

CASES OF TRANSPOSITION OF THE FINITE FORM OF THE VERB IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the nature of transposition of tense forms as a phenomenon of grammatical imagery. The modal-semantic features of the types of finite forms of the Russian verb are analyzed, cases of using particular meanings of the finite forms of the verb having a metaphorical text function are investigated. When describing types of transposition of finite forms, a connection with the use of verbs of a certain semantics is traced. Attention is drawn to the interaction of species of the finite forms of the verb with the semantic characteristics of temporal determinants. An analysis of the types of figurative use makes it possible to figuratively expressively present the process in time, clarify its modal characteristics, and convey a lot of semantic and stylistic shades.

Keywords: Transposition, semantic context, present historical, present prophetic, past prophetic, normal action, temporal distributors.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Tense forms of the Russian verb have a wide range of uses, as a result of which regular modal layers arise. The means for expressing modal pragmatic meanings is the transposition of tense forms, which is the core of the vivid phenomenon of text formation - grammatical imagery.

The grammatical basis of the 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 time form 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 context, performs the function of an opposition member. The substituting member becomes the carrier of two functions at the same time: both the function of its counter-term by the replacement 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 context. Realization of one's own categorical meaning of the grammatical form in the context of the context is interpreted as "one of the manifestations of the obligatory property inherent in morphological categories in the languages of the inflective-synthetic type: the meaning of the form must be expressed, even in cases where it contradicts the meaning of the context" [1, p. 96]

The ability to choose the necessary type of tense form is important for the organization of the utterance and is determined by the linguistic experience of the speaker, the structure of the preceding text, the circumstances of the utterance, the significance of the event, a certain style task.

Transposition factors of tense forms are:

- 1) temporal distributors; 2) semantics of the most verb form;
- 3) temporary forms of the verb in adjacent sentences of the text.

The forms of time are characterized by different ability to transposition. The most famous case of transposition is *praesens historicum* (transfer of the present tense to the context of the past). In this case, the present is used for figurative actualization, revitalization of past events. Once I walk the city, and he stands at the Kazan Cathedral with the poor. (A.N. Ostrovsky) In a significant part of the examples where the present tense forms indicate recurring events of the past, the latter is updated not so much due to the tense forms as due to the lexical filling of the contexts, their general imagery, prevalence: Once a peasant walked by a lake, tired, lay down grass and fell asleep. I woke up and saw: four cows graze on the grass ("Folk Prose"). Moreover, the forms of the present imperfect in the context of the past, realize a metaphorical transfer on the basis of time, that is, they actualize the meaning of the present in the context of the past.

To depict the planned actions and intentions of the subject, it is possible to use the so-called "prophetic time", i.e. forms of the present 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, willingness, determination to carry it out are already evident in the present. "Tomorrow I'm going with my client to Paris. (A.N. Ostrovsky); "In an hour my work is over and I am free." (Turgenev)

According to A.V. Bondarko, are able to be used in the context of the future form of the present tense of the verb "displacement 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" [2, p. 341-342]

To indicate an action that is inevitable in the future, a perfect form of the past tense verb can be used. "God save," the farm laborer thinks, "something will be stolen in our house — I disappeared!" Why didn't you save the lordly good? " ("Folk Prose") The general modality of the utterance is interpreted as the modality of the possibility, since in this case we have in mind a certain event (it is often called in the context) that can occur in the future and which is interpreted by the speaker as a reason, the inevitable consequence of which will be the state of things, called the form of the past tense verb. The expressiveness of such statements is also obvious and characteristic of spontaneous colloquial speech.

There are interesting cases of using forms of the past perfect in the sense of ironic denial of future action. Cf. : "How so! So I went and marry him, for a sort of lapotnik! "The princess cried out"; "- I'll go," he says, "to the master, I'll ask the miller to return it." "So he gave it to you, keep your pocket wider!" - the old woman answers "(Afanasyev). "-Stop better. - Now, stop, hold your pocket!" (Shukshin) Phrases with these forms indicate a contemptuous or ironic denial of the possibility of a future fact. In such cases, it is appropriate to pay attention to other indicators of irony: the use of modal particles, inversion, special intonation. The portable use of forms of the future tense is considered differently. First of all, the future perfect is used in the meaning of the present to express repeated, alternating actions: Watch how he dances: he will slam in the palm of his hand, then he will stamp his feet.

To implement the repeatability of an action, special context conditions are required:

- lexical means-adverbs: sometimes, sometimes, from time to time, often, occasionally: Everything can be presented in an absurd form, a joke can sometimes make you laugh, but nothing can be refuted with it. (Herzen); - the presence of correlative actions: He often will say something without thinking, and then regrets.

When used together in one sentence the forms of the present imperfect and future perfect, the former most often designate actions that form the background on which shorter actions occur

within their boundaries, expressed by the forms of the future perfect: With a peasant, they act like they do with a doll: they turn it, turn it, break it, and yes will throw (Turgenev)

When conveying the repetition of actions, a hue of surprise is also possible: On winter evenings, when there is thorny snow knocking on the window, you are going to turn the pages for a dream, and immediately the branches of a heated spruce will approach the lamp, it smells of marsh damp ... (Sands)

In the semantics of the verb form, in its subjective element, the ideas about the activity and passivity of the subject are correlated in a certain way. This type of actualization is associated with the use of forms of the future perfect in the meaning of an irrelevant present: He is not one of those who will work. In the form of the present - the future perfect, the transition of the subject from an active position to a passively neutral one is recorded. Vinogradov V.V. noted "the imprint of subjective expression on the use of the perfect future tense form for expressing the categorical readiness of the subject for action, will to action, for expressing the habit of action." [3, p. 467] And for some risk and services I will ask you twenty rubles . (Zoshchenko)

In the designation of actual everyday actions, the use of the future perfect is syntactically related: the verb cannot be used outside of a specific context. Most often, this is a composing construction: It will go that it will work out and give it to them. (Folk prose) Sometimes conditional, concessive or temporary constructions: If you want to sleep, you will fall asleep even with noise. Just a little praise - the road must be wrapped in a package, and you can't refuse. (Gilyarovskiy)

When designating a property, a certain semantic context is mandatory: words with a quantifier, multiple, or modal meaning. Forever he is dirty in the mud.

In speech practice, the use of forms of the future perfect in the story of past events is widespread. According to Vinogradov, in this figurative use the form of the future perfect expresses the significance of the repetition in the past of the actions represented in their implementation, in their limit or result [3, p. 469] And then the little one scolded for two hours: rest and again will be accepted. (A.N. Ostrovskiy) He went to Kovalenka as well as to us. He will come to him, sit down and be silent. (Chekhov) In the winter, it was cold in the barber shop. Put the samovar. You'll clean the owner's boots and bring them from the well. (Gilyarovskiy)

A condition for using the future tense form to indicate processes repeatedly repeated in the past is its combination with past tense forms, usually with a word form. On a winter evening, it happened that he would light a splinter and spin it to himself, without closing his eyes. (Nekrasov) Comes in, happened, shuffles a leg, then jumps with it and kisses your pen. (Turgenev) This use is close to the real historical. If the present historical "paints", as if slowing down the action, the future perfect contributes to the transfer of dynamics, combining the meaning of singleness, one-act productive completeness and the meaning of processuality-repeatability coming from the present.

One of the typical meanings of the future tense of a perfect kind is the designation of a sudden action in the past. Not a repeated, but a single action is expressed, usually in its initial stage with unusually rapid development. The unexpectedness of the action is emphasized by the use of an adverb suddenly, the intensity of the process - by combining a verb with an amplifying particle like. First he put me on horseback, like a man, bareback, on a sweatshirt. He will plant, he will give me a whip in his hand and how he will bury the steppe with an arapnik. (Kuprin)

How the tsarina will jump away, Yes, how she will swing the handle, Yes, how she will slam the mirror, how he will drown with a heel! (Pushkin).

The form of the future tense represents the implemented action as quick, instant, therefore, it must be taken into account that in such sentences the use of verbs denoting the gradual accumulation of results is unacceptable. More often verbs of one-act and initial methods of action are used.

The future perfect can convey the past single fact as surprising, unexpected. The considered value is realized in constructions with particles, after all. "The speaker or participant in the situation is not indifferent to the event, considering it amazing, at the same time he generalizes it as characteristic." [4, 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 the lexical and syntactical contextual conditions with the grammatical meaning of the tense form allows you to express additional semantic nuances and expressive connotations, which in turn enriches speech, gives it brightness, expressiveness.

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