
SEMANTIC CONDITIONALITY OF THE FIGURATIVE USE OF THE TENSE FORMS OF THE RUSSIAN VERB

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the modal-semantic features of the temporal forms of the Russian verb, examines the cases of the use of particular meanings of the temporal forms of the verb having a metaphorical textual function. When describing the types of transposition of time forms, there is a connection with the use of verbs of certain semantics. As a result, the semantic classes of verbs that are most commonly used when transferring time forms are determined. Attention is drawn to the interaction of the specific forms of the verb with the semantic characteristics of temporal determinants.

KEYWORDS: *Transposition, Semantic Classes Of Verbs, Present Historical, Present Prophetic, Past Prophetic.*

INTRODUCTION

The temporal forms of the Russian verb have a wide range of uses, resulting in regular modal layering. The means for expressing modal pragmatic meanings is the transposition of temporal forms, which is the core of the vivid phenomenon of text formation - grammatical imagery. The grammatical basis of temporal transference is the contradiction between the meaning of the form and the real conditions of speech. The main premise of the transposition is the placement of the form of time in the context of a different temporal content. The transposed form does not lose its invariant value, and together with it, with the help of the context, performs the function of an appositive member to it. The replacement member becomes the carrier of two functions simultaneously: both the function of its counter-member under the substitution condition, and its own function, which usually plays the role of a special background feature. The possibility of replacing forms does not mean that these forms are equivalent in the context.

It is necessary to distinguish, on the one hand, what is expressed by the context, and on the other hand, what is expressed by the form itself. The realization of the proper categorical meaning of the grammatical form in the context is interpreted as "one of the manifestations of the property of obligation inherent in morphological categories in inflectional-synthetic languages: the meaning of the form must necessarily be expressed, even in cases where it contradicts the meaning of the context" [1, p.96] Transposition determines the development in the form of modal semantics and the actualization of its communicative function, which explains the connection of the figurative use of tenses with the speech plan of utterance. The speaker uses the contrast of two time planes to give his speech more expressiveness and expressiveness. When determining the general meaning of the form, those values that come from the context and are perceived by the form during transposition should not be taken into account. In terms of transposition, particular meanings go beyond the general, characterizing the scope of its use. The particular meanings revealed as a result of the transposition are essentially different from the particular, contextually conditioned meanings that arise in various conditions of the use of forms. It is unjustified to see here the manifestation of any "special" meanings, and even more so to put them on a par with other

accepted values of the form.

Coming into contact with the categorical meaning of the form, the contexts of transposition participate in the implementation of such semantic functions in which connotative elements of imagery, emphasized expressiveness can play an essential role. Grammar alone is not able to convey the whole gamut of temporal relations. The transposition of the temporal form is inextricably linked with its functioning in context, in other words, it depends on certain contextual conditions: a communicative situation (direct live communication, the text of a work of fiction where the speaker is replaced by a narrator, or a narrative from the 3rd person), the type of text, the semantics of verbs involved in the transfer. An important factor for the actualization of the sign of time is the specific procedurality or generality of the action (usually characteristic when expressing its repeatability), represented by the verb form and context. A recognized fact is the influence of verb semantics on the possibility of figurative use of its forms. Let's consider the semantic classes of verbs most commonly used in transposition.

The active form in terms of the possibility of figurative use in a particular context is the verb form of the present tense of an imperfect form. It is she who participates in the most famous type of transference that exists in many European languages – praesenshistoricum (the transfer of the present tense into the context of the past). In this case, the present tense is used for figurative actualization, reviving the events of the past. This position is a kind of starting point in many studies and is noted in manuals on the Russian language, where the consideration of the transposition of verb forms is, as a rule, of an overview nature. "Present historical" ("present narrative", "present pictorial", "present descriptive") as a live and direct method of actualizing past events (when actions are depicted as if they are taking place before the eyes of the speaker), it is characteristic of oral speech in conditions of direct communication, respectively, for the direct speech of the characters.

The use of verbs in the form of the present tense allows the reader (listener) to get closer to the events described, to imagine the painted picture more vividly, to witness what is being discussed. The "pictorial" component is inherent in the meaning of verbs denoting actions that can be directly observed, easily perceived. Among such verbs, first of all, verbs of movement, verbs of physical action, verbs of speech action. I'm walking through the city once, and he's standing at the Kazan Cathedral with beggars (A.Ostrovsky). Very often, the transition from past tense forms to the present in the text is expressed and accompanied by verbs of "live representation": I see, I feel, I remember, I understand, I remember. Only, you see, I'm leaving the world, lo and behold - my horses are standing quietly near Ivan Mikhailov (I. Bunin).

The "real historical" may represent a description of an unexpected action that violates the natural course of the event: They came to the lake, settled down for the night. Suddenly a stranger appears and is silent...; Somehow I arrive at the central station, and they tell me ... (B. Ekimov) Attention is drawn to the use of unidirectional movement verbs in this context, which can be defined as a reproductive-narrative factor. "The possibility of self-reflection and registration of one's own feelings, emotions and states, as well as the possibility of observing the latter determine the reasons for using the class of verbs of state," which in the context of the "present historical" convey the state of a person or a living being. [2] So little by little I came out of my Motka but even at night I had to get up to feed him. I used to sleep at night and feel someone pushing me through my sleep (T.Sukhotina-Tolstaya). To depict the planned action and intention of the subject, it is possible to use the so-called "prophetic time", i.e. the forms of the present tense in the meaning of the future.

The peculiarity of the semantics of the forms of prophetic time is that the action will take place in the future, but the intention, readiness, determination to carry it out are already manifested in the present. "I'm going to Paris tomorrow with my client (A.Ostrovsky); "In an hour my work ends,

and I'm free" (I. Turgenev). According to A.V. Bondarko, the present tense forms of verbs "moving in space", verbs denoting actions that "depend on the will of the subject" and represent "an event that has a certain significance from the point of view of the speaker" can be used in the context of the future. [3, p. 341-342] Verbs denoting a purposeful (planned) action can act in the meaning of this upcoming action. Of the purposeful verbs, verbs of physical action are used in a practical sense more easily than mental ones. The most active verbs of movement are: to go, to go, to leave, to leave, to fly out, to go, to return; speech activity: to speak, to tell, to confirm, to call; existence: to proceed, to begin, to finish, acquisitions: to order, to take, to receive. I'm going abroad next winter (I.Turgenev); Maxim, I'm ordering you a couple tomorrow (A.Chekhov); In a week... the orderly calls me to the chief, the non-commissioned officer calls one (V.Korolenko). When analyzing such uses, attention is drawn, first of all, to the interaction of the type-temporal form of the verb with the semantic characteristics of temporal determinants (in the uk. examples: next winter, tomorrow, in a week).

Prophetic meaning is allowed by some other groups of verbs:

1. Verbs denoting an involuntary transition to a new situation, which is the result of someone else's planned action: With his departure, I lose my assistant.
2. Verbs denoting processes planned by nature, repetitive and therefore expected in this case: Spring begins in three days.
3. Phase verbs denoting the occurrence of such a state of things, which, although connected with human activity, is not specifically planned by them, and nevertheless can be predicted with a high degree of probability: In a few days we run out of flour.

To denote an action that is inevitable in the future, the verb form of the past tense of the perfect form can be used. Cf.: "God forbid," the farmhand thinks, "if something is stolen from our house—I am lost! Why didn't you protect the lordly goods?" ("Folk Prose") The obligatory meaning of the form of the past perfect is expressed in relation to situations where the above actions have not been carried out, but the speaker does not doubt the mandatory implementation of which. Such usage is practically limited to a few singular verbs of non-directional meaning of loss and death.

The volitional meaning of past tense forms in purely colloquial expressions such as: Well, that's it, I ran to work conveys the intention of the speaker or the addressee of the speech to act at the moment immediately following the moment of speech. This meaning is expressed in a group of verbs of movement, while only with the prefix по-: Ну, ты *ноехал*? (Well, did you go?). At the same time, it is impossible to use a verb with a different lexical meaning in this case: Well, I read the book. One of the most common types of semantic transfer of the verb form in the context of a generalized temporal plan is the transposition of the forms of the future tense of perfect verbs into the context of the past.

The forms of the verb of the future tense represent, as a rule, a specific, most often observable situation in which different actions are linked chronologically. Most often, verbs of physical actions, verbs of movement (come, go, go, get up), verbs of speech production (say, shout, speak) and perception (look, listen, hear) take part in this type of transposition .He even gave me money when he arrived under a drunken hand (D. Mamin - Siberian). The peculiarity of using the future perfect in the context of the past is manifested in the close connection, correlation of verb forms: one action causes another. There's really nothing to clean up, but he sweated while working. There he will wipe it with a rag, there he will put together a finger, there he will find a bug and sweep it off the wall ((A.Chekhov); She was such a little lady and gentle of herself, well, if she starts to bargain, she will scream, a real prima donna (N.Leskov).

The imprint of subjective expression lies on the use of the perfect form of the future tense to express the resolute, categorical readiness of the subject for action, the habit of action or, on the

contrary, refusal of action, consciousness of inability to act or the impossibility of action. You will always ruin everything!; And in our city now they will make a crime out of everything (F.Sologub). One of the atypical meanings of the perfect future tense is the designation of a sudden action in the past: First he put me on horseback, like a man, without a saddle, on a sweatbox. He will plant me, give me a whip in my hand, and how he will hit a steppe dweller with an arapnik (A. Kuprin). In a construction with a future perfect, verbs of a single and initial mode of action can be used, and verbs denoting a gradual accumulation of the result are unacceptable. And then how he screams at me, how he kicks at me (K.Chukovsky). Let's compare: And how will he save money. "The forms of the future perfect, as well as the forms of the present imperfect, emphasize the ordinariness, the permanent nature of the action, but one that is limited by the idea of an internal limit, is associated with the achievement of a result." [4, p.118] The potential meaning is most easily acquired by the verbs of the future perfect with the meaning of intellectual or physical effort: He will solve any problem. He will lift a heavy box. A smaller number of forms expresses the potential meaning of verbs in the sense of perception: He will hear any rustle. It is even more difficult to express the potential meaning of many verbs of speech (to declare, to thank), which, apparently, can have it only in negative constructions: A word in simplicity will not say - all with a grimace (A.Griboyedov); Will get up, will never thank. Thus, there is a close relationship between the lexico-semantic and grammatical levels, which, being in dialectical unity, confirm the idea of a systematic language. Consideration of such cases in the system will allow to identify patterns that are important in the practice of teaching the Russian language.

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