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VERBALIZATION OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH TEMPORAL SEMANTICS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LITERARY TEXTS

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the verbalization of phraseological units with temporal semantics in English and Karakalpak literary texts. Phraseological units representing the category of time through the expression of temporal orientation, duration, speed of action, age characteristics, and event organization are considered. The aim of the study is to identify the national and cultural specificity of the representation of the concept of time in the phraseology of the compared languages. The study employs descriptive, comparative, and contextual methods of analysis. The obtained results indicate that in the English and Karakalpak linguistic worldviews, time is understood as a universal but culturally conditioned category. A significant number of phraseological units reflect the cyclicity of natural processes, the human life path, and the cultural perceptions of the people. The analysis of literary texts shows that the temporal semantics of phraseological units performs not only nominative but also expressive, evaluative, and culturally marked functions.

Keywords: phraseological unit, category of time, concept of time, linguistic worldview, English language, Karakalpak language, literary text, comparative linguistics.

The category of time is one of the fundamental universals of human thinking and is reflected in all the languages of the world. Language not only records objective temporal relations but also conveys national and cultural perceptions of time that have developed in the course of the historical development of society. Phraseological units occupy a special place in the representation of temporal semantics, since they preserve the cultural memory of a people and reflect the peculiarities of their worldview and national mentality.

The study of phraseological units with temporal semantics makes it possible to identify the specific features of the linguistic worldview of different peoples and to determine the universal and nationally specific ways of conceptualizing time. A comparative analysis of the English and Karakalpak languages is of particular scientific interest, since these languages belong to different language families and reflect different cultural traditions.

The aim of the study is to identify the peculiarities of the verbalization of phraseological units with temporal semantics in English and Karakalpak literary texts.

The research material consisted of English and Karakalpak literary works, as well as phraseological dictionaries of the two languages.

Phraseological units are the most important means of expressing the national worldview. Their meaning is much broader than the literal meaning of their constituent components, since they reflect the historical experience of the people, their cultural traditions, and the peculiarities of their way of thinking.

The category of time is a complex cognitive structure that combines human perceptions of the past, the present, and the future. In literary texts, temporal semantics acquires vivid figurative expression precisely through phraseological units.

The following phraseological units are widely used in the English language:

- **Time flies** — «time flies»;
- **Better late than never** — «better late than never»;
- **In the nick of time** — «at the very last moment»;
- **Ahead of time** — «in advance»;
- **Once in a blue moon** — «very rarely».

These expressions characterize various aspects of temporal relations: the speed of the passage of time, the timeliness of actions, the rarity of events, expectation, and duration.

In the Karakalpak language, temporal semantics is also closely connected with natural cycles, the change of seasons, the age stages of a person, and the life experience of the people. Many fixed expressions reflect the dependence of human life on natural processes, seasonal changes, agricultural activities, and family traditions.

The comparative analysis shows that both languages demonstrate common cognitive models of the conceptualization of time. The most widespread models are the following:

- time as movement;
- time as a path;
- time as a life cycle;
- time as a natural process;
- time as a value.

Especially productive is the metaphor of movement. In the English language, time "flies," "comes," and "goes," whereas in the Karakalpak linguistic worldview it is more often associated with the cycle of natural phenomena, the succession of generations, and human life experience.

Phraseological units with temporal semantics perform several functions simultaneously. In addition to denoting temporal relations, they express emotional evaluation, characterize human behavior, convey national values, and create the artistic expressiveness of the text.

In literary works, such units help the author reveal the inner state of characters, show the dynamics of events, and create the historical or cultural background of the narrative.

The conducted study shows that phraseological units are an important means of the verbalization of the concept of time in the English and Karakalpak languages. Despite the existence of universal perceptions of time, each language reflects its own cultural model of time perception. English phraseology more often represents time as a limited resource and dynamic movement, whereas the Karakalpak system of phraseological units is more closely connected with natural cycles, human life experience, and traditional culture. The results of the study can be used in further research in cognitive linguistics, linguocultural studies, comparative phraseology, as well as in the practice of teaching the English and Karakalpak languages.

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