

MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING SOLUTIONS  
A MORPHOLOGICAL AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF TEMPORAL  
ADVERBIALS IN MAHMOUD TAYMOUR'S "NOSTALGIA"

Nurullayev Mukhiddin

«Diplomat» University Department of the «Philology and Foreign Languages»

Senior Teacher

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

[nurullayevmuhiddin0@gmail.com](mailto:nurullayevmuhiddin0@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** *The research identifies patterns of temporal adverbial usage that indicate general time, recent time, and initial time. A comparative perspective with Uzbek grammar is also provided to enhance the understanding of temporal adverbial usage across languages. This study highlights the intricate relationship between temporal expressions and narrative progression in Arabic literature.*

**Keywords:** *Temporal adverbials, arabic morphology, semantic analysis, Mahmoud Taymour, "Nostalgia", literary syntax, temporal expressions, arabic literature analysis*

### Introduction

The study of the usage of temporal adverbials in Arabic literary works allows for an analysis of their morphological and semantic characteristics. Additionally, it enables a statistical observation of the different types of temporal adverbial usage.

Mahmoud Taymour's short story "Nostalgia" is a simple narrative about a farmer. This story, reflecting the farmer's present and past life, is particularly suitable for a deeper exploration of the semantic aspects of temporal adverbials. For this reason, we selected this story for analysis.

We identified sentences containing temporal adverbials in "Nostalgia" and analyzed them as follows:

For example:

[2, 174]... و فتحت عيني يوما, فوجدت نفسي على سرير وثير في حجرة فخمة

*One day, when I opened my eyes, I found myself in a soft bed in a spacious room.*

The word **يوما** - "one day" in the sentence is in the indefinite case in the accusative case and the case comes after the possessive and participle in the subordinate clause, that is, at the end of the sentence. The tense in this sentence expresses general time, and according to B.M. Grande, "the case in this sense is comparable to the verb". In Uzbek grammar, this case "means the time of the event in general". [1, 116]

Examples of the case when it is used exactly like this in a sentence, both morphologically, syntactically, and semantically:

[2, 181] دخل "كساب" يوما القهوة، و كان ملتحفا بعبائه القديمة يتقى بها هجمات الرياح الباردة.

*One day, "The Butcher" entered the coffee shop, wearing his old cloak to protect him from the sudden cold wind.*

An example from this story similar to the one above:

[2, 182] و كيف غدا ابنه الوحيد "عبد الغني" طبيبا نابها كبير الاسم، يعيش في قصره المنيف بالقاهرة.

Later, he remembered that one of his sons, "Abdu-l-Ghani," was a famous and learned physician and lived in the Manif Palace in Cairo.

In this sentence, the word غدا – "later" is a tense and means general time. Morphologically, this case is similar to the example above. However, syntactically, it differs from the example above and does not come at the beginning of the sentence. In fact, the word غدا means "tomorrow", which is also equated with the preposition. Based on the meaning of the text, we made a slight digression in the semantics of this word and did not change the general meaning of the sentence. In Uzbek grammar, this case also means "the time of the event in general". [1, 116]

Another example from this story that matches this sentence both morphologically and syntactically is:

[2, 181] و لكن دائما كما كان، رجل الريف الصميم بجلبائه و عباءته.

But he was always a true villager, wearing a jilbab (long shirt) and aboli (overall woolen coat).

In this example, the word دائما - "always" - is a tense that conveys a general meaning. This indefinite noun in the accusative case is equated with the verb "B.M. Grande".

Another example of a sentence using the present tense in the story "Nostalgia":

[2, 175] و عشت في هذه الحجرة الفخمة أياما أخرى...

Other days I lived in this magnificent room.

In this sentence, the tense in the meaning of أياما أخرى is composed of a word combination meaning "on other days." That is, the verb meaning "on days" is in the indefinite case, the definite article in the accusative case, and it is its corresponding determiner. Therefore, in this story, a tense consisting of a combination with a corresponding determiner also occurs.

### Conclusion

It is worth noting that we encountered three types of tenses that exist in the Uzbek language, namely those that indicate the general time of action, those that indicate the most recent time, and those that indicate the initial time, in the story "Nostalgia".

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