



LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF EXPRESSING TIME IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

LINGUOCULTURES

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ABSTRACT: - The article discusses the temporal category where the temporal means of expression are analyzed in the English and Russian languages. While analysis the universal and cultural elements are discovered in two languages.

KEYWORDS: Cross-cultural, time, lexico-grammatical means, adverb, noun, adjective, preposition, examples.

INTRODUCTION

For the last period the study of language in the link of culture has become more topical, especially in unrelated language. But it sure that culture might be defined as the demonstration of one's values, beliefs, customs and stereotypes, while cognition indicates the intellectual side of a personality. Cultural value orientations are reflected in the language and behavior and people operate with language in accordance with them.

Time is an essential part of human existence, so, people have own national world view to express it linguistically. Different people have

different attitudes to time and differently perceive it: they apply dissimilar time distribution and management in their daily lives. There are a lot of disparities and distinctions in study of the temporal relations of various cultures and nations.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

There are a lot of research papers devoted to analysis of matters related to perception of time in different cultures, as well as means of expression of time. Information about attitude to time in different cultures in the context of value orientations dimension was covered by the prominent scholars as Hall

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[1987], Hofstede [1997] whose intercultural dimension parameters were used in the cross-cultural researches. Based on their parametrical model of study Ter-Minasova [2008] and Makhkamova [2012] developed cultural aspects in the context of attitude to time comparing English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Konnova's thesis is devoted to the problem of categorization of time experience in English and Russian linguocultures [2018], Unaliev discovers semantic features of temporal lexicon with the meaning "short duration" in English, French and Russian [2017]. In the article written by Bayigaliev & Dauen we found valuable material about linguocultural peculiarities of "time" concept reflected in different languages [2012].

Thus, the temporal category is accepted to be one of the considerable objects of comparative and contrastive studies by many scholars. In this article we will make an attempt to compare some lexico-grammatical items related to temporal category in English and Russian linguocultures, which was not well investigated in the local academic literature.

Taking into consideration the problem discussed in this study it is necessary to address to classification of temporal vocabulary proposed by Muharlyamova [2010]:

- 1) adverbs expressing precedence, simultaneity, duration, etc.;
- 2) nouns, which are the general name of time, naming parts of the day, seasons, etc.;
- 3) adjectives denoting a sign of an object / phenomenon, associated with part of the day, season, etc.;
- 4) prepositions and postpositions expressing the relations of precedence and sequence of events in time.

From lexico-grammatical point of view as we see temporal lexicon includes adverbs, nouns, adjectives and preposition. Besides, this temporal lexicon classification is conditioned with the duration of the time and the nature of the established temporary relationship in the temporal category.

While analysis we come to conclusion that the largest group of words expressing time is represented by nouns and adverbs, where adverbs indicate the course of action in time, whereas nouns - the general concept of time, its intervals and the periods of varying degrees of length. To justify these facts let's give some English and Russian examples.

Nouns denoting different time intervals have almost the same denotational meanings in both languages:

1. Second - minute - hour — "секунда - минута - час". In both English and Russian these notions are recognized as the special units measuring time.
2. Day — "день". These two equivalent words denote "a period of 24 hours" and "the time between when it becomes light in the morning and when it becomes dark in the evening". At the same time in English the word "сутки" is absent, its equivalent is "day and night". The names of the parts of the day are similar in both languages: morning - утро, noon - полдень, afternoon - после полудня, evening - вечер, night - ночь, midnight - полночь.
3. Week will be translated into Russian as "неделя" and denotes a period of seven days from Monday to Sunday.
4. Month — "месяц". It is any of the 12 periods of time into which the year is divided, for example May or June. It is interesting to note that there are no truly Russian and English words for naming each month, so the

words that used to express months have been borrowed from the Latin language.

5. Season — “время года”. In both languages this noun means primarily any of the four periods of the year including spring, summer, autumn and winter [11].

6. Year — “год”, century — “век” and millennium — “тысячелетие”.

Adverbs are also used in speech to indicate the time, duration and frequency of an action. It also describes the relationship in time between two occurrences. Consider the below given sentences to get a better idea. We found four types of adverbs expressing time:

1. Adverb telling you a definite point of time of the occurrence of an incident. For example, now, today, yesterday and tomorrow as used in the sentences below

I will do it now. Я сделаю это сейчас

I will get my payment tomorrow. Я получу свой платеж завтра.

2. Adverbs stating definite frequency of the occurrence of the incident. For example, hourly, daily, yearly and quarterly as used in the sentences below:

I drink water hourly. Я пью воду ежечасно.

I go to the gym daily. Я иду в спортзал ежедневно.

Rahul gets his payment quarterly. Рахул подаёт свой платеж раз в три месяца.

Unlike English, adverbs of this category in Russian are formed not only by adding adverb forming suffixes, but also contain the prefix “еже-” (ежедневно) in their structure. However, these adverbs are mainly used in formal and academic texts. It is more common to use “adjective+noun»

combinations in both analyzed languages, for instance: every day, every month, every year.

3. Adverbs having indefinite frequency of the occurrence of an incident. For example, always, never, regularly and rarely as used in the sentence:

I always go to school. Я всегда иду в школу.

4. The fourth type of adverb of time is relationship in time (indefinite). This time clause of adverb defines the relationship between two verbs. Such words are: previously, formerly, earlier, before.

Rohan was previously elected as vice-captain before becoming captain.

Р о х а н был раньше избран как вице-капитан перед тем, как стать самим капитаном [12].

The means of expression of the time concept can be seen on the basis of phraseological units, phrases and word combinations in this context.

If we analyze such prepositional phrases as “in time” and “on time”, we can notice that they do not have the exact equivalents in Russian. There is a Russian word “вовремя” giving a more generalized explanation of these two phrases. But in English they have substantial differences from the stylistic point of view:

- On time indicates punctuality. We pronounce this phrase when something happens right on schedule, minute by minute.

The flight is scheduled to leave at 7:20 p.m. It is leaving on time. / Вылет запланирован на 7:20 вечера. Он отправляется вовремя.

- The phrase “on time” is used if someone came at the scheduled time or completed the work according to the set schedule, but back to back.

She arrived on time, at 10 a.m. / Она приехала вовремя, в 10 утра.

- "In time" indicates an inaccuracy. This expression is used when it comes to something done in advance or at the last moment.

Ann missed the opportunity to go to that University because she didn't submit her application in time. / Анна упустила возможность поступить в этот университет, потому что вовремя не подала заявление.

- The meaning of "in time" is wider. It is understood that the intended task was done on or before the deadline.

I finished cleaning my flat in time for my guests to arrive. / Я закончил уборку квартиры как раз к приезду гостей [13].

It has always been accepted that proverbs are the tiny components of national wisdom. As Ivanov said, proverbs, being representative of any culture people, reflect spatial, temporal, causal relationships, or relationship between man and society, man and nature. The language experience is cumulated from the childhood and represented certain meaning in interaction with people in society. Especially, the people transfer the cultural knowledge from one generation to another through the language. In this plan the value cultural sources are proverbs, through these items people transfer attitudes to time [2015]. So doing, British people treat time as a materialistic value, measuring its importance with fortune or money, e.g. Time is money. However, the Russian never evaluate the essence of time from the financial point of view. As for them, time is something that is not priced, for example: *Время дороже золота* (Time is more precious than gold).

Furthermore, the British think that business and career occupies a significant position in

their lives, so the most of their time is spent on constant development as a specialist, career paths and job management issues. Nevertheless, the Russian prefer leading a happy lifestyle or improving their personal relationships to work and success:

Time is the soul of business.

Time flies when you are having fun.

Счастье живёт во времени, а горе вне его.

Счастливые часов не наблюдают.

It is worth mentioning that some Russian folk proverbs have their equivalents in English. It means that there is some universal view on time management in both cultures.

Лучше поздно чем никогда. Better late than never.

Всему свое время. All in good time.

Вчерашнего дня не веротишь. Lost time is never found again.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the temporal category can be considered as reflection of cultural values via various lexical items. While analysis it was revealed both similarities and national specific features.

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