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**Abstract:** The article deals with the nature of the transposition of tense forms as a phenomenon of grammatical figurativeness. One of the ways of grammatical metaphorization is the contrast between the grammatical meaning of the form and the context. The use of temporary forms in an environment unusual for them is characterized, i.e. during transposition. The analysis of cases of figurative use of temporary forms makes it possible to figuratively and expressively present the implementation of the process in time, to clarify its modal characteristics, semantic and expressive shades

**Key words:** transposition, grammatical figurativeness, contextual specifiers, present historical, present prophetic, past prophetic, usual action, temporal distributors.

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 prerequisite for 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 meaning, and together with it, with the help of context, performs the function of an oppositional member. 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.

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]. However, "under the influence of context, the categorical meaning of the form of time is realized as figurative (figurative)" [7, p.630].

The transfer of any verb form into a contradictory temporal context with the meaning of a particular event makes the juxtaposition of two temporal planes especially expressive. The real time plan of the event is determined by the context, while the event "as it were" takes place, according to the time attribute of the form. For example, in the sentence Tomorrow I'm going to Moscow, the speaker realizes that the event will happen tomorrow, but he is so confident in its occurrence that he represents this event as if it is already happening, using the temporal meaning of the verb form of the present. In this case, a grammatical metaphor arises [8], the functional purpose of which is to make it possible to expressively represent the implementation of the process in time and clarify its modal characteristics. A grammatical metaphor is marked with contextual indicators indicating the time of action that is relevant to the speaker.

The forms of time are characterized by a different ability to transpose. The most famous case of transposition is praesens historicum (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. At the same time, the forms of the present imperfect actualize the meaning of the present tense in the context of the past. I am walking through the city once, and he is standing at the Kazan Cathedral with beggars. (A.N.Ostrovsky) When denoting actions that can be observed, a special effect is created

of depicting successive actions that replace each other on the narrative line, as occurring synchronously with the moment of observation ("literally before the eyes of the observer") [4, p.187].

In a significant part of the examples where the forms of the present tense indicate recurring events of the past, the actualization of the latter is carried out not so much due to the forms of time, as due to the lexical content of contexts, their general imagery, prevalence: One day some peasant passed by the lake, got tired, lay down on the grass and fell asleep. I woke up and saw four cows grazing on the grass. ("Folk Prose")

When expressing the present of emotional actualization, a single action in the past is considered as the present (and usually with indignation or surprise). Cf.: I haven't played for a whole week, today is the last performance before the benefit; and he, nasty, what is he doing! (cf. did). Appoints (cf. appointed) "Frou-Frou" with a smile! (A. N. Ostrovsky)

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.N.Ostrovsky); "In an hour my work ends, and I'm free." (Turgenev)

According to A.V. Bondarko, in the context of the future, 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 [2, pp. 341-342].

When expressing an imaginary future, imperfect forms of the present tense can acquire a component of picturesqueness. Cf.: And then there will be twilight, a lighted church, a bustle around the porch... Carriages roll up, and the dapper bailiff gets hot to keep order in this ceremony (I. Bunin), an example from [1, p.158]. In this case, we are talking about the figurative use of the forms of the present tense: future actions are figuratively presented as real, synchronously with the moment of observation [6, p.171].

To denote an action that is inevitable in the future, the past tense forms of individual verbs of the perfect form (went, left, ran, died, disappeared) can be used. "God forbid," the farmhand thinks, "they'll steal something from our house-I'm lost! Why didn't I protect the lordly goods?" ("Folk prose"); "Well, you sort it out here, and I went to study"; "Well, okay, I ran" (L. Petrushevskaya). The general modality of the utterance is interpreted as a modality of possibility, since in this case we mean a certain event (often it is named in the context) that may occur in the future and which is interpreted by the speaker as a cause, the inevitable consequence of which will be the state of things, called the verb form of the past tense. The expressiveness of such statements, characteristic of spontaneous colloquial speech, is also obvious. Such use of the forms of the past is based on the subjective conviction that there is a result. By V. V. To Vinogradov, this time shift, motivated by the sharp expressiveness of the message, is characteristic of either emotional pictorial language or the language of immutable logical conclusions. In any case, there is always a special stylistic motivation for such an expressive transfer [3, p. 444].

Interesting are the cases of the use of the forms of the past perfect in the meaning of the negation of the future action. Cf.: "How! So I went to marry him, for such a lapotnik! "I'll go," she says, "to the master, I'll ask him to return the mill. - That's how he gave it to you, keep your pocket wider! - the old woman answers." (Afanasyev); "-Stop better.- Now, stop, hold your pocket!" (Shukshin) "Denial of a fact in the future is emotionally expressed as an ironic recognition of its already realized" [7, p.628]. In such cases, it is appropriate to pay attention to other indicators of irony: the use of modal particles, inversion, special intonation.

Broad expressive possibilities of figurative use of future tense forms. First of all, the future perfect is used in the meaning of the present to express repetitive, alternating actions: Watch him

dance: then he'll clap his hands, then stomp his feet. To realize the repeatability of an action, special context conditions are necessary:

- lexical means-adverbs: sometimes, sometimes, from time to time, often, occasionally: Everything can be presented in a ridiculous way, a joke sometimes makes you laugh, but nothing can be refuted by it. (Herzen);

- the presence of correlative actions: He often says something without thinking, and then regrets.

When used together in the same sentence, the forms of the present imperfect and the future perfect, the former most often denote actions that form the background on which shorter actions occur within their boundaries, expressed by the forms of the future perfect: They act with a peasant as with a doll: they will turn, turn, break and throw. (Turgenev)

In descriptive complex syntactic integers, verbs of the future perfect form are often used in a visual – approximate meaning: in an expressive context, one of the many acts of repetition of an action is singled out as a kind of example of a visual representation of other similar acts. The repeatability of an action is conveyed based on a combination of typicality and concreteness. This is confirmed by the frequency of descriptive texts in which perfect verbs in a visual and approximate meaning appear in combination with imperfect verbs with the meaning of repetition of action: That's how all the cabbies get. Siberians will bring the goods to Moscow and sell half of the horses. (Gilyarovsky)

When transmitting the repeatability of actions, a shade of suddenness is also possible: In winter evenings, when prickly snow knocks on the window, you turn over the pages at bedtime, and immediately branches of a heated spruce tree come up to the lamp, it smells of swamp dampness ... (Peskov)

The expressiveness of the portable use of time forms increases if the use of 2 person forms finds expression in it: Well, for the sake of form, you will ask – what kind of illness do you have? ... Well, you write him a mental illness, and with this diet you let him go. (Zoshchenko)

Future potential actions can be presented as an actual characteristic of a person or object. At the same time, two types of use differ:

1. Actually, the usual - "usually does": He will tear off his beard, wave it over his head and disappear down. (Gilyarovsky)

2. "Has the property": He will always quarrel with everyone.

When denoting the actual usual actions, the use of the future perfect is syntactically related: the verb cannot be used outside of a certain context. Most often, this is a compositional construction: He will go what he develops and give it to them. ("Folk Prose") Sometimes conditional, concessional or temporary constructions: If you want to sleep, you will fall asleep even with noise. If you praise a little, they will be wrapped in a bag for the road, and you can not refuse. (Gilyarovsky) When designating a property, a certain semantic context is mandatory: words with a quantifier, multiple, or modal meaning. He's always getting dirty in the mud.

The multilayered semantics of verbs of the present-future tense makes them a vivid artistic and visual means that contributes to the liveliness of the description, helping to emphasize the typicality of the action. The strengthening of the signs of the present in the form of the future may be associated with the expression of the simultaneity of the designation of the action and its very commission. Vinogradov V.V. he noted "the imprint of subjective expression on the use of the perfect form of the future tense to express the resolute categorical readiness of the subject to act, the will to act, to express the familiarity of action" [3, p.467]. I will go and ask. It is often pronounced by the speaker at the time of the action: And for some risk and services, I will ask you for twenty rubles. (Zoshchenko) I'll skip some episodes and move on to the main thing. The perfect form here expresses the meaning of limited integrity, completeness, and the meaning of the relevance of the present is

attributed to the lexically not expressed modality of necessity. But I will say in advance: I support his demands.

In speech practice, it is common to use the forms of the future perfect in a story about the events of the past. According to V.V. Vinogradov, in this figurative use, the form of the future perfect expresses the meaning of the repeatability in the past of actions represented in their implementation, in their limit or result [3, p.469]. And then tyatenka scolded for two hours: he would rest and start again. (A.N. Ostrovsky) He went to Kovalenko as well as to us. She will come to him, sit down and be silent. (Chekhov) It was cold in the barber shop in winter. Put the samovar on. You'll clean the boots for the owner, you'll bring water from the well. (Gilyarovsky)

The condition for using the form of the future tense to denote processes that are repeatedly repeated in the past is its combination with the forms of the past tense, usually with the word form happened. On a winter evening, he used to light a splinter and spin it for himself without closing his eyes. (Nekrasov) He would come in, sometimes he would shuffle his foot, then he would jump with it and kiss your hand. (Turgenev) Such usage is close to the real historical one. If the present historical "paints", as if slowing down the action, then the future perfect contributes to the transfer of dynamics, combining the meaning of one-time, one-act productive completeness and the meaning of processality-repeatability coming from the present.

One of the atypical meanings of the perfect future tense is the designation of a sudden action in the past. It is expressed not repetitive, but a single action, and usually in its initial stage with an unusually rapid development. The suddenness of the action is emphasized by the use of the adverb suddenly, the intensity of the process is a combination of the verb with the amplifying particle *as*. At 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 as soon as he hits a steppe dweller with an arapnik. (Kuprin) How the queen will jump away, And how she will swing a pen, And how she will clap on the mirror, how she will stamp with her heel! (Pushkin)

The form of the future tense represents the action performed as fast, instantaneous, therefore it is necessary to take into account that in such sentences the use of verbs denoting the gradual accumulation of the result is unacceptable. Verbs of one-act and initial modes of action are more often used.

The future perfect can convey the past single fact as surprising, unexpected. The value in question is realized in constructions with particles, after all. "The speaker or participant of the situation is not indifferent to the event, considering it amazing, he at the same time generalizes it as characteristic" [5, p.117]. Will bring such happiness to people! They will write such a thing!

A brief analysis of the cases of transposition confirms that the interaction of lexical and syntactic conditions of the context with the grammatical meaning of the temporal form allows you to express additional semantic shades and expressive connotations, which in turn enriches speech, gives it brightness, expressiveness.

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