



## Descriptive Time Combinations Described by The Names "Birds and Animals" And "Human Status and Things" In the Turkish Explanatory Dictionary

**Shorasulova Arofat Ibroxim  
gizi,**

National University of Uzbekistan. Teacher in Department of  
Foreign Philology

### ABSTRACT

In Turkish linguistics, the lexeme "time" is not analyzed in terms of semantic layers. Therefore, this article examines the lexical-semantic field of the concept of "time" in Turkish. In the course of research, it has been proved that the phenomenon of meaning transfer can be expressed in different ways in the words that mean "time" in the dictionary.

### Keywords:

Lexeme "time", the phenomenon of semantic transfer,  
metaphorical meaning, expressive-emotional.

Many lexemes found to be representing the names of wild birds and domestic birds, which serve to express metaphorical meanings in the process of studying the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Turkish language" selected for the research work, also form a series of lexical-semantic units meaning "time". It turned out that in many cases, there is a metaphorical approach to expressing the meaning of certain bird-specific negative behaviors. In this case, the expressive-emotional sense becomes stronger and more effective.

One of the examples in the annotated dictionary is the concept of "time" which is described by lexemes representing the names "Birds and Animals."

Lexeme "kırlangıç dönümü" which is represented by the name of a bird is a verb phrase meaning "the first days of October." When the word "kırlangıç" is translated in dictionary, its main meaning is related to zoology, and definition of this word is: "Broad-billed, part-tailed, slender, long-winged, small, migratory bird, swallow. Moreover, there are

other definitions as: a small warship with sails and oars used for military purposes in the Ottoman navy; in one of the Turkish dialects it is a separate board that attaches the rear axle and wheels to the base of the ox cart; a fake doctor who goes around the villages claiming to treat eye diseases, especially high blood pressure.

The word "Dönüm" has meanings such as: to turn; 1000 square meters; the end of a recurring task and the beginning of a new one; duplication of work"

The word "Kırlangıç fırtınası" means "swallow storm," when it is translated word by word. Although it translates as tis, the figurative phrase means "storm in the first days of April." Despite being a small, harmless bird, the swallow has the ability to fly very fast with its long wings. During the first months of spring, when nature is alive and the trees are in bloom, the swallows begin to build their nests in order to open their nests. That's why the spring storm is compared to the swallow's incessant, fast flights.

In the compound word "Turnageçidi", «turna"- at first glance means "a large bird that lives in flocks in Europe and North Africa", "geçit" – means the corridor, the way to cross, and together they mean "crane track" when it is translated in this way it's a little difficult to understand the meaning of "time". More precisely, "Turnageçidi" means "Spring Storm".

The phrase "Horoz vakti" is described by the name of the bird, meaning "early morning." Why does lexeme "Horoz vakti" means in the morning is, of course, closely connected with the life and imagination of the Turkic-speaking people. After all, the fact that roosters crow in the morning and wake everyone up, to go to work and study, and this role of roosters is often mentioned in legends and fairy tales too.

The word "Koç katımı" is a figurative expression made up of the name "animal". The word "koç" means a ram; a healthy, strong young man, and "katım" means add an app for more information; to gather together; send together, in the dialect it is used as breeding animals. When two of them come together as a phrase, it means "to put rams among the sheep in the fall to produce offspring" In short, this compound word, which describes the season "autumn", is used in the dialect, mainly among shepherds.

The meaning of the word Öküz soğuğu in Uzbek is related to the ox, but figuratively describes the meaning of "an April storm that lasts almost six days."

The dictionary also includes figurative tenses, described as "human condition and thing." If we focus on the analysis of examples, the phrase "kocakarı soğuğu" means "cold weather on certain days of spring". Lexeme "kocakarı" means "old woman; argo. mother; aging; rude, annoying, quarrelsome, ugly old woman".

The word "Kız Kurusu" means "unmarried old girl" and is used in the dictionary to mean "mockery." This lexeme is used to describe a person's social status and age in a metaphorical way. If we look at the words separately "kız" belongs to the category of noun, and means "girl; virgin; unmarried girl; girl picture card" and so on. The word "Kuru" belongs to adjectives, and means dry,

not wet; no rainfall or no vegetation; deliberately dried for later use; withered, withered (plant); skinny, and carries a number of other meanings too.

The phrase "Kara koca" in dialect means "an old man without white hair." In this combination, made in the synecdoche method, the whole person is represented with the blackness of a single hair, and the lexeme "kara" black is used to describe this. It also shows the human biological clock.

Furthermore, portable words made by the organs of the human body are also used in the sense of 'time'. Especially, in the words "hafta başı" (beginning of the week) and "saat başı" (beginning of an hour), the word "baş" does not mean "head", but it means the beginning.

The lexeme "Gündüz gözüyle" means the time of day, the time when everything is clearly visible under the rays of the sun." The figurative image is based on the human visual organ, "göz" the eye.

The following examples illustrate the time by the name of an object. The phrase "Cicim ayı" means "Honeymoon, when a new family is formed; the time of the beginning of any work." The word "cicim" a woven thin rug used as a curtain or tablecloth, formed by the side-by-side addition of narrowly woven fabrics.

The phrase "Orak ayı" belongs to noun, and used in dialect. The word "Orak" means "A flat, narrow, and sharp metal knife in the shape of a semicircle, and a reaper with a stalk; harvest time; harvesting." The word "Ay" means "The time elapsed between two consecutive new months; each of the twelve months of the year; the period from one day of the month to that day of the following month, or as a period of about 30 days. When they come together, "orak ayı" means "July". This is due to the fact that in July, when farmers have more work to do, such as harvesting, plowing the land, preparing for the fall. This is the month when they all start working with a sickle in their hands.

The phrase "Paça günü" is used in dialect and means "the day after the wedding where the meat soup party is held". The word

"Paça" means the lower part of the legs of pants, trousers, and other garments; butcher's meat; hips soup." The special feature of this day is that it is called "soup day" because it is a soup with meat.

It is concluded that such visual aids are characteristic of people's lives. The phrases described by the names "bird and animal" form the lexical-semantic field of the concept of "time", which represents a natural phenomenon, the name of the month and the part of the day.

It is concluded that such visual aids are characteristic of people's lives. The phrases described by the names "bird and animal" form the lexical-semantic field of the concept of "time", which represents a natural phenomenon, the name of the month and the part of the day.

#### References:

1. Rasulov R. O'zbek tilidagi holat fe'llari va ularning obligator valentliklari.- Toshkent: Fan,1989. – 145 b.
2. Safarova R. Leksik-semantik munosabatning turlari. Toshkent: O'qituvchi, 1996. – 150 b.
3. Нишонова Н.Р.Ўзбек тилида “хайвон” архисемали лексемалар майдонининг мазмуний таҳлили. Филол. фанлари ном. ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 2000. – 45 b.
4. Сафаров Ф.С. Ўзбек тилида сон-миқдор микромайдони ва унинг лингвистик-нутқий хусусиятлари. Филол. фанлари номз. ... дисс. автореф. – Самарканд, 2004. – 58 b.
5. Shabanov J.K. Turk va o'zbek tillarida faol harakat fe'llarining semantikasi. T., 2017. – 120 b.
6. Кочнова К.А. Лексико-семантическое поле “природное время” в языковой картине мира А. П. Чехова. Дис. канд. филол. наук. Новгород, 2005. – 178 с.
7. Cumakunova G. Türk dillerinin yapısai ve semantik farklılıklarının örneđi olarak birleşik fiiller. Ankara, 2005. – S.369-380
8. Özkan Öztekten. Türk dilinde güne bađlı zaman sözleri. Ankara, 2007. – S.347-358.
9. Türkçe Sözlük. Türk Dil Kurumu Yayınları. 10.Baskı. Ankara, 2005. 2244 s.