

GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE CATEGORY OF TEMPORALITY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The article deals with the main grammatical means of explication of the category of temporality in the Russian language on the material of journalistic texts. Based on the results of the analysis, it was revealed that aspectual forms as grammatical means of expressing temporal relations can express both actual and irrelevant meanings relative to the grammatical reference point. Participles can express both absolute and relative time.

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Time is the most important category of human existence; it never loses its relevance among researchers in various fields of knowledge, including linguists. The category of time in language is one of the most complex phenomena of linguistics, which has different ways and methods of study and is expressed through different levels of the language system [1].

In the presented work, the main grammatical means of expressing the category of time in journalism are investigated. The object of the study was journalistic texts on the topic "Culture" of Russian regional news sites.

The category of time in the language is closely related to the concept of "temporality", which A.V. Bondarko defines it as a semantic category that reflects the perception and understanding of time by a person of the designated situations and their elements in relation to the moment of the speaker's speech or another reference point. At the same time, temporality is a functional-semantic field based on this semantic category, which covers the grouping of grammatical (morphological and syntactic), lexical, and also combined (lexical-grammatical, grammatical-contextual, etc.) means of a particular language, which are used to express different variants of a given semantic category" [2]. The central part (core) of the functional-semantic field of temporality, according to A.V. Bondarko, is a grammatical category of time, represented by aspectual tense forms of the verb. The verb, as a grammatical means of expressing time, is represented in Russian not only by the category of grammatical tense, but also by the category of aspect. The morphological category of time is built on the basis of the opposition of various types of tense forms of the verb. Each of the forms opposed to each other is characterized by special grammatical time markers. These markers include, firstly, affixes (for example, the suffix -l- for past tense forms: Some things were created during the war years in the Far East, for example, tunic of the 1943 model), and secondly, the types of bases, to which these affixes are attached.

Present tense forms are characterized by the presence of special endings with the meaning of person and number, which are adjacent to the stem of the present tense of imperfective verbs, for example: Blagoveshchensk people are invited to sing "The Last Fight" online, and the presence of the existential

verb is zero, for example: He is the winner of the most prestigious international competitions in Russia, Spain, Italy, France and the USA. Forms of perfective verbs of the future simple tense are also formed with the help of personal endings attached to the stem of perfective verbs, for example: An artistic ensemble of radio and TV from Guangdong province will perform in Blagoveshchensk. Contrasted with all other forms of time are the forms of the future complex - as analytical to synthetic; these forms have a special time marker - an existential link to be, for example: Applications for participation in the celebration of the city's day will be accepted until July 1.

The categorical meanings of tense forms as an orientation are aimed at a single starting point - a grammatical reference point [3]. This concept is abstract and in general is perceived either as the moment of speaking, or as any other moment relative to which the time of action at the moment of speaking is determined. Semantically, grammatical forms have "differential signs of simultaneity, precedence or following in relation to the moment of speech or another reference point" [2]. It is important to note that, depending on the conditions of the context, the verb is able to represent other temporary meanings, thus being in its irrelevant meaning relative to the moment of speaking. For example, the forms of the present tense can act in the meaning of the past, future and present timeless. A similar situation, but less common, occurs in the forms of the future tense: the future irrelevant can express the semantics of the present timeless. Consider the following examples of present imperfective verb forms: No, we are talking purely about the promotion of cinema; "There was a feeling that this was a tour," the spectator Irina remarks and asks for more time to "think", taking the bubbling aftertaste home. In the given examples, the highlighted imperfective verbs express the semantics of the simultaneity of the action with the moment of speaking and act in their main temporal meaning of the present actual. It must be said that in journalistic texts the present topical is extremely rare. These examples are taken from interviews - one of the few genres of journalism where you can find an action that takes place simultaneously with the moment of speaking. An intermediate case between the present actual and the present irrelevant is the extended present, denoting an action that is realized "at the moment of speech, but not only at this moment: it also covers a more or less extensive (depending on the context) segment of the past; may be expected to continue in the future. Here are some examples: Sergio Cortes has been imitating the king of pop for 30 years; The Amur folk choir is the guardian of Russian, Cossack traditions, and, like ancestors, stands guard over them; Chaif combines the music of the 20th century with modern trends.

Another variant of the present irrelevant tense can be the present potential. This meaning is mainly expressed by verbs that "express the ability, the ability of the subject to perform the actions they denote" [4]. Let's look at some examples: Elvira Gabaraeva, the soloist of the Amur Jazz Band pop-jazz orchestra, sings beautifully in Chinese; Do you dance yourself? Or just teach others? Highlighted word forms denote the ability to do something in general, and not at the moment of speech.

In addition, as a variety of this irrelevant, one can consider the present presentation, which is presented most often in scripts, reviews, and annotations? For example: The action of the next part of the Bond series takes place in Jamaica. The protagonist's quiet rest is violated by his friend, who works for the CIA. He asks Bond to help retrieve the stolen property, which proves to be a difficult task. In this passage, the highlighted forms of the present tense are in a weak position and appear in an indirect temporal meaning.

Another type of non-actual meaning of the present is the present of the forthcoming action, which in the linguistic literature is often called "the present of the planned future." A.M. Peshkovsky described it as follows: "The present instead of the future for depicting facts imagined in the future, as if already occurring at the moment of imagining them to oneself" [5]. The specific semantics of this type limits the range of verbs that are used in this sense. Usually these are verbs of movement. Let's look at some examples: Chaif goes to Blagoveshchensk; The Far Eastern Feature Film Festival "Point of Return 2019" is coming to Blagoveshchensk.

Thus, the imperfective form of the present tense verb, depending on the conditions of the context, can express the actual and irrelevant meanings of time.

The position of the types of temporary forms, like I will explain, I will show, is debatable in linguistics. "From the problematic of the connections of the verb tense with other grammatical categories," notes A. V. Bondarko, "one of the most complex "knots" of aspect tenses stands out - the collision of the present tense and the perfect aspect" [6]. Traditionally, such forms are referred to as the future simple or future perfect form. A. V. Bondarko considers such forms as semantically dual, polysemantic. Let's look at examples: I don't understand why this is surprising? - Irina Medvedeva was perplexed; I'll never know, I don't know anyone who would have learned ... In the first sentence, the highlighted verb is in a strong position in the context and has the meaning of a real actual action that takes place simultaneously with the moment of speaking. In the second example, the highlighted phraseological unit expresses the impossibility of performing an action that is relevant for the moment of speaking. The most common temporal meaning of the future perfect form is the meaning of the actual future action. Let's look at some examples: Chaif will perform in Blagoveshchensk; Museum visitors will get acquainted with the work of the famous Amur artist. In these examples, the highlighted verbs are in the meaning of following the moment of speaking, which is relevant for them.

The form of the future imperfect tense is unambiguous, i.e. always stands inside the context in a strong position and expresses the semantics of the future actual. For example: Exhibitions of paintings with augmented reality will appear more and more often in Blagoveshchensk; The Amur Regional Drama Theater will post videos of its performances on the main page of the official website. The forms of the verbs in the above sentences express the actual time value relative to the moment of speaking.

The meaning of the past tense form is limited by the past tense plan. In other words, the forms of the past tense are characterized by a strong position in the context and the realization of the main temporal meaning that is relevant to the moment of speaking. The presented examples clearly illustrate this fact: The training took place remotely; Lyubov Uspenskaya greeted from the stage in Blagoveshchensk, Primorsky Krai; The first issue took place a week before the start of the fateful events; For the first time, the text of the song "The Last Fight" was heard in the final film of the epic film "Liberation". In the examples given, the highlighted imperfective and perfective verbs express their basic meaning of precedence, because they are in a strong position.

The linguistic literature describes various views on the characteristics of the category of participle time. Some researchers believe that participles can only express relative time, i.e. in relation to the time of the verb-predicate (J.I. Bulanin), others - that participial forms can have the meanings of both relative and absolute time (A. V. Bondarko, M. A. Shelyakin, etc.). Consider examples: An exhibition dedicated to World Radio Day was opened there - Wed: an exhibition was opened that was timed to coincide with World Radio Day; The Amur Regional Scientific Library will hold a series of intellectual games dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War cf.: the library will hold a series of games dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Victory. In examples, participles express the past relative tense with the meaning of precedence in relation to the action of the verb-predicate.

In the following group of examples, participles express absolute time, since their semantics does not correlate with the tense of the verb-predicate and focuses only on the moment of speaking: 16 groups took part in it, singing in a folk style of vocal performance from Blagoveshchensk, Belogorsk, Raychikhinsk, as well as Blagoveshchensky, Ivanovsky, Magdagachinsky and Mazanovsky districts; Evgeny Dyatlov is the winner of the TV project "Just Like It", which impressed the professional jury and millions and millions of viewers. In the first sentence, the present participle expresses the meaning of simultaneity with the moment of speech, and in the second, the past participle expresses the meaning of the preceding moment of speech.

Thus, aspectual forms of verbs and participles are the main grammatical means of expressing

temporality in the Russian language. Aspective forms of the verb are able to act in the actual meaning relative to the moment of speaking and represent their main meanings: precedence, simultaneity, following. Depending on the conditions of the context, the verb may be in a weak position and express other temporary meanings, thus being in its irrelevant meaning relative to the moment of speaking. Participle forms are capable of expressing both relative and absolute time.

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