

## NOUNS WITH TENSE SEMANTICS IN FRENCH AND RUSSIAN

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## ANNOTATION

This article allows us to learn temporal relations in Russian and English .

**Keywords:** time, temporality, noun, lexico-grammatical categories, temporal semantics, compared languages, nominal and adverbial temporality.

In French and Russian, temporary relations are transmitted full system of devices. These funds can be near or far. The near periphery includes the temporal a circumstance expressed by a noun (pronoun) without the preposition "the, one" or with the preposition "in the night" and the adverb "yesterday, then," etc.

Through the expression of temporality, located at the extreme periphery are: 1) the definitions expressed by nouns with preposition (the events of the day before) and adjectives (anterior, simultaneous, current); 2) temporary meanings of cases: we know that nouns in indirect cases can name the moment of the action and be the circumstances of the moment, for example: sad (when?) after vacation (Rp); the weather has improved (when?) for the holidays (Dp); fun (when?) on vacation (Vp); a lot of worries (when?) before the holidays (Etc.); the birthday will be (when?) in May (Pp); 3) participles and gerunds turns: Once gone, I will not come back, When I landed, I had already noticed it, 4) prefixes (an ex-ministie, cp.: a former minister); 5) prepositions, for example: until. The preposition until (to) expresses not only space relations, but also temporary (students live happily from session to session-gaz.) and in French is often used in combination with other prepositions, in particular with à:

jusqu'ici - before now since

jusque chez eux - before at home

jusqu'à Paris - before Paris

jusqu'à six - before six

jusqu'à dix heures - before ten hours

jusqu'à samedi - before Saturdays

jusqu'à + noun

jusqu'à la ville - before cities

jusqu'au metro - before underground

jusqu'aux dernières pages - before recent pages

Russian preposition перед, expressing both the space relations (перед домом), and temporary (перед отъездом), pendant. There are two different prepositions in French: **avant** and **en avant**.

**In front** expresses spatial relationships; **before** expresses the temporary reports. Compare:

In front of the house there is Pered home небольшой сад .

a small garden.

Send me a telegram Пошли mine telegram перед отъездом .

before leaving.

Boundaries between the near and far periphery of the field of temporality (as well as in general between the different components of the field) are mobile and uncertain.

We consider nominal and adverbial temporality as different but interconnected subsystems that make up the periphery of the semantic-functional field of temporal relations. The most abstract temporality is expressed by verbal forms, more specifically adverbs, nouns can designate it even more precisely [Gak 2004, 633].

The subsystem of nominal temporality, in turn, structured. First, the semantics of a noun lexeme can include this time, and not have it. Respectively, nouns that fulfill a temporal function in the utterance are divided into two categories:

- 1) words with the lexical meaning of time;
- 2) words that have no temporary meaning (see more about this in Vsevolodov 1975, Gak 1997).

In Russian, the following groups can be distinguished nouns with a temporary meaning:

1. Names - the name of time: time, term, time, season, epoch, period.
2. Nouns - periods of residence, formation of human life: infancy, childhood, adolescence, youth, maturity, old age, generation, wrinkles, adulthood, acne.
3. Names - time calculation units: instant, moment, second, minute, hour, day, week, year, century, moment.
4. Names - the rhythm of time: morning, afternoon, evening, night, noon, midnight, winter, spring, summer, autumn, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.
5. Names - measurement of time: clock, dial, arrows, clepsydra, countdown, pendulum, chronometer, Angelus, calendar, semester, millennium.
6. Nouns denoting the organization of time across professional, academic, religious, and other activities: Diary, Calendar, Schedule, Meeting, Birthday, Vacation, Christmas, New Year, Vacation, Holidays.

In French, nouns with temporal semantics, which can play the role of circumstance, form the following lexico-grammatical categories (CLG):

- 1) les noms des saisons: hiver, été, automne, printemps. Temporel des forms de mots de ce CLG fermé peuvent être corrélées dans le temps sens avec la forme verbale et, en interaction avec elle, orientent généralement événement passé : **A l'automne** 2003, me promenant une nuit dans le center de Stockholm, j' ai vu une femme qui marchait avec des bâtons de ski (P. Coelho, Comme le fleuve qui coule) - In **autumn** 2003 , during time walks in nocturnal time in center Stockholm , I saw the woman who rode on the skiing sticks ( Paolo Coelho " You that the most half "); **En été** , elle est partie pour Nice (F.Sagan, Bonjour, tristesse) - **In summer** she is left in Nice ( F. Sagan " Hello , sadness " );

- 2) les noms des mois: septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre, janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août ( September, October, November, December, January , February , March , April , May , June , July , August ). Données les forms temporelles des mots sont une classe fermée de mots. Nous avons habité en campagne jusqu' à **septembre** [Stendhal, Le Rouge et le Noir] - We lived in the country **until September** [Stendhal "Red and Black"]; **En août** 1989, je me suis perdu au cours d'une escalade dans les Pyrénées. j'ai regardé les photos sans neige et sans végétation [Comme le fleuve qui coule] - **In August** 1989 I got lost when climbed on the

Pyrenees . I looked at photographs that did not have snow and vegetation (P. Coelho "Like a flowing river"); On e tait **en novembre** [ G. \_ Simenon , Le destination des Malou ] - It was **in November** [Georges Simenon "The Fate of the Malou Family"];

3) names of the days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, dimanche - Monday , Tuesday , Wednesday , Thursday , Friday , Saturday , Sunday: A neuf heures, **le samedi** , j'allai m'adosser contre la porte et je suis entré dans la sale le premier [H.Malot, Sans famille] - At nine o'clock **on Saturday** , I went leaning \_ to doors to \_ to come in in room first [ G. \_ Few "Without a family"] **Ce mercredi** , le soleil s'éleva sur Carmel à peine voilé par les brumes [M. Levi, Et si c'était vrai] – **On Wednesday** , the sun rose on Carmel veiled foggy by [ M. \_ Levy " If this is only true "];

4) les noms des principales parties de la journée : matin, soir, journée, nuit - morning, evening, day, night - et heure selon la position du soleil, de la lune: midi, minuit, lever du soleil, crépuscule, coucher du soleil - noon, midnight, sunrise, sunset,

twilight. **Le matin** , par la fenêtre de sa chambre, il avait vu pour la première fois de l'hiver et une légère vapeur s'exhalait de la bouche des gens qui se hâtaient vers la messe [G. Simenon, Le destin des Malou] - Through the window of his room, he saw in the first once winter and steam iso mouth , exhaled people hurrying \_ somewhere ( George \_ \_ Simenon " Fate " families Malu "); A la fin d'un **après-midi d'été** , une belle femme est passée près du garçon (P. Coe lho, Comme le fleuve qui coule) - **B end summer day** , beautiful woman took place past boy [ P. Coelho, "Like a flowing river"];

5) noms des unités de temps: seconde, minute, heure, jour, mois, décade, annee (an), siècle - second, minute, hour, day, month, decade, year, century: Il est **dix heures** du matin, le public a pris place [P. Coelho, Comme le fleuve qui coule] - **At 10:00** am the audience was already sitting [P. Coelho "Like a river"];

durées **indéfinies** : moment, instant, époque, temps ); **In some moment** I thought that \_ if each will be play their role, then everything will change (P. Coelho "Like a River"); **Après un instant** , le docteur secoua la tête [A.Camus, La Peste] - **After a while, the** doctor shook his head [Camus "Plague"];

7) names of age groups: childhood, youth, adolescence, old age and constructions with the word age etc, forming a closed class of words: From a very **young age** , she suffered from insomnia [H. Troyat, The forehead in the clouds] - **С юных лет** она страдала от бессонницы [А. Труайя "Люб в облаках"];

8) les noms des fêtes (laïques et religieuses, ainsi que le mot lui-même fête): Il n'avait pas guere changé depuis **ma première confession** [F. Mauriac, Une adolescence d'autre fois] - He has hardly changed since **my first confession** [F. Mauriac "The Teenager of Bygone Times"]; Je m'en rappelle maintenant, t'étais pas au Garage le soir d' **Halloween** ? [UN Gavalda, Je voudrais que quelqu'un m'attends quelque part] - I don't remember, you weren't in the garage tonight **Halloween** ? [ A . Gavalda " Just together "].

The word forms of these numerals in the languages compared are the main table of nominal means of expressing time, specifying event at exact time. Additionally, their semantics may include aspectual seme of "stupidity" and denote the duration of events in time. Typically, these word forms answer the questions: What time is it? how long? since when? (every summer, until December, from then on etc.) and others, for example: Throughout **the morning** , Barberin said



nothing to me, and I began to believe that the project of sending me to the hospice had been abandoned [H. Malot, Without family]. Prepositional forms can also include in its meaning the same aspect "terminality" and characterize the duration of an event in time. They usually answer how long does it take to answer the questions? At what time? what time: **In ten minutes** our bags were packed and we were down ready to go [H. Malot, Sans Family].

In modern French, it is legitimate to also consider means which are also used to determine the time statements, and can be divided into the following groups of words with "non-temporal" semantics:

1) the names of the phases of events, processes, events: beginning, half, middle, end, third, quarter, blossoming, etc. - первая половина, середина, конец, третий, квартал, выполнение и т.д.: Do you think we talk differently in the family when one of those good moms breaks out, sometimes goes to install it at **the end** hotel for a few days (G. Simenon, Le destin des Malou) - Когда

something broke in the family, we spoke differently, and after those good fights

**at the end of** which mom wanted to stay in a hotel for a few days

(Georges Simenon "The Fate of the Malu Family"); **Au d e but** j'ai \_\_ bien essay e de baratiner Ambre ( A. \_ Gavalda , Je voudrais que quelqu ' un m'attends \_\_ quelque part ) - **At first** I tried to communicate in high tones (A. Gavalda "Just Together");

2) noms de phénomènes naturels: pluie, orage, brouillard, vent etc. - rain, thunderstorm, fog, wind, etc., ainsi que le mot temps et les dessins avec avec le verbe faire (il fait): En outre, quand **il fait très froid** , c'est grâce à cette porte que la cage d'escalier n'est pas glaciale. ( G. \_ Simenon , Le destination des Malou ) - When **it was cold** , thanks to this door, the stairs were not icy. (Georges Simenon "The fate of the Malu family ");

3) noms des repas : petite dé jeuner , dé jeuner , thé , café , diner - breakfast , lunch, tea, coffee, dinner. **Le dî ner \_ terminé** , Mattia \_ s'approche \_\_ de moi ( H. Malot , Sans \_ famille ) - **After dinner** Mattia came up to me (G. Malo "Without a family");

4) personal names, represented by their proper and common nouns nouns designating a certain era: **Before** V. Putin, the leader of Russia was V. Yeltsin (Le Monde, 2001) – **Перед** Путиным главой России был Ельцин (BBC, 2001);

5) names of actions or states: Turning around, **I'm tired** (A. Gavalda, I would like someone to wait for me somewhere) - В свою очередь, **я устал** (А. Гавальда «Просто вместе»);

6) noms des événements, processus, activités: **La conversation, pendentif la soirée**, n'avait pas été facile (A. Maurois, Bonsoir, chêne) - **The conversation during the evening** was not easy (A. Maurois "Hello, oak"); **Après la cérémonie** , la famille doit gagner la villa pour s'occuper du testament (G. Simenon, Maigret se fâche) - **After the ceremony** , the family must earn money for the villa to take care of about freedom ( Simenon " Megre angry ").

As the examples above show, certain groups of lexical and grammatical nouns can coincide in both Russian and English. Thus, it is possible to distinguish forms of nouns with the general semantics of "phases of events", "natural phenomena", "meals", "holidays", "events, processes, activities", "activities or states" act regularly as a temporary catalyst for enunciation.

## CONCLUSION

Thus, nominal forms can serve as a means of determining time and event. Nouns that do not have lexical time value, get the time value in context. The main basis among these are the nouns that acquire the meaning of "time", since thanks to the new semantic content they designate a precise temporal action.

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