

- 1) the proposed tests for substitution and splitting are often impossible: "You're being tiresome", her father cut her off. —\* Her father cut her. She was off;
- 2) with the exception of cases when several second components are used, the transformation of adjectivization is impossible (Not came up -\* His up coming);
- 3) wedged adverbs often refer to the entire education, rather than defining the second component: "Already she had passed smoothly over to unquestioning delight";
- 4) inversion, wedging, the use of several second components with one verb also do not apply to all formations of this type;
- 5) with an ellipse of the verb, the second component does not turn into a regular adverb, but represents the whole formation: "Its advantage tonight was that its windows faced out the front of the house, not out the rear";

Consideration of the status of phrasal verbs will help to identify their linguistic features, without which it is impossible to develop a scientifically based methodology for teaching phrasal verbs.

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#### **REPRESENTATION OF THE CONCEPT "TIME" IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN PAREMIAS**

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Cognitive linguistics occupies a central place in the study of the relationship between man and the world, because language acts in it both as a tool and an object of research, and as the source material on the basis of which scientists draw conclusions about the work of consciousness. The concept of "time", being one of the key concepts, is an important part of the conceptual system, which is reflected in different ways in all languages, which allows us to talk about temporal perception, ethnic temporal mentality, temporal universals, and, in general, about the temporal picture of the world.

In "Essays on Cognitive Linguistics," Z. D. Popova and I. A. Sternin examine the problem of concept verbalization in depth [Popova Z.D., Sternin I.A. 2001: 49]. Language means are required simply for the concept's expression, not for its existence. Furthermore, only the most important thoughts have linguistic expression; the majority of concepts exist exclusively in the human mind, and their translation to a vocal form is discretionary. There are several ways to verbalize a concept in a language: ready-made lexical units and stable expressions of the language's lexico-logical system (words do not fully convey the concept; rather, they express a set of individual features of the concept required to convey a specific message); free phrases, sentence schemes (or syntactic concepts); and texts or sets of texts (for complex, abstract, or individual author's concepts) [Popova Z.D., Sternin I.A. 2001:49].

As forms of proverbs, proverbs and sayings reflect the nation's experience as well as every day, social, historical, and spiritual meanings and ideas that are essential to this people. Because of their direct relationship to people's lives and historical events, proverbs are frequently evaluative and have implications that emerge based on people's experiences. "A positive or negative evaluative element is a defining component of connotation and is determined not only by the centuries-old system of moral culture of each people, but by the political and ideological platform of a particular state at a certain stage of its development," writes A.V. Vestfalskaya [Vestfalskaya, 2015: 1]. All this makes proverbs and sayings a good material for analyzing the verbalization of concepts and complex concepts in the language.

Time is an attribute, a universal form of the existence of matter, expressing the duration of existence and the sequence of changes in the states of all material systems and processes in the world. The concept of "time" is one of the most important, because through its prism we perceive everything that exists in the world, everything that is accessible to our mind and our interpretation [Golosova, 2000: 71].

In the process of analyzing proverbs and sayings with lexical units that verbalize the morality, we have identified the following semantic groups.

1. Paremiyas, which describe the influence of time on a person and the world around him, including the hope that changes for the better will occur. In English: "Time and tide wait for no man", "Other days, other ways", "Tomorrow is another day", in Russian: "Зима-не лето, пройдёт и это", "Время все излечит", "И комары кусают до поры", "Время подойдет, так и лед пойдет". That which is evil does not last forever, it has an end, these troubles are temporary, be patient and things will work out. Following proverbs that reflect a person's hope for the best: "The darkest hour is that before the dawn" and "Tomorrow is another day". In the first proverb of the subgroup, the word hour is described by the adjective dark in a superlative degree: on the one hand, it has a metaphorical meaning of a difficult time, and on the other hand, it is a consequence of a person's observation of nature and the cycles of changing the time of the day.

2. Paremiyas about careful attitude to time, the danger of procrastination and the need to be punctual, otherwise you can miss the benefits and present yourself in an unfavorable light. The second largest group for the study of proverbs and sayings is devoted to punctuality, which is especially important for English culture: "Punctuality is the soul of business", "Punctuality is the politeness of princes", "Delays are dangerous", "Time is money", "Procrastination is the thief of time", etc. In Russian: "Убрал вовремя — выиграл, опоздал — проиграл", "Порядок бережет время", "Дурак времени не знает", "Ждать да гадать-только время терять", "Оттягивать да откладывать только время терять". Deferring the work you have to do is mere waste of time which usually results in nothing being done at all.

Based on these categories we can draw conclusions about what English and Russian speakers consider importance of time similar in both cultures and own similar world picture. On the one hand, it is of great importance for them to understand the fact that time affects a person and the world around him, changing them, and people cannot influence this process in any way.

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#### ИНГЛИС ҲАМ ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ТИЛЛЕРИНДЕ ҒАЛАБА ХАБАР ҚУРАЛЛАРЫНА БАЙЛАНЫСЛЫ АТАМАЛАР

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**Аннотация:** Бул мақалада кейинги ўақытлари қарақалпақ тилинде ғалаба хабар қураллари атамалари инглис тилинен аўысқан атамалар бир нешше түрлерге бөлип үйренілген.

**Гилт сөзлер:** калькалаў, социаллық тармақлар, терминология, лексикалық бирликлер.

Лингвистикада атамалар, эсиресе шет тиллери менен байланыслы атамалар менен байланыслы изертлеўлер лингвист илимпазлардың итибарында болған. Мәселен, Россияда өткен эсирдин 30-жылларында терминология менен Д.С. Лотте, Г.О. Винокур, А.А. Реформатский, В.М.