of an eye" - instantly, quickly.
2. **«Битый час»** - длительное время.
"Broken hour" is a long time.
3. **«В час по чайной ложке»** - медленно.
"One teaspoon per hour" - slowly.

4. «*Повернуть время вспять*» - желание вернуться в прошлое и изменить чего-нибудь прошедшего.
"Turn back time" - the desire to return to the past and change something that has passed.
5. «*Потерянное время*» - означает времени, которого мы потеряли зря. Этот фразеологизм дает понятие о том, что время, как будто деньги и оно имеет свойство теряться, заканчиваться, тратиться на что-то. В отличие от денег, мы не можем заработать или копить времени.
"Lost time" means time that we have wasted. This phraseology gives the idea that time is like money and it tends to get lost, run out, spent on something. Unlike money, we cannot earn or buy time.
6. «*Работать круглосуточно*» - то есть целый день без отдыха.
"Work around the clock" - that is, the whole day without rest.

Based on the above information, we can say that time plays a significant role both in physics, related to motion, and in philology. And this term teaches us to understand the concept of a word not only in one, but also in another field of science, because everywhere it has a special meaning, looking at the structure and application of the word. As in the beginning it was argued that time was divided into different types, each scientist had his own view on the classification of time. The concept of time has been studied from different points of view, and our view of the concept of "time" is as follows: We agree with Newton's theory of the substantiality of time, considering that time is an absolutely free space, independent of people, natural phenomena and celestial bodies. And the fact that we believe that time passes quickly or passes slowly is just our illusion.

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