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TIME CONCEPTUALIZATION IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING THE CATEGORIES OF ENGLISH VERBS

Summary. The article traces the actualization of temporal relations in English, in particular features of categorization time. The conceptual sphere of time, the interaction of temporal grammatical categories of the English verb are depicted. Chronotope is considered as a unity of time and place that is inextricably linked with deixis. Three deictic tentative moments inherent in any grammatical construction are identified: the moment of the act or event, the indication of time or reference, the moment of speech.

Key words: grammatical category, temporality, deixis, time categorization, time localization, morphological composition.

The growing variety of fiction interpretations of time and space and their ways of expressing cause levels of their detailed researching. Language characteristics are changed very slowly and the inner processes are not entirely determined for a long period of observation, that's why the categorization of time and temporal relations in different languages are important for the theory of linguistic science and the practice of teaching of foreign languages.

Scientific research of the categories of time is important to study. One considers space and time as independent concepts. The problems in temporal process and its functional and semantic field have been studied by Russian linguists A. Bondarko, I. Halperin, S. Turaeva, G. Zolotova Z. Ahmetzhanova, N. Shaymerdinova and others. I. Halperin considers the space and time continuum as «constant formation of something in space i. e. eternal movement of time in it» [5, p. 67]. O. Moskalska researches local temporal axis of the text, D. Likhachev measures the space of fiction, the time of fiction is analyzed in works by V. Ivanov, D. Medrisha, G. Friedlander, S. Turaeva.

Mankind cognizes the phenomenon of objective reality fixes them in mental experience as concepts representing speakers' ideology in different languages. Being essential characteristic of life the concept of time does not maintain objective changes. However, human's subjective perception gives the impact on lexical and grammatical expressions of time.

The subject of research is the cognitive concept «time» represented in different forms in English. The aim of the study is the analysis of the «time» concept, the research of the integrative process of temporal grammatical categories of English verbs, the characteristics of time, the principle of anthropocentrism. The above mentioned aim is realized solving the following **tasks**: to examine the characteristics of human's perception causing the formation of temporal outlook. **The**

object of the research is grammatical categories of time in English. **The materials** of the research are works of modern British and American writers of the second half of the XXth century.

Cognitive linguistics has determined the direction of the studying of the linguistic phenomena because the temporal characteristics play extra role in individual perception. The time categories are related to temporal relations in English therefore it is important to study their interaction.

There is a clear distinction between the phenomenon of time that exists independently from consciousness and the perceptual variant of time. Perceptual time is subjective, but the existence of a human is considered to be the present time [8, p. 29]. The conceptualization of temporal relations affects the characteristics of both objective and perceptual time. «The main point of the debates is the status of «progressing» or to be done, as well as the past, the present and the future, i. e. the characteristics of time that do not have special analogues. According to Kant, the time (as well as the space) applies only to the perceiver but not to the inner things. According to McTaggart the non-time lines can be temporal ones» [11, p. 14].

The linguistic aspect of the characterization of time is associated with the concept of temporality. The essence of this category is correlated with the expression of the temporal characteristic and relations to reality of human's consciousness. «Temporality – is functional and semantic category that expresses the essence of the physical and philosophical aspects of time with different linguistic devices of time expression: a set of grammatical, lexical and combined methods and devices, where the mark of temporality is grammatical time» [4, p. 25].

Shendels underlines that in the text as in a product of communication the linguistic category of time can be entirely revealed, the basic element of which is the grammatical time. As the grammar isn't able to reproduce the full range of temporal relations, the modification, the specification, the detalisation are provided in lexis and communicative situation [13, p. 16]. The authors use the whole system of temporality to convey the subjective sides of the character within the limits of the context. Particularly they use the retardation which serves to slow the picture, the event or to stop the action, vice versa, to accelerate the tempo of time. Retardation is often used in large segments of speech in complex syntactical units, in the paragraphs and even in poetry. For example, Kipling's poem «If» contains retardation in the very headline. The denouement appears only in the last two sentences. The realization of the main thought is shown in all seven stanzas preceding

the last eight one that contains the main idea. Therefore, each stanza is not a complete semantic unity and each thought is outlined in the conditional clause that provides an opportunity to use retardation:

«If you can make one heap of all your winnings, And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss. And lose, and start again at your beginnings. And never breathe a word about your loss;

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew. To serve your turn long after they are gone. And so hold on when there is nothing in you Except the Will which says to them: Hold on!» [14, p. 73].

According to Bakhtin, literary chronotope is formally meaningful category of literary text, and this term expresses the indivisibility of time and space concepts. Bakhtin defines interconnection, interdependence of time and space in the text: «...time is compressed, condensed, becomes visible in fiction; the space is intensified, drawing into the movement of time, the plot and history. Features of the time are disclosed in space, and the space is conceptualized and is measured by time. The chronotope is characterized by the intersection of lines and by the unity of features» [2, p. 5].

The grammatical time may appear as the form of outlook that combines the features of a real, perceptual and individual time. Therefore, the consideration of temporal relations in English is correlated with the principle of anthropocentrism which, according to O. Kubryakova, is the main principle of linguistics development in the late twentieth. In her opinion, «anthropocentrism being a specific principle of the research lies in studying the scientific options and their role for a person, according to their goals of life, and their function for the development of human's personality» [9, p. 47].

The pronunciation of word requires a moment of time m . So the period of time is equal to the sum of separate moments in order to form the statement or the phrase: $t=m+m_1+m_2+m_3+\dots m$. But on the other hand, the point localization of present tense does not contain the functioning of its forms and actually describes the events of the past or the future: 1. «*On the other side of the fence a uniformed guard was hurrying toward them. Well, you're in it now, Doyle told himself. At least you get to keep the five thousand dollar retainer check even if you decline his offer ... whatever it turns out to be*» [15, p. 239]. 2. «*The earth rotates round its axis*» [7, p. 83].

Both examples demonstrate situation referring to the present moment with a vivid habitual meaning that according to B. Comrie is an undeniable feature of the syntagm itself. The interpretation of these syntagms as universal truths is based on extralinguistic factors. B. Comrie's approach to the understanding of meaning of the present time can be challenged; the habitual characteristics are not necessarily but they are actual only for the moment of speech. These properties are valid for the situation that has broad measures of time [3, p. 304].

Thus, the moment of speech – is the referent of the moment «now». But otherwise the moment of speech is represented as unclear diffusive boundary of the moment localization, which always moves to the right in the time axis. Also the present moment «now» can be expanded and acquires certain duration, without punctual localization. These features are corresponded to the grammatical categories of time represented in the works of Guillaume [6, p. 217]. It reflects the vector of human thought getting ontological experience of time and is characterized by bidirectionality.

«Moment of speech» is an expression of the speaker's point of view and the starting point of reference in temporal relations within a particular situation that has an important long factual character. In this case, «synchronous vs. retrospective points» are opposed [11, p. 416]. In the synchronical point the speaker describes the situation in the definite moment of time. In the retrospective point – the situation belongs to different time plans. The starting point may be a different moment – that is derived from the primary point of time. The concept of temporary derivative orientation is well illustrated in the following example: «*Doyle had been grateful, an hour earlier, when the stewardess woke him to tell him to fasten his seat belt, for he'd been dreaming about Rebecca's death again*» [15, p. 183].

In this example, the situation in the first part «Doyle had been grateful» does not coincide with the moment of speech and moves a starting point to the past. Relations of precedence in two situations are fixed in the form of verbal linguistic sign (Past Simple and Past Perfect).

The example shows that Past Simple and Past Perfect have different temporary centers. In general, absolute and relative times (Past Simple and Past Perfect) have a common property of localizing events in time, but different centers of time [10, p. 16]. The forms of the so-called «absolute time» indicate that the actions expressed with them precede and follow the moment of speech and are done in that very moment. Thus, the role of the moment of speech for the forms of the absolute time is very important.

The starting point is defined as «temporal deictic center» being «extra-linguistic reflection of the moment of speech as the center of the temporal orientation in the process of speech that is established in the language system and its subsystems» [10, p. 16]. The speaker marks the act of updating time and space [1, p. 5].

The event is the smallest element in the supersystem of objective real world. Chronotope is seen as a unity of time and place connected with deixis. There are three moments in any grammatical construction to play local and temporal characteristics of chronotope: the point of event, the point of reference, the point of speech [12, p. 116]. The correlation of these points determines the existence of fixed time plans: present – is a time simultaneous with the moment of speech; past – is a time preceding it; future – is a period of time that follows the moment of speech.

Taking into account the temporal characteristics of time, and its segments in fiction and philosophical time, fiction and grammatical time in literary text are considered to be absolutely different concepts. There is no compulsory condition in determination of fiction time. Grammatical time is able to express integrity of action in a particular space that allows using different of grammatical tenses. The theoretical sight on the conceptualization of time in the process of learning the categories of English verbs that are studied in modern linguistics has shown that this issue is to be analyzed in different branches of linguistics. In this work, we found some partial features of categorization of time in English.

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Шевченко М. Ю. Концептуалізація часу в процесі вивчення категорій дієслова в англійській мові

Анотація. У статті простежена актуалізація темпоральних відносин англійської мови, зокрема особливостей категоризації часу. Розглянуто концептосферу «час», взаємодію темпоральних граматичних категорій англійського дієслова. Доведено, що лінгвістичний аспект тісно пов'язаний з відображенням темпоральності і відносин дійсності. Хронотоп розглядається як єдність часу і місця, нерозривно пов'язаних дейксисом. Виділено три дейктичні орієнтовні моменти, які властиві будь-якій граматичній конструкції: момент дії або події, момент вказівки, або референції, момент мови.

Ключові слова: граматична категорія, темпоральність, дейксис, категоризація часу, локалізація часу, морфологічний склад.

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Анотація. В статті простежена актуалізація темпоральних відносин англійського мови, в частині особливостей категоризації часу. Розглянуто концептосферу «время», взаємодія темпоральних граматичних категорій англійського глагола. Доказано, що лінгвістичний аспект тісно пов'язаний з відображенням темпоральності. Хронотоп розглядається як єдність часу і місця, нерозривно пов'язаних дейксисом. Виділено три дейктичні орієнтовні моменти, які властиві будь-якій граматичній конструкції: момент дії або події, момент вказівки, або референції, момент мови.

Ключевые слова: граматическая категория, темпоральность, дейксис, категоризация времени, локализация времени, морфологический состав.