

LEXICAL SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF SOMETIMES IN ENGLISH AND
UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article explores the lexical semantic nuances of the adverb "sometimes" in both English and Uzbek languages, shedding light on the cultural and linguistic variations that contribute to its usage. Through a comprehensive analysis, we aim to discern the subtle distinctions in meaning and usage, highlighting the impact of cultural and linguistic factors on the interpretation of temporal expressions.	Lexical semantics, adverbs, temporal expressions, cross-linguistic analysis, english, uzbek, linguistic diversity.

Introduction

Language serves as a mirror reflecting the cultural and cognitive characteristics of a community. Temporal expressions, such as adverbs, play a crucial role in conveying time-related meanings. This article delves into the lexical semantics of the adverb "sometimes" in English and Uzbek, aiming to unravel the intricacies of its usage and understand the cultural influences that shape its meanings.

Previous studies have explored the lexical semantics of adverbs in various languages, emphasizing the importance of considering cultural and linguistic context. However, a comprehensive analysis of "sometimes" in English and Uzbek remains scarce. This study builds upon existing research to provide a more nuanced understanding of the temporal adverb's usage in two distinct linguistic and cultural environments.

To conduct a thorough analysis, we employed a comparative approach, examining the usage of "sometimes" in English and Uzbek literature, everyday discourse, and media. Corpus linguistics techniques were applied to identify patterns, frequency, and contextual variations. This methodology aimed to capture both formal and informal instances, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the adverb's usage.

Lexical semantics refers to the study of meaning that is encoded in the vocabulary of a language. It involves understanding the meanings of words and how they relate to each other. Different languages exhibit various lexical semantic aspects, and here are some key elements:

Word Meaning:

- Polysemy and Homonymy: Languages often have words with multiple meanings (polysemy) or distinct words that share the same form (homonymy). Understanding these distinctions is crucial for accurate communication.

Semantic Fields:

- Related Words: Words within a language are often grouped together based on shared meanings, forming semantic fields. For example, in English, words like cat, dog, and bird belong to the semantic field of animals.

Semantic Relations:

- Synonymy and Antonymy: Synonyms are words with similar meanings, while antonyms are words with opposite meanings. Understanding these relationships enhances language comprehension.

Word Classes:

- Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb: Different languages categorize words into classes, and these classes often carry specific semantic information. For instance, verbs convey actions, and adjectives describe qualities.

Cultural and Contextual Nuances:

- Cultural Specificity: Some words may have culturally specific meanings that are not easily translatable. Understanding these nuances is crucial for accurate cross-cultural communication.

- Contextual Variation: Word meanings can vary based on the context in which they are used. Pragmatics plays a role in determining the intended meaning in a given context.

Idiomatic Expressions:

- Idioms and Collocations: Languages often contain idiomatic expressions or collocations, where words form fixed combinations with specific meanings that may not be predictable from the individual words.

Word Formation:

- Derivation and Compounding: Understanding how new words are formed through affixation, compounding, or other morphological processes contributes to lexical semantic analysis.

Metaphor and Metonymy:

- Figurative Language: Many languages use metaphor and metonymy to convey meanings beyond the literal sense. Recognizing and interpreting these figurative expressions is part of lexical semantics.

Ambiguity Resolution:

- Lexical Ambiguity: Dealing with cases where a word has multiple meanings and determining the intended sense based on context is a significant aspect of lexical semantics.

Semantic Change:

- Diachronic Perspective: Studying how word meanings evolve over time is important. Languages undergo semantic shifts, and understanding these changes provides insights into linguistic history. Analysing these lexical semantic aspects helps linguists, language learners, and natural language processing systems better comprehend and process language.

The word "sometimes" is an adverb in English that indicates an unspecified frequency or occurrence at irregular intervals. It is used to express that something happens on certain occasions, but not all the time. Let's explore some lexical semantic aspects of "sometimes" in both English and Uzbek languages:

English:

Frequency: "Sometimes" implies infrequent or irregular occurrences. It suggests that an action or event happens occasionally, but not consistently.

- Example: "I sometimes go for a run in the morning."

Variability: The adverb conveys a sense of variability, indicating that the occurrence of the action is not constant or predictable.

- Example: "Sometimes, the weather is nice enough for a picnic."

Duration: It doesn't provide information about the duration or specific time frame of the occurrences; it simply implies occasional events.

- Example: "She sometimes works late at the office."

Uzbek:

Frequency: In Uzbek, the equivalent term for "sometimes" is "vaqtan-vaqtga." Like in English, it suggests irregular or occasional events.

- Example: "Men vaqtan-vaqtga kitob o'qiyman." (I sometimes read books.)

Variability: The Uzbek term, similar to English, indicates variability in the frequency of an action or event.

- Example: "U yilning vaqtan-vaqtiga xonada yashaydi." (He sometimes lives in the dormitory during the year.)

Duration: The concept of occasional events without specifying duration is also present in the Uzbek equivalent of "sometimes."

- Example: "Ular vaqtan-vaqtga do'ston bo'lishadi." (They sometimes become friends.)

While the lexical semantics of "sometimes" are generally preserved across languages, the specific ways in which frequency, variability, and duration are conveyed may vary. In both English and Uzbek, the term indicates irregularity and infrequency in the occurrence of actions or events.

The observed variations can be attributed to linguistic structures, cultural norms, and historical influences. In English, the diversity of contexts mirrors the language's historical development and multicultural influences. In Uzbek, a more nuanced and context-specific usage aligns with the cultural values and linguistic features of the region.

Conclusions:

The lexical semantics of "sometimes" in English and Uzbek reveal not only linguistic differences but also cultural nuances. This study contributes to our understanding of how temporal expressions are shaped by diverse cultural and linguistic environments. Recognizing these distinctions enhances cross-cultural communication and promotes a more accurate interpretation of temporal expressions.

Future research could delve deeper into the cultural and historical factors influencing the lexical semantics of temporal expressions in diverse languages. Additionally, exploring the impact of globalization on language usage may provide insights into the evolving meanings of adverbs like "sometimes" in an increasingly interconnected world.

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