
TIME IN A LITERARY WORK

Ziuarxan Satniyazovna Torenliyazova ¹

¹ Assistant teacher of Karakalpak Institute of Agriculture and agro technologies
ziuarxan10081975@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT:

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This article is about the artistic time of the Karakalpak people (chronotope) - the time depicted by the people in a literary work; reality in its spatial-temporal coordinates. Since artistic time is the order, sequence of action in a work of art.

KEYWORDS:

*cyclic time dates
back, antiquity,
sequence events,
seasonal cycle, twilight,
sunrise, dusk, dawn.*

INTRODUCTION. The category of artistic time in literature: In various knowledge systems, there are diverse concepts of time: scientific-philosophical, scientific-technical, theological, every day, and others. The multiplicity of approaches to identifying the time phenomenon has led to ambiguity in its interpretation. Matter exists only in motion, and motion is the essence of time, the comprehension of which is largely determined by the cultural composition of the epoch. Thus, historically, two concepts of time have emerged in humanity's cultural consciousness: cyclical and linear. The concept of cyclic time dates back to antiquity. It was perceived as a sequence of similar events, the source of which was seasonal cycles. Characteristic features were considered to be completeness, repetition of events, the idea of returning, and indistinguishability from the beginning and the end. Time began to appear in human consciousness as a straight line, the vector of movement of which is directed (through relation to the present) from the past to the future. **METHODOLOGY**

Data for weather forecasts

(From popular experience)

Karakalpak Calendar

The three-month span will run from December 13 to March 13.

Our rivers' ice has frozen due to the cold weather this season, making transportation challenging. Based on our yearly computations, March 21st is the date that. The Navruz holiday marks the beginning of the New Year.

This marks the conclusion of winter and the start of spring, which is the New Year.

"Sympathy"

It will cause some inconvenience from March 13–19, when the air temperature drops considerably and folks are just acclimating to the warm spring days. Dark frosts are prevalent these days, or it might rain. The phrase "six days of severe winter, six months of severe winter" was not uttered without reason.

"Navruz's Snowball"

Anticipated for March 19–22. The weather soon warms up after these days, which are occasionally marked by falling snow, occasionally by sparkling fine snow, and a few days of chilly weather.

"A Hundred" - based on our farmers' estimates and our weather circumstances.

It will start on the 24th of April. This is the height of farming in Karakalpakstan.

August 5th was the publication date.

KARAKALPAK TIME MEASURES. The Karakalpaks determined their time measurements based on the movements of nature, the changes within it, and the behaviors of the surrounding animals. They recognized various times of day, such as morning twilight, sunrise, dusk, dawn, when the sun rises to the height of a rope, when the sun reaches its highest point, sunset, midday, when the sun goes down, twilight just before sunset, when the sun nears its resting place, when the sun settles, and so forth.

To keep track of time, they often utilized a stick, rope, or frame. In their timekeeping, terms such as "milk cooking," "meat cooking," and "mare milking" served as key reference points. The Karakalpaks established their time measurements by observing natural phenomena, the alterations within their environment, and the behaviors of the surrounding wildlife. They identified different parts of the day, including morning twilight, sunrise, dusk, dawn, when the sun rises to the height of a cord, when the sun is at its peak, sunset, midday, when the sun sets, twilight just prior to sunset, when the sun approaches its resting position, and when the sun settles down, among others. To monitor time, they frequently employed a stick, rope, or frame. In their methods of keeping time, expressions such as "milk cooking," "meat cooking," "meat cooking," and "mare milking" were important markers.

TIME-BASED BELIEFS. It is often said that one cannot sleep as the sun begins to set or when it is already rising. As the day comes to an end, those who are unwell can feel drained, and the setting sun can also draw you in. When the sun lowers in the sky, you should gaze at it and make a wish. We ought to wish for the dawn of the next day to bring even greater blessings than the present one. However, if you choose to lie down at sunrise, you risk missing out on the gifts that God has granted everyone in the morning; the angels see a person who is asleep as if they were dead. Thus, it is essential to rise early, tidy up outside your door, and cleanse yourself. They avoid cleaning the house in the evening, believing it drives away blessings. A sick person doesn't inquire about their health before or after sunset. When a traveler must sleep outdoors, they mark the spot where they rest to

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keep the devil away. If a star twinkles, they say, "My star is elevated," and make a wish. When the moon appears, they bow and offer prayers to it, expressing gratitude for welcoming them into the new moon. Upon the sunrise, they extend their wishes for the sun's well-being. They refrain from spitting in the water and prevent any foul things from being discarded into it, as they consider it a grave sin. He tells me that I'm not allowed to spit in the well. After sunset, they prohibit approaching the water, as they believe a water fairy takes control of it. If someone wishes to go near, they must seek permission from the water's owner, Suleiman. One should say, "I AM THE MASTER OF WATER; I ASK YOU FOR WATER." They do not allow anyone to use the sieve after sunset. Additionally, they do not permit milk to spill onto the ground, nor would they allow even a crumb of bread to fall.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. In a literary text, both the time of writing and the time of perception are taken into account, therefore, the author's time is inseparable from the reader's time. Literature as a type of verbal-figurative art presupposes the presence of an addressee; therefore, reading time usually represents a factual ("natural") duration. However, in some cases, the reader can be directly involved in the artistic fabric of the work, playing the role of "the narrator's interlocutor."

CONCLUSION. Although it can be present or even historical, it is typically portrayed as the future. Performance time has a very unusual nature; it combines with the time of the writer and the reader. This is essentially the present, or the moment when a specific task is done. Grammatical time is therefore one way that creative time manifests itself in literature. Verb tense forms, temporal semantic lexical units, temporal meaning case forms, chronological markings, and syntactic constructions that establish a particular temporal plan—such as nominative sentences, which indicate the text's present plan—can all be used to convey it.

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