

About the “Space” and “Time” Philosophical and Language Categories

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ABSTRACT: The article explains the meaning of the philosophical and linguistic categories of "space" and "time" and explores them in an integral way.

KEYWORDS: philosophy, linguistics, categories of space and time, linguistic means, syntax, locality, temporality.

Introduction

The categories of space and time, which are an integral attribute (sign) of social life, have fascinated people since ancient times, so the notions of these concepts have been the subject of research in the natural sciences, social sciences, and linguistics. The study of the categories of space and time was originally associated with philosophical views. The study of space and time in the social sciences, especially in philosophy, shows that this concept has a common feature.

The main part

It can be said that being has its own structure. Everything and events in it are interconnected and form a certain system. The basic structure of being is explained by its existence in space and time. "Space and time are the general existence of being. forms, space represents the order, scale and scale of the mutual arrangement of objects and their constituent parts of the world, while time represents the order and duration of the sequence of events and processes occurring in the world. Uzbek literature also uses the terms space and time borrowing from Arabic" [2, 288]. This means that "space represents the scale, volume, order of things, continuity or continuity of things, and time represents the sequence of events, the duration of processes" [7, 14].

There are substantive and relational approaches to understanding space and time. Proponents of the concept of substance believe that space is a container for things. According to them, everything is placed in space. Space is a substance that holds things. It is said that there is nothing, that is, there can be space without things. Proponents of the relational concept say that things have a spatial dimension [7, 14]. Every object, event, action, feature in existence is reflected in the human mind and expressed in language. The concepts of space and time are among them. There are different views on the categories of philosophical science. Many experts agree that categories are broad concepts that represent the universe, its objects and events, and their basic and recurring relationships. In this sense, existence, reality, motion, space, time, quantity, quality, etc. are such categories of philosophy [7, 14].

From time immemorial, philosophers have advanced various views on the nature and essence of space and time. The interdependent interpretation of the philosophical categories of space and time is first mentioned in ancient Indian sources, more precisely in the Vedas.

The history of philosophy cannot be imagined without Farabi, Beruni and Ibn Sina. Abu Nasr al-Farabi, who was awarded the title of "Second Teacher" in the Muslim East after Aristotle, explained that the universe is divided into concepts such as quality, ore, accident (non-essential property), opportunity, necessity and chance, space and time, movement and development [5, 40]. Abu Bakr al-Razi, one of the thinkers of the East (The Five Principles of the Organization of the World - Creator, Absolute Time and Space, Soul, Matter, in work "Reflections on Space and Time") [Baratov, 1969, 4-13], Abu Nasr al-Farabi (On the principles of the eternal existence of matter in infinite space and time, the interdependence of objects and events in time, in works "Introduction to Logic", "Time") [Xayrullayev, 1963, 63-66], Abu Ali ibn Sina (on the dialectical law of the motion of matter with time) [Baratov, 1969, 15-16], Abu Rayhan Beruni (On the Relativity and Infinity of Time) [Nuritdinov, 1991, 40], Alisher Navoi (about the creation of the world, the role of time in human life) [Xayrullayev, 1963, 8-1] and in the teachings of others, philosophical ideas are put forward, such as the relation of the categories of space and time, and the dependence of matter on these categories [10, 16].

The issues of space and time are also studied in the scientific works of such philosophers as Democritus, Plato, Abu Bakr al-Razi, Abu Yusuf ibn Ishaq al-Kindi. The connection of things and events in the form of essence and events depends on the specificity of space and time. Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, in his view, interprets space as the order of the relative positions of many individual bodies obtained, and interprets time as the order of the state of events or objects that alternate with each other. Immanuel Kant, the founder of German classical philosophy, said, "The idea of space and time was known to man before perception. Space and time are ideological and unreal. Sense impressions are so interconnected by means of judgments that they are based on categories, the most general or special a priori concept used in the construction of theories. According to Kant, these are "pure logical" forms of "pure thought" and not its objects. Categories are given to a person a priori, that is, to any experience" [2, 194]. For Kant, the categories of space and time were forms of emotion, while for Cogen, they were concepts (categories).

The Indian thinker Jawaharlal Nehru, in his "Discovery of India", writes about human, the world around him, and man's relationship to the universe, arguing that the human mind can encompass only a small aspect of being that is limited in time and space.

In world linguistics, the categories of space and time have been studied, mainly as a grammatical category, as one of the elements of the linguistic worldview. Everything in existence and events, movements and states are reflected in the human mind and expressed through language.

Nowadays, in almost all disciplines, systematic research is given serious attention, because each science deals with the relationship of the object under study to another object, the interaction of the internal organs that make up the object with each other and with the whole of these members. without study, one can never come to the correct scientific conclusions about this object [7, 14]. In particular, this general principle is followed in linguistics. V.I. Postavalova writes about the influence of language on the landscape of the simple linguistic

world and defines space and time as the basis of the image of the world [10, 20-21]. Linguistic representation of the meanings of space and time means localism and temporality.

The concept of "time" is defined by academician A. Hodzhiev as follows:

TIME – look Category of time.

CATEGORY OF TIME. A grammatical category that expresses the relation of action to speech time. There are three types of verbs in relation to the action of speech: 1) past tense (look); 2) present tense (look); 3) future tense (look). There are two types of tenses, which directly or indirectly express the relationship of action to speech: 1) absolute time (look); 2) relative time (look) [3, 40].

The concept of "space" is explained by academician A. Hojiev as follows:

Local relations (*Latin Localis - place, related to place*) – exact Spatial Relationships [3, 59].

Representation of space by linguistic means local, and representation of time by linguistic means Temporality. Some authors pay attention to the analysis of language units specific to different levels, which represent the meaning of space and time, from one point of view or another. In most linguistic studies, the categories of space and time are studied as separate objects. The role of localism and temporality in the Uzbek language in the language system, the formation of the linguistic units that make it up at the syntactic level of the language and its occurrence in the speech process have not yet been studied on a monographic basis. At the syntactic level, localism and temporality are also expressed through special syntactic means. For example, if the locality in a series of parts of speech is expressed by special place cases, the place at the level of the joint sentence is formed by following sentences [7, 13]. Temporality, on the other hand, is expressed in the case of parts of speech through special tenses, while at the level of compound sentences it is studied with the help of tense sentences. will be studied on the basis of the sign.

The expression of locality and temporality in text syntax is a complex process. The role of one-syllable sentences, especially nominative sentences, in the formation of the text is great. It is well known that nominative sentences are a combination of one or more words that indicate the existence of things and events in time and space. One-syllable sentences have a relatively complete content and complete intonation. Still, they require an expansion of content - an explanation. The interpretive function can be performed by at least one or more sentence [4, 28]:

Cho‘l-u biyobon. *Keng, ulug‘vor sahrolar ufqdan ufqqa tutashgan. Kuz fasli. Shamollar mayin, yoqimli esadi. Quyoshning issig‘i kuydirmaydi, erkalaydi. Tiniq, ko‘m-ko‘k osmonda onda-sonda yengil bulutlar asta kezadi. Yuksak tog‘lar tumanda* [6, 112]. *(The desert. The vast, majestic deserts run from horizon to horizon. Autumn. The winds are gentle and pleasant. The heat of the sun does not burn, it caresses. In the clear, blue sky, light clouds move slowly from time to time. The high mountains are in the district)*

Shom vaqti. Haryoq jimjit. *Tor changli ko‘chalardan kunduzning issiq, yoqimsiz nafasi hali ko‘tarilgani yo‘q* [6, 112]. *(Evening time. Every where is silent. The hot, unpleasant breath of the day has not yet risen from the narrow, dusty streets.)*

Qishloq. Yoz. Heat.

Qoq tush mahali baqaterak ostida zaif bir “puf” yelib o‘tadi [9, 244].

(The village. Summer. Jazirama.

In the middle of the day, a faint "puff" passes under the poplar tree)

Conclusion

In conclusion, various philosophical doctrines were formed in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The study of these teachings leads to the conclusion that philosophy is a complex science of time and space [5, 89].

On the basis of linguistic research, it is appropriate to study the linguistic categories of space and time in an integral way, because these concepts complement and interpret each other in content. The study of the relationship between the categories of space and time shows that it is possible to have a more complete picture of how these categories are perceived.

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