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FIGURATIVE MEANING OF THE RUSSIAN VERB FROM THE ANTHROPOCENTRIC VIEWPOINT

*Kilevaya L.T.¹

Doctor of Philology, Professor, Linguistic and Technical University,
Pshasnysh, Poland
email: kilevaya@mail.ru

Abstract. This article attempts to explain the figurative grammatical meaning of the tense of the verb in its colloquial use. The identified problem is solved on the basis of colloquial constructions that include a verb in a certain tense form. The subject of the research is the cognitive and communicative nature of the figurative meaning of the verb, which underlies the semantic transformation of verbal meanings and forms. The interpretation of the figurative meaning of the Russian verb in the research includes three aspects: a) semantic; b) cognitive; c) pragmatic. The factual material consisted of the verbal meanings and forms used in the Russian colloquial speech of the inhabitants of the Mogilev city in Belarus. In the course of the study, a set of scientific methods was used, the dominant among which were the methods of semantic and cognitive analysis. Analysis of the material in anthropocentric direction allows us to conclude that the figurative meaning of grammatical forms of time is based on the formation of cognitive structures in the form of scenarios, gestalts and frames.

Key words: verb, tense category, grammatical meaning, semantic transfer, colloquial speech, cognitive structure.

Basic Provisions

In linguistic literature, the figurative meaning of the verb forms is interpreted from the standpoint of functional grammar. This indicates the actualization of the analysis the meaning of which mainly in the semantic aspect, leaves out of the analysis the answer to the following questions: 1) what determines the semantic transfer of the verb meanings? 2) for what purpose is it used in the utterance process?

Meanwhile, the comprehension of the figurative semantic processes makes it possible to motivate the study of the figurative meaning of the verb in school and university teaching, which indicates the relevance of this study. The answers to the questions posed can be obtained from a modern, anthropocentric approach to the analysis of a linguistic sign, in particular, cognitive and pragmatic approaches to its interpretation.

The proposed article is structured on an aspectual basis and includes three aspects of the interpretation of the figurative meaning of the Russian verb: a) semantic; b) cognitive; c) pragmatic. The semantic aspect predetermines the verbal semantics analysis from the point of the linguistic unit function in the statement. This is the most covered analysis of the Russian verb in the linguistic literature.

Thus, the figurative meaning of verb vocabulary based on the analysis of its functioning in the literary text is devoted to the study of N.V. Chesnokova [1]. Grammatical analyticism and synthetism as two opposite tendencies of the last

decades in the Russian grammatical system, including in verb formations, are analyzed in the scientific works of T.B. Radbil [2].

The cognitive aspect makes it possible to explain the figurative grammatical meaning of the verb on the basis of the mental processes that occur when the speaker understands the reality. It is no coincidence that in recent studies, scientists have actualized the distinction between such concepts as "descriptive grammar" and "explanatory grammar" [3].

The designated aspect corresponds to the explanatory grammar, which is dictated by the modern anthropocentric paradigm. It should be emphasized that explanatory grammar, according to the available data, remains an underdeveloped area of modern linguistics. Attempts to substantiate grammatical phenomena in Russian from the standpoint of cognitive science were undertaken by T.V. Radbil [2]. The pragmatic aspect predetermines the ability to identify the speaker's target attitudes in the process of real communication and their implementation in the form of a perlocutionary effect.

The analysis of the semantic transfer of the verbal meanings of tense used in Russian colloquial speech predetermines the identification of its study in modern colloquial studies. A review of works by a group of scientists [4] indicates that the study of modern Russian colloquial speech is reduced to the analysis of the written form of colloquial speech, its new forms, such as chats, SMS communication [5]; the problem of dialogue in the process of colloquial use [6] and its functional aspect [7]. The cognitive and pragmatic aspects in relation to the field of colloquialistics in the above-mentioned review, as well as in the studies we have, were not recorded, which confirms the relevance of the undertaken research.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to explain the semantic rearrangement of verbal meaning in Russian colloquial speech on the basis of three interdependent aspects, within which speech-thinking activity takes place.

At the same time, we emphasize that the general processes of this activity in relation to cognitive science are set forth in the works of Yu.N. Karaulov [8], as well as in our interpretation [9].

The object of the research is the figurative meaning of verbs in Russian colloquial speech. The subject of the research is the cognitive-communicative nature of the conditionality of the figurative meaning of the verb as a leading projection, which allows to identify the semantic transformations of verbal meanings and forms. The factual material of the research is made up of verbal meanings and forms used in the Russian colloquial speech of the inhabitants of the Belarusian regional center - the city of Mogilev. The sources of the factual material were tape and hand recordings of the speech of representatives of the intelligentsia, people with higher and secondary specialized education, people of Belarusian nationality, who are equally fluent in Belarusian and Russian literary languages, but in daily communication use mainly Russian.

We stipulate that when presenting illustrative material, the original phonetic features of the speech of Belarusian bilinguals are preserved.

Description of material and methods

The description of the analyzed material was carried out in the following sequence: a) semantic aspect: the essence of the subject's action provoking a figurative verb meaning against the background of direct, primordial meaning and its embodiment in the language system in the corresponding verb form;

b) the cognitive aspect: the essence of the cognitive structure of a person's speech-thinking activity, which provides the possibility of realizing the indicated figurative meaning. We emphasize that these cognitive structures (cognitives) are considered by Yu.N. Karaulov as a repository of all knowledge about the world, in connection with which scientists use the concept of "thesaurus" in the meaning of "treasury". Its main elements, according to the scientist, are: images of perception - gestalts (ideal cognitive models), frames (pictures), scripts (scripts) [10, p. 209]. Associated with the communicative activity of a person, they ensure the implementation of the goals or intentions of the speaker;

c) pragmatic aspect: the essence of the speaker's goal-setting in the process of constructing a speech act that contributes to the perlocutionary effect when using the figurative meaning of the verb.

When analyzing the collected material, a complex of research methods was used, caused by the multifaceted nature of the figurative meaning of verb forms. The semantic aspect of the research predetermines the need to use the method of component analysis. In the frame of this method, the technique of reconstruction of the original meaning of the grammatical meaning of the verb was used. Equally necessary within this aspect is the application of the method of distributive analysis. He emphasizes the importance of the text as a necessary linguistic environment in determining the semantics of the verb meaning.

The study of verb meanings in the cognitive aspect determines the use of the cognitive research method. Within the framework of this method, the technique from meaning to its cognitive structures (cognitives) was used. The pragmatic aspect, in addition to identifying the degree of realization of the speaker's intentions, also predetermines the conduct of an associative experiment, which makes it possible to reveal the degree of the perlocutionary effect of a speech act. However, it should be noted that the acquisition of experimental data is extrapolated to the further research process.

Extra-linguistic factors of colloquial speech, primarily thoughtlessness, the spontaneous nature of the flow, orality, informality, dialogicality of communication, its consituativity, predetermine the process on the basis of which a number of verb forms are endowed with specific functions in it. The informality and immediacy of communication contributes to the fact that the speaker uses the forms of the tense of the verb in a figurative sense.

Present tense verbs are used in Russian colloquial speech in the sense of the past tense. In linguistic literature, it is unanimously defined as present historical / present descriptive.

We will consider semantic transformations and their effectiveness in speech use in the following indicated three aspects:

a) semantic aspect: the described past actions move into the zone of the moment of speech, into the plan of the present tense, that is, into the zone "here and now", which in the language system is realized in the figurative meaning of the verb form of the present tense;

b) cognitive aspect: a perceived action (a series of monotonous actions) that occurred in the recent past makes an indelible impression on the speaker, without leaving the memory zone at the time of its description. At the cognitive level of speech-thinking activity, this is expressed in the form of a certain frame (picture);

c) pragmatic aspect: the figurative meaning of the verb form allows you to revive the described action, to present it as happening at the moment of the message (also a series of actions). Here is the following illustrative material: *Мы в тот сарай забежали и **смотрим**; И тут **приходит** Лора, я **спрашиваю**...*

The analyzed material also indicates that the meaning of the present tense of the verb is able to convey the meaning of the future tense:

a) semantic aspect: the intended action with a high degree of probability, according to the speaker, should take place immediately after the moment of the message about him, that is, in the near future. This allows you to translate it into the zone of the moment of speech, into the plan of the present tense, and in the language system to implement it in the figurative meaning of the present tense;

b) cognitive aspect: the speaker perceives the given action in his mind as already realized. The cognitive structure that predetermines the transfer of meaning lies in the semantic spectrum of verbs that can act in a figurative meaning. It mainly includes verbs of movement or physical action (a series of actions), which can be attributed to the verbs of action. Thus, it can be argued that a certain scenario of the nearest action is formed in the speaker's mind, which is embodied in the cognitive structure of the script (script);

c) pragmatic aspect: the figurative meaning of the verb form in the present tense makes it possible to convince the addressee in the relevance of the indicated action, the obligatory implementation is beyond the doubt, for example: (about the bus) *Так Светлана же **едет** на этом, на кировском; Ключ **берешь**? А десятый класс **не идет** на суббота? Какое собрание вы **проводите**? Ну вы **идете**? (о ребенке) Ну тогда я ее **не беру**; Ты во вторник **приезжаешь** из деревни, **берешь** отгул, и мы **едем**.*

Past tense verbs can be used colloquially to indicate future actions:

a) semantic aspect: a procedural feature that conveys the movement of the subject, where the speaker or listener (the attribution of the procedural feature to a third person is impossible) is presented as a fact that has already happened before the moment of speech. The value of this nature is defined by researchers as volitional [11, p. 132]. At the linguistic level, this semantic space is lexically limited to a group of verbs of motion with the prefix *по*;

b) cognitive aspect: the speaker perceives the designated action in his mind as realized before the moment of speech, which allows him to transfer it to the plan of the past. The semantic circle of verbs that limit the described process suggest that a

certain sequence of events is organized in the speaker's presentation, therefore, a cognitive structure in the form of a script (script), preceding the formation of a figurative meaning;

c) pragmatic aspect: the figurative meaning of the verb form in the present tense allows the speaker to communicate about a future action immediately before starting its implementation.: *Я пошла; Ну что? Ты поехал?; Так вы пошли значит уже? Все, я побежала, пока; Понеслась я, а то опоздаю.*

It should be emphasized that the formation of an identical figurative meaning of the verb in the past tense, which performs the function of the future tense, at the semantic and cognitive level, we note in statements like the Chief freed you. Formed according to an identical model, this meaning is essentially different in its pragmatics: the denial of the feasibility of an action in the future is emotionally expressed as an ironic recognition of it as already realized: *А. Пленку он мне должен принести. – Б. Жди, уже принес; А. Ну и что, оценят эти школьники в будущем нашу помощь? Б. Конечно, уже оценили; А. Так может попробовать плазму? Б. Так и помогла мне плазма, как же; Так я тебя и поверил.*

According to the data obtained from the factual material, verbs in the past tense in colloquial use are also capable of transmitting an imperative meaning:

a) semantic aspect: the action is aimed at implementation by the addressee, therefore, the subject of the designated action is the addressee, that is, the listener; the attribution of the action to a third party is impossible.

The action itself, endowed with imperative semantics, therefore, not localized in time, is transformed into localized in time space: it receives an additional shade of an imperative action that took place before the moment of speech.

In the linguistic system, this kind of transfer mostly extends to the group of verbs of movement and physical action as part of a stylistically colored statement, with a rude, dismissive shade. Accordingly, the axiological orientation in the use of this kind of figurative forms of the verb is not recommended, since it indicates an insufficient degree of the speaker's communication skills;

b) the cognitive aspect: in the perception of the speech producer, the designated action, devoid of a time plan, is presented in the form of its correlation with the action realized before the moment of speech. This allows you to transfer it in the linguistic consciousness to the past plan. In the speaker's mind, a certain ideal image of the performed action is formed, which is desirable for the speaker and which has already been realized by the listener. In the intermediate language, this is embodied in the form of an ideal image - a gestalt;

c) pragmatic aspect: the figurative meaning of the verb form in the past tense allows the speaker to express the necessary action as an unquestioning demand or order, which is mandatory and not subject to discussion: *А ну пошел достал; Быстро отодвинулся; Заснула мне сейчас же; Пошел отсюда; Пошла быстренько.*

Along the way, we note that in a number of cases, using the past tense verb form, *пошли* is sent to the interlocutor to perform some action. In such contexts, the desemantization of this form takes place with its transformation into a particle with

the meaning of joint action: *Пошли я тебя угощу беляшами; Пошли принесем быстренько эти книги; Пошли поедем.*

Past tense verbs are also used in Russian colloquial speech to express conjectural semantics. The contextual limitations of such use, however, do not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of this meaning. It consists in the fact that the form of the verb used to convey this semantics is noted only in the context of verbs in the forms of the subjunctive mood in the direct meaning, for example: *Я бы не нашивала, я бы это сделала бы, на ткань крестик наложила; В школе не сказали бы – на улице услышал; Пришли бы, хоть бы побыли, яблок набрали.* This indicates that the verbs with the suffix -л are a kind of "involuntary homoforms" of the past tense verbs. Their use without a particle would be the result of the economy of speech means characteristic of colloquial speech, contributing to the omission of a given particle due to its presence in the previous verb forms.

Verbs in the future tense can also be used in Russian colloquial speech in a figurative sense. This is especially clearly manifested when they are used in the meaning of the past tense. Interest in this context are the verb forms in combination with a particle *как*.

a) semantic aspect: significant in the action produced by the subject is its intensity and simultaneity. From the point of view of grammatical semantics, it is necessary to actualize the fact that it can be transmitted exclusively by verbs of the perfect form.

As you know, the temporal space of these verbs is limited by two time plans: the plan of the past and the plan of the future, since the semantics of the perfect form and the semantics of the present tense are incompatible in principle. This suggests that this kind of meaning is identical to the descriptive (historical) present tense, only with the proviso that verbs of the future tense are used instead of the present tense verbs. The particle *как* gives the described action a shade of intensity;

b) the cognitive aspect: in the perception of the producer of speech, the designated action is transferred in the linguistic consciousness to a time plan that does not yield to unambiguous interpretation. The assertion that this is a plan for the future seems unfounded: after all, the speaker is restoring a certain picture of what happened in order to revive the events of the past.

And he does it at the moment of speech. And only the grammatical restrictions of the perfect form do not allow to convey the action that caused the emotion by the form of the present tense verb. On this basis, it can be assumed that a frame (a picture) is formed in the speaker's mind, depicting a one-time action, which he projects onto the plan "here and now";

c) pragmatic aspect: there is no doubt that the figurative meaning of the verb form in the future tense in the indicated construction is used by the speaker in order to revive the past events, carried out suddenly and intensely, transferring them to the present tense plan (if it is impossible to use, however, the corresponding forms of the verb in present tense): (about a burning pan) *Она как вспыхнет; Потом он как размахнется; Витя как раскрутит его; Наташа с Юлькой жалелись, а потом как упадут; (о собаке) Я подошла ближе, она как рванет, как сорвется –*

и на меня; Только спать Максима уложила, тут звонок как затарахтит; Я оглянуться не успела, он как даст камнем ей в голову.

It should be emphasized that the specificity of the Russian colloquial speech of Belarusians-bilinguals in relation to the described construction is expressed in the fact that, as a rule, a particle is replaced in them as - in a word if: И она если начнет пороть меня этими вопросами; И если откроет свой рот, если закричит, как мы и терпели – не знаю; Если побежит моя кастрюля, весь газ залила, ужас; Если кинець усё, если побяжыць с хаты, как я виновата.

Even the most general analysis of the comparison of constructions that include a verb in the future tense and a particle as, with identical constructions in which this particle is replaced, allows us to assert that the essential difference that ensures the use of the word if lies in the logical stress of the compared constructions.

In the first case, it falls directly on the verb, while in the second - on the word if. This testifies to the syncretism of the grammatical meaning of this word, which combines the meaning of a particle and a conjunction. In the role of a particle, it contributes to the expression of the intensity of the productive action, while in the role of a conjunction it retains its original semantics of conditional meaning.

It is no coincidence that, as can be seen from the above examples, the described constructions are used as part of the predicative part of an asyndetic complex sentence with a conditional meaning, which occupies an initial position in the statement. In the statements presented only by this first part, the second, investigative, part of the statement is implicit due to the economy of speech means.

A wide range of meanings of future tense verbs is also provided by their ability to lose temporary localization. Both synthetic and analytical forms of the verb participate in this kind of processes, endowing the statement with additional shades of meaning:

a) semantic aspect: synthetic forms of the future tense convey an action that is usually carried out, constantly. Defined as the constant future tense of the verb, this meaning is often used in colloquial speech to convey an additional shade of hypothetical action, namely: the potential / impossibility of its implementation. Participation in such statements of hypothetical semantics determines the focus on the future space, which is provided by a certain cognitive structure;

b) cognitive aspect: focus on the perspective of the designated action, that is, for the future, in the perception of the speech producer is expressed in the form of a script. This is due to a fragment of his knowledge paradigm: this action was performed in the past, is performed in the present, therefore, from the point of view of the speaker, it will be performed in the future in the same sequence;

c) pragmatic aspect: the used meaning of the verb form in the future tense enables the speaker to realize a pragmatic attitude towards the statement that the action indicated by him, often condemned by him, is not subject to any changes: *Она никогда не расстроится, своего не упустит;* (о колхозе) *Все хотят деньги, там раз пообедаешь, а высчитают за два обеда;* (к женщине, которой дома готовит ее мать) *Ты уже придешь с работы, а там все готовенькое; Она его каждый раз вычитает, а потом отправит в школу.*

A similar, but not identical, characteristic is possessed by future tense verbs in analytical form. Losing their temporal localization, they also acquire the meaning of the constant future tense of the verb. At the same time, according to the obtained analytical data, these forms convey long-term actions, as a result of which the set goal is achieved: *Только он в хату, она будет точить его, пока он не уйдет; И вот будет день ходить, просить этот рубль, пока не дашь; Будет упираться, пока не получит телефон обратно; Будет день стоять, а продаст свои цветы.*

As the presented examples testify, the promising nature of the described actions carried out by the subject is obvious, but which are condemned by the speaker, as well as the produced subject, and therefore are interpreted by the speaker as negative and undesirable in the future.

This kind of semantics, due to the above-mentioned cognitive structure, is found in the forms of the analytic future tense with the meaning of disapproval of an action that is usually carried out constantly. This form is part of a complex structure with opposing-contrastive relationships between parts.

In the first part, the disapproving action itself is described, in the second - the absence of any measures from the outside to prevent it: (about the collective farmer) *И вот будет же нести с собой целую корзину морковки, и никто ничего не скажет; Он будет нести всякую дрянь в дом, она даже слова не скажет; Они будут по лесу ходить, а она за их детьми смотреть?; Мне детей забирай, а она будет ходить Бог знает куда; Он будет пить, а я смотри на него. Будет нести всякую чепуху на собраниях, совещаниях, слушать тошно; Выпьет, тогда будет кричать, доказывать; Вот придет с работы и будет баловаться с этой Наташей, как будто заняться нечем.*

Monosyllabic statements, including the analytical form of the future tense, are also capable of conveying the speaker's negative position about the action he is describing. It is difficult to disagree with the following interpretation of this form, used in such a context, which is indicated in the studies of A.V. Bondarko.

The scientist emphasizes: "The speaker's indignation causes the incompatibility of the subject (deserving from the speaker's point of view only neglect) and the action on which this subject encroaches" [12, p. 169]. It is no coincidence that the logical emphasis in the statements in this case falls on the subject of the action, which, as a rule, plays the role of the addressee. In many cases, the actualization of the subject is supported by the use of particles by the speaker: *Еще ты мне будешь указывать; Еще не хватало медсестра будет учителей учить; Еще секретарша тут будет телефоном распоряжаться; Может быть, Вы еще мне будете советовать?*

The forms of the past and future tense of verbs can convey identical meanings in Russian colloquial speech, in particular, a visual-approximate meaning. According to the just statement of A.V. Bondarko, this is an expressive technique of "depicting a repetitive, ordinary action: one of the many acts of repetition stands out as a kind of example that gives a visual representation of other similar acts" [12, p. 23].

It is easy to assume that the formation of this semantics is provided by the cognitive structure in the form of a script, for example: *Он поднимается,*

одевается, все, **позавтракал**, идет в гараж.

In this example, as we can see, the past tense verb is used in one homogeneous row with the present tense verbs with an identical meaning.

At the same time, one should point out certain distinctive shades in the semantics of the indicated forms, endowed with a visual and approximate meaning. The procedural feature, represented by the verb in the form of the past tense, conveys an action that took place in the past and, under certain conditions, is carried out in the present or future spaces. Here is the following illustrative material: *Больной есть больной, его замкнул и пошел на работу; Я что? Каждое утро встал, умылся и на работу, а поест так; (о стрижке) Теперь я причесалась и не надо прическу мудрить; Собрала быстренько игрушки, и так каждый вечер.*

The future tense of a verb with a visual-approximate meaning is conveyed in our materials mainly by the form of the 2nd person singular, which gives this meaning an additional generalization, for example: *Утром встанешь, только поешь – и на работу; У нее поработаешь со всем: и с ТСО и абсолютно все-все используешь; Можно отвечать-отвечать, а потом взорвешься; голубцов из этой капусты не сделаешь; Дома молоко ей не вопреешь, а тут молока ей подавай; (о чесноке) Если в земле передержишь, начинает распадаться зубцами; Раньше ты без справки с колхоза никуда не уедешь.*

The interrelation of the semantics of the past and future tenses of the verb in Russian colloquial speech is noted in the analysis of complex constructions with conditional-consequence relations.

a) semantic aspect: the initial predicative part of the construction contains hypothetical semantics, thereby the speaker indicates the potential for the implementation of the proposed action. The second part of the construction involves doubts about the appropriateness of this action. On this basis, a hypothetical negative meaning of past and future verbs is formed. At the linguistic level, the indicated semantics of the first part are conveyed by verbs of the past or future tense, the second part - exclusively by verbs of the future tense;

b) the cognitive aspect: the focus on the inexpediency of the perspective of a hypothetical action in the speaker's mind forms a script that determines the above semantics of the entire utterance;

c) pragmatic aspect: the use of the indicated verb forms in a hypothetical negative meaning provides an opportunity for the speaker to convey a negative attitude towards the proposed action and express its unpromising nature, for example: (about the student) *Ну допустим: перевели мы его в следующий класс, так что? Вы нам спасибо скажете?; Отослали мы его к директору, а дальше что?; Ну купим мы этот стол, а поставим его куда? Ну возьмишь ты гитару, а что ты с ней на поле будешь делать?*

Conclusion

Russian colloquial speech is a phenomenon that embodies the imagery of the speaker's speech. With regard to the grammatical meanings of the tense of the verb, this is expressed in the semantic transfer. The anthropocentric approach to the analysis of a linguistic sign makes it possible to identify the cognitive aspect of this

process. The knowledge paradigm of human speech-thinking activity predetermines cognitive structures that are metonymic in nature, based on contiguity. This determines the ability to transition from one time zone to another: the plan of the past into the plan of the present or future; plan of the past, present or future into temporary delocalization, etc.

As the analyzed material shows, the dominant cognitive structure in this process is the scenario, somewhat less often - the gestalt or the frame. At the semantic level, the transfer of the subject's action to an adjacent time plan is actualized, which at the linguistic level is embodied in the figurative meaning of the verb tense. Conversational speech, having specific properties, activates this process. At the pragmatic level, the implementation of the speaker's speech attitude is noted.

Analyzed in an anthropocentric context, the grammatical meanings of the tense of the verb, used in a figurative meaning in Russian colloquial speech, can be effectively extrapolated to other grammatical meanings of the verb in order to further develop the concept of explanatory grammar.

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ОРЫС ТІЛІНДЕГІ ЕТІСТІКТИҢ АНТРОПОЦЕНТРЛІК АУЫСПАЛЫ МАҒЫНАСЫ

*Килевая Л.Т.¹

¹Филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Пшасныш қаласындағы лингвистикалық және техникалық университеті, Пшасныш, Польша

email: kilevaya@mail.ru

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада етістіктің ауызекі тілдегі қолданыс шақтағы ауыспалы грамматикалық мағынасын түсіндіруге тырысады. Белгіленген мәселе белгілі бір шақ формасында етістікті қамтитын ауызекі сөйлеу конструкциялары негізінде шешіледі. Зерттеу пәні – етістіктің мағыналары мен формаларының семантикалық түрленуінің негізінде жатқан етістіктің ауыспалы мағынасының танымдық-коммуникативтік сипаты. Зерттеуде орыс тіліндегі етістіктің астарлы мағынасын түсіндіру үш аспектіні қамтиды: а) семантикалық; б) когнитивтік; в) прагматикалық. Фактологиялық материал Белоруссияның Могилев қаласының тұрғындарының орыс тіліндегі ауызекі сөйлеуінде қолданылған мағыналар мен формалардан тұрды. Зерттеу барысында ғылыми әдістер кешені қолданылды, олардың ішінде семантикалық және когнитивтік талдау әдістері басым болды.

Антропоцентрилік тұрғыдан материалды талдау уақыттың грамматикалық формаларының ауыспалы мағынасы сценарийлер, гештальттар және фреймдер түріндегі когнитивтік құрылымдардың қалыптасуына негізделген деген қорытынды жасауға мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: етістік, шақ категориясы, грамматикалық мағына, семантикалық тасымалдау, ауызекі сөйлеу, когнитивтік құрылым.

ПЕРЕНОСНОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РУССКОГО ГЛАГОЛА В АНТРОПОЦЕНТРИЧЕСКОМ ОСВЕЩЕНИИ

*Килевая Л.Т.¹

¹д.филол.н., проф., Лингвистическо-технический университет в Пшасныше,
Пшасныш, Польша
¹email: kilevaya@mail.ru

Аннотация. В настоящей статье предпринята попытка объяснить переносное грамматическое значение времени глагола в его разговорном употреблении. Обозначенная проблема решается на материале разговорных конструкций, включающих глагол в определенной форме времени. Предметом исследования является когнитивно-коммуникативная природа переносного значения глагола, лежащая в основе семантического преобразования глагольных значений и форм. Интерпретация переносного значения русского глагола в исследовании включает три аспекта: а) семантический; б) когнитивный; в) прагматический. Фактический материал составили глагольные значения и формы, используемые в русской разговорной речи жителей белорусского города Могилева. В ходе исследования применялся комплект научных методов, доминирующими среди которых явились методы семантического и когнитивного анализа. Анализ материала в антропоцентрическом освещении позволяет заключить, что переносное значение грамматических форм времени основывается на формировании когнитивных структур в виде сценариев, гештальтов и фреймов.

Ключевые слова: глагол, категория времени, грамматическое значение, семантический перенос, разговорная речь, когнитивная структура.

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