



## Taxis Category and Sphere of Temporary Influence

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**Abstract:** *The reflection of the temporal picture of the world by linguistic consciousness occurs through a system of concepts in which it is objectified in the language on the basis of grammatical and lexico-grammatical semantics. Real time, conceptualized and objectified by a person in accordance with the general laws of cognition, forms the basis for the formation of the conceptual category of time (CT).*

**Keywords:** *explicit, implicit, category of time, grammatical category, morphological and non-morphological unit, conceptual category, functional-semantic category.*

At the level of linguistic semantic categorization, the conceptual category (CC) of time correlates with the functional-semantic category of temporality (FSC). Temporal FSK is a localization of movement in time. Under the temporal localization of movement, we have I.V. Reznik, we understand the definition of the place of action in the time continuum on the time-deictic axis. The temporal FSK is based on the corresponding FSM, which includes a group of multi-level linguistic means, united by a common semantic function related to the field of temporal relations, that is, relations whose content is the transfer of the localization of movement in time. Here are some examples:

Morphological unit: specific forms of the verb.

Non-morphological unit.

1) Explicit:

a) words with a temporary meaning:

✓ adverbs (later, soon);

✓ expressions with circumstantial adverbs (soon);

✓ nominal phrases (with and without a preposition) (every other day, in the morning);

✓ numerical phrases (preposition) (by 5, in 1975);

b) phrases that do not contain words with the meaning of time as a leading component (the temporality component is expressed by a preposition):

✓ expressions with a noun (after the meeting);

2) Implicit:

a) the place of work;

b) the person performing the labor action;

c) “semantic repetition” (an action in objective reality receives several names in the text for a more complete disclosure of its characteristics).

The temporal GC, which constitutes the grammatical (morphological) core of the temporal FSM, is “a system of opposed grammatical forms (more precisely, a set of systems).”

The tense structure of the GC in English, that is, whether it should be considered as a two- or three-term formation, has long been one of the most controversial issues in the English language.

The main disagreements are based on two points:

1. To include or not to include the grammatical form of the future tense (combination / will + infinitive) in the paradigm of morphological forms of the tense category.
2. Inclusion in the morphological system of temporary forms of the complex of forms "Past Future" and in general - determination of the state of compounds "should/would + infinitive" in the grammatical system of the English language.

In particular, the concept of the binomial nature of the temporal GC in English is stated, which is expressed in the opposition of the categorical forms of the present and past tenses:

Many researchers believe that the temporal paradigm has a tripartite structure. So, A.I. Analyzing the structure of tenses in English, Smirnitsky notes the following: "The category of tenses in modern English primarily consists of the present and past tenses, because these tenses are synthetic. Also, historically, the category of time is based on the opposition of these two forms and goes back to ancient times. The categorical form of the future is always analytic and does not differ so clearly from them. It is difficult to doubt the existence of genetically related free combinations. With the meaning of the future, this form "is inserted into the system of tenses of the corresponding verb as an analytic form, which turns out not to be two-membered, but three-membered." Thus, "the category of time is represented by two sets of synthetic forms: the present and past tenses and a number of analytical forms of the future tense"

At the conceptual level, the concepts of the taxi category and temporality interact. Facts characterized by the relation of simultaneity and non-simultaneity (onset or sequence) occur in real (objective) or fictitious time. As for the level of linguistic semantics, we are talking about the interaction of FSK-taxis and FSM temporality. Taxis expressed conjugation of actions (components of the polypredicative complex) in a certain time plan, i.e. observed in the past, present or future (preterite or futurum).

As for the grammatical system of the language, on the one hand, we are talking about the interaction of the semantics of the grammatical categories of time and temporal relation (spot/relativity or phase category), which form the grammatical basis of the corresponding language. . Functional-semantic fields, on the other hand, interact between central and peripheral means of representing taxis and temporality.

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