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Master's Qualification Paper

**LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING TEMPORALITY
IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN: NOMINATIVE
AND DISCURSIVE FEATURES**

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НОМІНАТИВНІ ТА ДИСКУРСИВНІ ОЗНАКИ»**

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INTRODUCTION

At the present stage, the issue of studying temporality in modern languages is relevant. The analysis of the aspects of representation of temporality, lexical and grammatical means of expressing the category of temporality gives the possibility to research the features of the certain language. The current state of the development of the linguistic researches, which focus on the subject of temporality can be described as open to investigating, as there are many aspects, which require in-depth investigations. The relevance of this research lies in the fact that the category of temporality is an essential element of the world perception, as all actions, as well as the process of living come against the background of the flow of time.

The master's paper is focused on the analysis of the lexical and grammatical means of expressing the category of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

Some aspects of the category of temporality were studied by the researchers: I.R. Vykhovanets; S. Ya. Lytvak, B.S. Meilakh, R.P. Musat, W. Allen, J. Bartmiński, M. Ya. Blokh, J. Gibson, K. Jaszczolt and others.

The topicality of the study is the analysis of the lexical and grammatical means of expressing the category of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The research aim is to analyze the lexical and grammatical means of expressing the category of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The objectives of the study are:

- to describe world picture as an object of linguistic research;
- to describe the category of temporality in linguistics;
- to investigate the structure of mental perspective of temporality;
- to characterize temporality as an essential element in perception of the world;
- to study the linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English;
- to analyse the features of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian;

- to investigate the discursive features of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The object of the research is the concept of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The subject of the investigation is the linguistic representation of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The methods used in the research are: analysis and synthesis of theoretical sources, definitional method, descriptive method, discourse analysis and pragmatic method.

Theoretical value of the research lies in the possibility of using the results of the theoretical analysis as a background for future researches. Also, the results obtained in the paper can be applied as a material for the theoretical courses in Theoretical Grammar, Contrastive typology and others.

Practical value of the research. The conclusions obtained in the research could be used as the demonstrating material when teaching Practical Courses at universities.

Brief outline of the research paper **structure**. The paper consists of the Introduction, three chapters, Conclusions to each of them, General Conclusions, Résumé, Literature Cited and the List of illustration material.

Introduction provides a short summary of theoretical assumption, the choice of the topic, the main aim and tasks of the research, theoretical contribution and practical value of the investigation.

Chapter I “Fundamentals of studying temporality in Modern English” focuses on the notion of temporality in the world perception and in language in particular.

Chapter II “Nominative features of linguistic means of expressing temporality in Modern English and Ukrainian” is concentrated on different linguistic means of expressing temporality in the contrasted languages.

Chapter III “Discursive features of linguistic means expressing temporality in Modern English and Ukrainian” deals with the analysis of

discursive features expressing the concept of temporality in the contrasted languages. It describes the factors and conditions that ensure the successful actualization of the notion of temporality in speech.

General conclusions summarize the accomplishments of the research and provide the most important theoretical and practical results.

CHAPTER I. FUNDAMENTALS OF STUDYING TEMPORALITY IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

1.1 The world picture as an object of linguistic research

The term “**world picture**” is one of the main concepts that represent the specifics of human existence, the relationship with the world and the most important conditions of the human existence in the world (Серебрянников, 1988, p. 11). The concept is defined as an integral global image of the world, which underlies the world picture of a person and represents the essential properties of the world in the understanding of its mother-tongue speakers and is the result of all spiritual activity of a person (Серебрянников, 1988, p. 21).

In scientific use, the term “**world picture**” was introduced by the scientist R. Redfield in the 1950s. In his article “The primitive world view” (Redfield, 1952, p. 30), the researcher forms a detailed definition of the term “world picture”: “the world picture is the view that members of society have regarding the properties and qualities at their stage of activity”.

So, the world picture is people`s understanding of the Universe. This is the organization of ideas that answers the question: “*Where am I? What am I acting among? What is my attitude to this environment?*” (Redfield, 1952, p. 30). With the passage of time, scientists of various fields of knowledge began to turn to the concept of “world picture”, which expanded its meaning in accordance with the sphere of applying (Юр, 2015, p. 280).

Nowadays, the status of the concept of **world picture** is not precisely defined. There is no characteristic of the conceptual level, individual author's view, and dynamics that play a key role in presenting the world picture. Thus, B. S. Meilakh understands the notion mainly as “a synthetic panoramic representation of the concrete reality of certain spatial and temporal ranges reproduced by all types of art” (Мейлах, 2003, p. 120). R. P. Musat argues that if there is a logical basis for identifying the terms “world picture” and “model of the world”, then the equalization in the meaning of “world picture” and “image of the

world” is not adequate, since images are components of the picture of the world, they form its integrity (Mycar, 2016, p. 37).

According to J. Bartmiski, **a naive world picture** is “the picture of the world suggested [...] by language” (Bartmiński, 1988, p. 6). The researcher defines the linguistic world picture as a language-entrenched interpretation of reality, which can be expressed in the form of judgements about the world, people, things, events. It is an interpretation, not a reflection; it is a portrait without claims to fidelity, not a photograph of a real object. The interpretation is a result of subjective perception and conceptualization of reality performed by the speakers of a given language; thus, it is clearly subjective and anthropocentric but also intersubjective (social). It unites people in a given social environment, creates a community of thoughts, feelings and values. It influences (to what extent is a matter for discussion) the perception and understanding of the social situation by a member of the community (Bartmiński, 2009/2012, p. 23).

In his introduction to the first issue of the journal *Etnolingwistyka*, J. Bartmiski proposes that the notion of the linguistic world picture, **the “naive”** picture at the very basis of language, be treated as the key object of ethnolinguistic research.

In some approaches, **world picture** in the sense of an ideological, political, or religious outlook on the world is superordinate with regard to the linguistic world picture. There are two **“modes of existence”** of the world picture:

- mental (a component of people's consciousness);
- objective (in the form of “traces”): art, customs, rituals, gestures, mimicry, social organizations, relationships, and language (Głaz, 2013, p. 13).

In the language, world picture can be expressed with the following means:

- the semantic structures of lexemes, the number of items in a given lexico-semantic domain (the more important the domain, the more items it usually contains),

- etymology;

- word-formational and semantic motivation of lexemes;
- acts of naming;
- the process of metaphorization (Głaz, 2019, p. 19).

However, a view of the world is entrenched not only in the lexicon but also in morphological and syntactic structures, as well as in grammatical categories. The grammar of each language encodes a certain body of meanings, expressed in an often mandatory and automatized manner. Speakers are usually not aware of their existence, let alone of their interpretive nature (Underhill, 2013, p. 49). Almost any information can be conveyed in any language but its lexical or grammatical modulation may differ, and its expression in one language may be easier than in others, with aspects of meaning being more or less obligatory. What view of the world is entrenched in a language depends on the natural living conditions of its community, i.e. the topography, climate, etc., but to the same extent – if not more so – on its culture.

1.2 The structure of mental perspective of temporality

A language consolidates the cognitive experience of the community it serves, or more precisely, of the various generations and groups within the community, each of which may approach the same fragment of reality from a different viewpoint, following its own sentiments and needs. In consequence, the **linguistic world picture** is complex, multi-layered, heterogenic, and dynamic: it derives from continually occurring cognitive acts, whose effects accumulate, coexist, change, supplant, or are superimposed upon one another (Humboldt, 2009, p. 19). Thus, although the linguistic world picture is in a sense conservative or anachronistic, as linguistic change is slower than social or cultural change, the dynamism of change is incessant: language on the one hand imposes a certain conceptualization of reality upon its users, on the other hand, it allows speakers to overcome the limitations of that conceptualization, to move beyond its boundaries.

Every language **models the world** in a way that makes it possible for members of the relevant speech community to function in it properly. The modelling is composed of several interlinked operations:

- segmentation of the world, i.e. identification of things and phenomena important for the speech community concerned;
- interpretation of these things and phenomena, ascription of features to them; the feature that is the most conspicuous from the point of view of a given community usually becomes the name-providing distinguishing mark;
- ordering of things and phenomena, delineating the relationships between them;
- a multi-aspectual valuation of things and states of affairs, in which an especially prominent role is played by conceptual categories that organize **a given world picture**: anthropocentrism and the "us-them" opposition (Głaz, 2013, p. 43).

In the processes of modelling the world, the latter is constantly being adjusted to human cognitive capacities: its complexity is reduced, its changeability and flow of events are weakened, and experiential chaos is transformed into an order.

World picture and language prove to be central concepts. World picture is characterized by the presence of the following three dimensions:

1. The world picture of the language system, that mode of understanding which provides us with concepts and which organises the relationships between those concepts.
2. The world picture of each cultural mindset, a world picture which paradoxically must take root within a given linguistic world picture but which can migrate between language systems.
3. The world picture of the individual which finds its highest expression in the works of great writers who cultivate their language (Głaz, 2013, p. 45).

It would be a mistake to take distinctions for classifications, separate categories. This subdivision will only serve if it is understood as a mean of

discerning different conceptions of the relationship between language and thought, between words and world picture.

While the concept of **an ideological world picture** can be encapsulated in one single term, “**conceptual mindset**”, the world picture of the language system and the world picture attributed to writers and individual speakers both required a further subdivision. This provides with the following taxonomy:

1. World-perceiving, designating the frameworks of understanding which direct and shade the perception of the world.

2. World-conceiving, designating the conceptual frameworks which enable people to communicate with others and engage in the discussion of ideas, impressions and feelings.

3. Cultural mindset, designating the world picture specific to a political regime or religion (and the concepts of “man”, “woman”, “family”, “organisation”, “social stratification”, “social objectives”, “history”, “destiny”, and so on, which take their place within the “logic” of that mindset).

4. Personal world, designating the fairly stable system of concepts which organise and structure the world picture people can attribute to individuals and writers.

5. Perspective, designating that fluctuating conceptual and emotional response that people have in interacting with the world, whose shape is constantly being reaffirmed and reinvented by each one of people as they change and develop by themselves (Underhill, 2013, p. 7).

1.3 Temporality as an essential element in the perception of the world

Time adds an important and necessary dimension to our understanding of the world and our place in it – it seems almost impossible to conceive of what our world of experience might be like in the absence of time; after all, events happen in time. A range of studies conducted by scientists supports the contention that, although subjective in nature, the experience of time is indeed a real experience,

that it is perceived and that it can be traced to cognitive structures and processes (Vukanović, 2009, p. 49).

A large literature gives rise to the view that humans directly perceive and experience duration and simultaneousness, both of which must contribute to **the concept of time**. Moreover, this experience can be closely related to physiological processes such as the periodic rhythms in the visual cortex and other parts of the brain. A number of studies appear to suggest that:

- organisms do directly experience time in the sense that it can be investigated experimentally and subjects can make systematic judgements about it
- we are aware of time;
- there are physiological structures and processes to which temporal experience can be traced (Guentchéva, 2016, p. 445).

Evidence in language, specifically in discourse, suggests that **temporal processing**, which may serve to structure conscious experience, shows up in language. Taken together these general findings provide evidence for the view that temporal experience is a real and direct experience rather than being an intellectual construct derived from, for instance, the comparison of external events (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 2016, p. 46).

According to J. Langone (2000, p. 81), most people believe in **this view of time**, a “true” time, a time that actually exists in a physical sense; on this account, time is objectively embedded in the external world, as reflected in the physical laws which govern the environment we inhabit. While time may itself be “imperceptible”, it is nonetheless real, manifesting tangible consequences. Without time’s “passage” there could be no succession and thus no experience of duration.

The common-place view of **time** not only accords with modern physics, it also resonates with mythological views of time. A number of scholars have observed that in ancient mythologies, for instance in the Persian, Greek and Indian traditions, time was deemed to be one of the foundational principles of the cosmos (Evans, 2004, p. 3). In the Platonic dialogue *Timaeus*, Plato presents a speculative

cosmology, based on earlier Greek mythology, in which he describes time as the “moving image of eternity”. On this account, time reflects physical attributes of the cosmos, namely the celestial spheres which are eternal in nature. This view is in some respects apparent in both classical physics (e.g., Newton’s view of “absolute time” in his *Principia Mathematica*), and in post-Einsteinian physics. In Einstein’s theory of general relativity **time** is seen as constituting part of the physical makeup of the cosmos, embedded with space in a physical spacetime manifold (Evans, 2004, p. 5).

Yet, in the quotation above it is possible to observe the tension apparent when people confront the nature of time. On the one hand, the common-place view and the view of modern researchers have built a theoretical edifice on the foundational axiom of the reality of time. Yet, on the other hand, time is “elusive”, “intangible”, “stealthy” and “imperceptible”. Moreover, if time were in some sense objectively real, it is possible actually to perceive it. However, it does not appear to be neurological apparatus which enables us to perceive **global time** (Langone, 2000). This has led a range of scholars to suggest that time may not be objectively real in the literal sense imagined by the common-place view. Indeed, while we intuitively **experience time**, beyond the physical periodicities (e.g., the daily passage of the sun across the sky, or the oscillation of quartz crystals in a digital watch) we harness in order to represent time, there appears to be nothing tangible in the world which can actually be pointed to and identified as time. This tension gives rise to the metaphysical problems which have been associated with time by philosophers, scientists and other scholars in the western tradition since pre-Socratic times.

It is increasingly becoming clear that human cognition is a highly complex phenomenon. The world we perceive to be out there is as much a product of cognition in a human body as it is the result of an external reality (Guentchéva, 2016, p. 74). Hence, our **world-view** as human beings is exactly that, a view from one possible ecologically viable perspective among many possible perspectives. The world people have conscious access to is itself a product of embodied

cognition, and moreover, this consciously accessible portion only constitutes one small aspect of the cognitive product (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 2016, p. 103). A study of time, or more properly temporal cognition (in the sense defined), allows to begin to glimpse beyond the constraints imposed upon any investigation by consciousness.

A range of researchers (Li P., Klein W., 2009; Jaszczolt K. M., 2013) rejects the view that concepts such as **time** are difficult to define in their own terms because they are intellectual constructs. They are difficult to define because they form part of the bedrock of the cognitive architecture. Also, some researchers (Li, Klein, 2009, Jaszczolt, 2013) reject the view that time must be at some level an artefact of the world. A study of **temporal cognition** is important because it reveals the hidden depths of the human mind and how dependent our perceived world is on the nature and organisation of the cognition which happened to evolve in a human body.

Lakoff and Johnson (1999) in particular have developed the view that people employ lexical content from the domain of motion because this reflects how they conceptualise and, hence, experience time. On their view, motion and spatial concepts metaphorically structure temporal concepts. A consequence of this is that temporality is constituted by concepts from the spatial domain, thereby enabling people to experience time. Hence, conceptualisation precedes experience (as far as abstract concepts such as time are concerned). This does not deny, they argue, that there is nothing literal about time, but rather that without the constitutive metaphoric structuring people would not be able to adequately conceptualise and hence experience time.

The concept of literal time is also understood as a matter of event comparison, the events in question being “certain canonical events... [such as]...the movement of the hands of an analogue clock or the sequential flashing of numbers on a digital clock”. These in turn are defined relative to other events – the movement of the sun, a pendulum, or wheels, or the release of subatomic particles)

(Lakoff G. & Johnson, 1999, p. 139). Hence, the concept of time is constituted by virtue of the motion events which serve to facilitate event-comparison.

This view of time is consonant with that of James Gibson. Gibson (1986) has argued that while events are perceived, time itself is not. Accordingly, time results from abstracting relations between events (e.g., by comparing them), and consequently, constitutes an “intellectual achievement”. Common to both the view of Gibson and of Lakoff and Johnson is that time itself is derived from the comparison of external events which inhere in the world. Hence, the concept of time is abstract in the sense that temporal experience is not itself directly perceived. In our paper, the definition of the concept of time by Lakoff and Johnson will be accepted as working.

While evidence from language and indeed from other modalities (e.g., gesture) does strongly suggest that spatial concepts may, in part (or even largely), constitute our conceptions of temporality, from this it does not follow that time is not also constituted by other kinds of (perhaps subjective) experiences. Nor does it follow from this that time is not itself directly experienced or perceived (Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, 2016, p. 109).

Thus, it is possible to conclude that temporality is the essential element of the world perception of people, as all actions, as well as the process of living come against the background of the flow of time.

1.4 The category of temporality in linguistics

Representing time in a language is one of the most debated issues in semantics, linguistics, and cognitive science and yet it is ridden with unresolved questions, puzzles, and paradoxes. There is no satisfactory theory of:

- representing tenses;
- the interaction of temporal information coming from the tense, aspect, temporal adverbial, and context – or any of these that happen to be available in a particular language;

- representing temporal relations between events and states;
- human conceptualization of time;
- the metaphysics and epistemology of time;
- relations between events and states (eventualities), facts, propositions, sentences, and utterances, to name only a few areas (Evans, 2004, p. 31).

Time also merits more research with respect to the linguistic relativity/universalism debate, language acquisition, and language modelling in computational linguistics, as well as theoretical and applied contrastive studies.

Human representation of time is the subject of research of many disciplines such as linguistics, philosophy, psychology, sociology, and anthropology. It is predominantly linguistic and philosophical, the main questions of which are the following:

- temporal reference in discourse;
- the concept of time and epistemic modality;
- the concept of time and the metaphysics of time;
- the linguistic expression of temporality, and others (Vukanović, 2009, p. 74).

The ability to express time belongs to **the most fundamental traits of human communication**. All human languages that we know provide their speakers with a range of lexical and grammatical devices to say when something happened and how long it lasted, to say whether it happened, or will happen, for the first time, regularly or very often, and to say whether some event or state precedes, overlaps with or follows another event or state. These devices include grammatical categories such as tense and aspect, certain features in the lexical meaning of verbs, various types of temporal adverbials and particles, but also discourse principles such as the maxim to tell events in the order in which they happened. All human cultures and societies of whom we know have reacted in three ways to **this temporal nature of experience**:

- First, actions are planned and done accordingly;

– Second, methods to measure time were invented. This is always done by linking some event – the event whose duration we want to measure – to some other type of events which are supposed to occur at regular intervals. Such the sequence of the seasons, the fall and rise of the sun, the swing of a pendulum, the oscillation of a quartz crystal: the result is calendars and clocks (Li P., 2009, p. 102).

– Third, when people speak about time. All human languages have developed numerous devices and, in some languages, the marking of time is even close to mandatory. In English, as in all Indo-European languages, the finite verb regularly expresses “tense”. The sentence not only describes some event, process, or state. It also places this situation into the past, present, or future (Li P., 2009, p. 103).

The basic concepts of linguistic temporality (**aspect and temporal relations**) call upon several intricate notions. Seven notions can be distinguished (Guentchéva, 2016, p. 21):

1. the construal of enunciative temporal frames of reference associated with any dialogic enunciative act;
2. aspectualization (or aspectual scope) of a predicative relation in the form of a state, an event, or a process;
3. conceptualization of the enunciative act through the process (incomplete) which organizes the “speakers (or enunciator’s) present” (rather than “the time of speech”) in the temporal frame of reference;
4. segmenting a verbalized situation into different phases and taking into account the Aktionsarten of one of such phases;
5. combining the various temporal references with the enunciative temporal frame of reference;
6. introducing temporal relations (concomitance, anteriority, posteriority) which provide temporal coordinates for the verbalized situation so as to locate it in relation to a temporal frame of reference;
7. introducing relations of disconnection or synchronization between the various temporal frames of reference.

1.5 Linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English

Two and a half millennia of research have not led to a consistent, clear and generally accepted theory of tense and aspect; but on a somewhat global level, most linguists share a certain picture of what these categories are and how they function (Vukanović, 2009, p. 49). The International Encyclopaedia of Linguistics summarises this “**canonical view**” as follows: “tense refers to the grammatical expression of the time of the situation described in the proposition, relative to some other time. This other time may be the moment of speech: e.g., the past and future designate time before and after the moment of speech, respectively.... tense is expressed by inflections, by particles, or by auxiliaries in connection with the verb.... aspect is not relational like tense; rather, it designates the internal temporal organization of the situation described by the verb”.

There are many ways in which **temporality is encoded in natural language**, notably:

- the grammatical categories tense and aspect;
- temporal adverbials of various types;
- special particles;
- inherent temporal features of the verb (and its complements), such as punctuality, durativity, etc. (Vukanović, 2009, p. 50).

Since the tense-aspect microsystem is the basic one, those of its grammatical categories are marked and essential for the whole verbal system and may find expression in other microsystems. They are categories of tense, temporal relativity (perfectness), and aspect (duration) (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 62).

The category of time shows the relation of the time of the action denoted by the verb to the moment of speech. The tense of a verb helps to indicate the time of an action or condition.

Time is a universal non-linguistic concept with three divisions: past, present, future. Time finds its expression in language. The time of an action or event can be expressed lexically with the help of:

a) **absolute names of time**: yesterday, a year ago, in the past, next week, very soon, now;

b) **factual expressions of time**: at half past seven, in 2006;

c) **relative expressions of time**: after that, before that, sometime later (Федоренко, 2008, p. 191).

Time is often shown as a line, on which the present moment is located as a continuously moving point (O'Dwyer, 2006, p. 59). It can also be shown grammatically by means of the category of tense (grammatical tense). Verbal forms denoting time relations are called tenses (Федоренко, 2008, p. 191).

Being an unmarked member of the opposition in voice and mood the tense-aspect microsystem may be called “the microsystem of tense-aspect, active voice, indicative mood”. That part of the name, however, which implies its functioning as a member of interparadigmatic oppositions, is suspended, since for analyzing oppositions within a microsystem its property as an unmarked member of opposition between separate microsystems is irrelevant (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 64).

Tense, as an inherent property of the verb action, is a complex event. Linguists (and logicians, too) have tried to create universal schemes which would reflect all possible temporal divisions that may find formal expression in the morphology of the verb in a language. However, for the grammar of a particular language it is essential to find out what temporal landmarks can be expressed by the verb and upon what they are based (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 63).

Since it must be kept in mind that every grammatical category is indirectly linked with categories of thought, the most exact approximation of the real, notional time will be the division into present, past and future, if the linguistic material admits such a differentiation. The present and past are directly observable points with regard to which exact information can be produced supported by facts, whereas the future, as a projected tense cannot but contain an element of supposition, modality. Hence, some languages, especially in the earliest stages of development, do not reflect future in regular verb forms, and the formants of the

future as a grammatical tense stem from modal verbs or some other verbs with a broad meaning, serving as auxiliaries (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 63).

The essence of a future action, as the one not directly observable, is reflected not only in its form, but also in its treatment by linguists. For example, O. Jespersen (2006, p. 304) denies the existence of future as a grammatical tense in English. Jespersen's grammar was based on historical principles, and later formations in English were far from always admitted by him. However, in Modern English, in purely analytical forms "shall (should), will (would) + inf.", neither shall (should), nor will (would) carry any of their original modal meaning and the Old English distinction of the present (shall, will) and past (should, would) of these verbs has long since been disrupted.

The forms of the future fully conform to the criteria offered for the definition of an analytical form suggested above. Besides, at the **time** when Jespersen wrote his grammar such a notion as the statistical potential of a form, its range of occurrence in the living language was not taken into account, and rare linguistic events were treated on an equal footing with frequent ones, whereas for modern grammatical treatises the frequency factor is of paramount importance.

In any case, the three natural temporal divisions with which the events of reality can correlate, somehow or other find reflection in the grammatical category of tense in modern Indo-European languages and are the basic temporal axes of orientation for the verb action (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 63).

However, the complexity of the reflection of intricate processes of human thinking in the language leads to further, more subtle temporal differentiation within the main axes of orientation. Most European languages have developed so-called **relative forms** the purpose of which is to localize the events as related to the main time divisions mostly by way of priority; these relational time points reflecting priority (anteriority) to the present, past or future time axis find grammatical expression in the perfect tenses (Хлебникова, 1994, p. 64).

An **adverb** is also an important element of expressing the category of temporality. It is a very extensive and constantly growing class of words with a

heterogeneous composition. Interest in the problem of adverbs in foreign and domestic linguistics sharply increased with the publication of R. Jackendoff's work (1999). The scientist has shown that the adverb is an interesting and multifaceted part of speech and that, despite the secondary character of the signs they denote, they are important for a common understanding of the sentence. The subsequent close attention of linguists to the problem of adverbs led to the emergence of classifications of these units within the class, and the importance of not only semantics but also syntax for the correct interpretation of adverbs was proved. However, the studies carried out, despite the designation of trends and new approaches to understanding adverbs, rather indicated the depth the problems pointed to the obstacles preventing its solution, rather than gave a comprehensive explanation of the nature of adverbs and features of their functioning.

According to the Cambridge dictionary, an **adverb** is a word that describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase. Adverbs are one of the four major word classes, along with nouns, verbs and adjectives. Adverbs are used to add more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a clause or a whole sentence and, less commonly, about a noun phrase.

Adverbs are words attached to verbs – because grammarians have generally entertained the notion that they perform a function in reference to verbs, similar to that which adjectives perform in reference to nouns. They have been considered, as it were, the adjectives of the verb. In the meantime, one fact will enable the young grammarian to distinguish them from adjectives; they are never employed alone to modify or complete a noun (except verbal nouns), though the adjective is, as we have seen, often employed in completing verbs.

Expression of the category of temporality is actualized **by adverbs of time**, which provide more information about a period when a verb takes place. Adverbs of time are usually placed at the beginning or end of a sentence. When it is of particular importance to express the moment, something happened we'll put it at the start of a sentence, mainly by such means:

1. Present time: *Now, instantly.*

2. Past time: *Heretofore, already, hitherto, lately.*
3. Future time: *Afterwards, hereafter, presently, ever, never.*
4. Definite repetition: *Once, twice, thrice, again.*
5. Indefinite repetition: *Often, seldom, frequently.*

Also, temporality is expressed by **the phase category**. The phase category is an important component of the lexical composition of the language and belongs to the group of common vocabulary. The semantic category of phase formation has been actively studied since the 70s of the twentieth century. Nowadays, problems related to determining the essence of phase and phase formation, the relationship of phase formation to the category of temporality and to the category of aspectuality as a whole have been widely covered. It is established that the expression of the phases of time is a linguistic universality (Бондарко, 1983, pp. 78–87).

In the dictionary of linguistic terms by T.V. Zhrebilo, the following definition of **the phase category** is performed: “phase category is an indication of one of the three logically possible time phases of a situation:

- beginning – inchoative;
- continuation – continuative;
- end – terminative” (Жеребило, 2010, p. 427).

K. Butler uses other terms to denote these terms:

- ingressiv (beginning);
- progressive (continued);
- igressiv (end) (Butler, 2003, p. 452).

Yu. S. Maslov considered **phase determination** as the identification of one of the phases in the course of an action within the framework of qualitative aspectuality (Маслов, 1878, p. 10). As Yu. S. Maslov notes that only the identification of the initial phase of an action or state gives a more independent aspect meaning – ingressive (inceptive), widely represented in various languages (Маслов, 1878, p. 18).

Lexical means of expressing **the phase category** are represented by a wide range of lexical means, such as:

1. nouns;
2. adjectives;
3. adverbs;
4. verbs.

All examples of the use of lexical means to indicate **the phase category** are divided into the following groups:

- 1) lexical means with the meaning of the initial phase;
- 2) lexical means with the meaning of the middle phase;
- 3) lexical means with the meaning of the final phase.

This way, it is possible to conclude that there are many ways in which temporality is encoded in natural language, as well as: the grammatical categories tense and aspect; temporal adverbials of various types; special particles; inherent temporal features of the verb (and its complements), such as punctuality, durativity etc.

Conclusions to Chapter I

The first part of the paper deals with the theoretical research. It was concluded that the world picture is the view that members of society have regarding the properties and qualities at their stage of activity.

The analysis has shown that temporality is the essential element of the world perception of people, as all actions, as well as the process of living come against the background of the flow of time. It is understood as: the temporal reference in discourse; the concept of time and epistemic modality; the concept of time and the metaphysics of time; the linguistic expression of temporality.

It was concluded that concepts such as time are difficult to define in their own terms because they are intellectual constructs. Thus, it was concluded that the concept of time is abstract in the sense that temporal experience is not itself directly perceived. It was concluded that time is the concept, which actually exists in a physical sense. It is objectively embedded in the external world, represents the

experience of duration. Time is seen as constituting part of the physical makeup of the cosmos, embedded with space in a physical space time manifold. The concept of time is also understood as a matter of event comparison, certain canonical events.

It was found that most European languages have developed relative forms the purpose of which is to localize the events as related to the main time divisions mostly by way of priority; these relational time points reflecting priority (anteriority) to the present, past or future time axis find grammatical expression in the perfect tenses.

There are many ways in which temporality is encoded in natural language, notably: the grammatical categories tense and aspect; temporal adverbials of various types; special particles; inherent temporal features of the verb (and its complements), such as punctuality, durativity. The category of time represents the relation of the time of the action denoted by the verb to the moment of speech. Expression of the category of temporality is actualized by adverbs of time, which include: adverbs of present time; adverbs of past time; adverbs of future time; adverbs of definite repetition; adverbs of indefinite repetition. The lexical means of the representation of the phase category are divided into the following groups: 1) lexical means with the meaning of the initial phase; 2) lexical means with the meaning of the middle phase; 3) lexical means with the meaning of the final phase.

CHAPTER II. NOMINATIVE FEATURES OF LINGUISTIC MEANS OF EXPRESSING TEMPORALITY IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

2.1 Classification of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English

1.1.1. Lexical means in modern English. The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the characteristic features of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian. The material of analysis is the book of M. Gladwell "Outlier: The Story of Success". The first step, the analysis of the lexical means of expressing temporality in modern English will be conducted.

Temporality can be expressed by the following **lexical means** of representing:

a) the past time:

- *He said that it happened yesterday (Gladwell, 2008, p. 22).*
- *Combating mitigation has become one of the great crusades in commercial aviation in the past fifteen years (Gladwell, 2008, p. 97).*
- *Last time they met a year ago (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).*

b) the future time:

- *You're going to do nothing for the first week and start it next week, and I want to warn you now (Gladwell, 2008, p. 102).*
- *But they soon changed it to Roseto, which seemed only appropriate given that almost all of them had come from the same village in Italy (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).*

c) the present time:

- *Let's go to the second period now (Gladwell, 2008, p. 50).*

According to the **factual expressions of time**, the following lexical means of expressing temporality were identified:

a) The lexical means of time marking:

- *He wrote it at half past eight* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 59).
- b) The lexical means of time period:
- *In the early 1970s, when Joy was learning about programming, computers were the size of rooms* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 123).

According to the **relative expressions of time**, the following groups of lexical means were identified:

- a) The lexical means of representation the previous events:
 - *And a generation before that, all you would have seen were rice paddies* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 209).
- b) The lexical means of representation the subsequent developments:
 - *He didn't have the courage to take risks after that* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 201).

According to the **category of temporality**, it is necessary to note that it is actualized by means of adverbs of time, nouns, verbs, prepositions, phasal lexical units (verbs, nouns, adverbs, adjectives, and numerals).

The category of temporality is actualized by nouns. There are the following groups of nouns with temporal semantics in modern English:

I. **Names of time dimensions**, which can also be divided into:

- a) days of week:
 - *When he was three, he would listen to the radio on Sundays as the announcer read the comics aloud, and he would follow along on his own until he had taught himself to read* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 71).
 - *If you want your boss to do you a favor, you don't say, "I'll need this by Monday"* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 194).
- b) times of year:
 - *One summer the family lived on an Indian reservation in a teepee, subsisting on government-surplus peanut butter and cornmeal* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 98).
 - *One frigid winter he worked on a clam boat on Long Island* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 109).

c) parts of day:

- *And the Beatles didn't recoil in horror when they were told they had to play eight hours a night, seven days a week* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).
- *I go to sleep at, like, twelve o'clock, and the next afternoon, it will hit me* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 279).

d) months:

- *But I looked through it, and what she was saying just jumped out at me. For some reason, there were an incredible number of January, February, and March birth dates* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 36).
- *Seventeen out of the twenty-five players on the team were born in January, February, March, or April* ((Gladwell, 2008, p. 37).

II. Nouns that nominate the **common time concepts**, which are also divided into groups:

a) nouns with the meaning of duration of action:

- *As you can see, it includes queens and kings and pharaohs from centuries past, as well as contemporary billionaires, such as Warren Buffett and Carlos Slim* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 224).

b) nouns with the meaning of the beginning/end of the action:

- *“I wake up at five-forty-five a.m. to get a head start,” she says* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 278).

III. Nouns that nominate the **period of life, age**:

- *They were the leading cause of death in men under the age of sixty-five* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 20).

Adverbs are the means of representation of the category of temporality. Adverbs of time represent the information about when a verb takes place. There are the following adverbs of time:

1. **Present time**: *Now, instantly*:

- *Now look away and spend twenty seconds memorizing that sequence before saying them out loud again* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 180).

– *I carried out this task instantly (Gladwell, 2008, p. 220).*

2. Past time: already, lately:

– *By the age of five, in other words, American children are already a year behind their Asian counterparts in the most fundamental of math skills (Gladwell, 2008, p. 232).*

– *He came back lately (Gladwell, 2008, p. 253).*

3. Future time: Afterwards, presently, ever, never:

– *Afterwards, he will meet her in London (Gladwell, 2008, p. 257).*

– *How can you ever get in ten thousand hours of practice? (Gladwell, 2008, p. 184).*

– *He had never done anything with computers in high school (Gladwell, 2008, p. 47).*

4. Definite repetition: Once, twice, again:

– *Once he even called Bill Hewlett, one of the company's founders, to request parts (Gladwell, 2008, p. 205).*

– *Play for them wasn't soccer practice twice a week (Gladwell, 2008, p. 109).*

– *Nor did they bring up the issue of fuel again for another thirty-eight minutes (Gladwell, 2008, p. 123).*

5. Indefinite repetition: Often, seldom, frequently:

– *I say to my copilots, don't fly very often (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).*

– *Summer vacation is a topic seldom mentioned in American educational debates (Gladwell, 2008, p. 36).*

– *They may occur in the coffee shop, the village square, or most frequently on a grazing boundary where a curse or a stone aimed at one of his straying sheep by another shepherd is an insult which inevitably requires a violent response (Gladwell, 2008, p. 100).*

Adverbs are also can be referred to the group of means, which represent the category of temporality. Thus, adverbs as *before, early, immediately* and *late* can be placed at the end of the sentence:

- *They weren't disciplined onstage at all before that* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 143).
- *Southerners are much less likely to be angry early on* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 221).
- *He should have circled back around immediately* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 249).
- *But it's too late* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 301).

Adverb *yet* usually is placed after the verb, or after the construction “verb + complement”. In the case of the use of the complex complement, *yet* can be placed before or after the verb:

- *Mainland China isn't on this list because China doesn't yet take part in the TIMSS study* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 290).
- *But no one has yet found a case in which true world-class expertise was accomplished in less time* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 187).

Adverb *still* is used after the verb. If the sentence contains a different adverb, *still* will be placed before this adverb:

- *I was still relatively incompetent even when I got to Berkeley* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 152).
- *In 1960, while they were still just a struggling high school rock band, they were invited to play in Hamburg, Germany* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 120).

Adjectives are also the means of representation of temporal relationships. Adjectives with temporal semantics include the following groups:

1) adjectives that represent the “age” of a particular event, object, or phenomenon:

- *But he was ecstatic, because the prospect of those endless years of hard labor did not seem like a burden to him* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 164).
- *This is the logic the reformers applied to the cultivation of young minds* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 155).

2) adjectives derived from the nominations of time dimensions:

- *And so was the founder of the Daily Gleaner [Jamaica's major newspaper]* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 293).

It is necessary to highlight the place of **prepositions** in the system of the lexical means, which represent the category of temporality in modern English. Prepositions with the sign of “temporality” are arranged into the following subgroups:

- 1) simultaneousness;
- 2) preceding action;
- 3) the progress of the incident;
- 4) duration.

“**Simultaneousness**” is implemented in the following lexical means:

1. the exact time of the action: *at, in, on*:

- *Here is Pete Best, the Beatles’ drummer at the time* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 98).
- *The last two Hamburg gigs, in November and December of 1962* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 174).

2. the progress of the incident after a while: *in, after*:

- *All told, they performed for 270 nights in just over a year and a half* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 184).
- *So let's also rule out anyone born after, say, 1958* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 205).

The second group of prepositions– “preceding action with respect to a temporary reference point” is implemented in the following lexical means:

1. start time of action: *from, since*:

- *That was the lesson Langan learned from his childhood: distrust authority and be independent* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 270).
- *"I wanted to get into the law since I was six years old," Flom says* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 311).

The third group of prepositions – “the progress of the incident after a while” is implemented in the following lexical means:

1. time interval after or before action: *after, before*:

- *If you were born after 1912 – say, in 1915 – you got out of college after the worst of the Depression was over* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 290).

- *To have been born before 1911 is to have been demographically unlucky* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 180).

2. time limit of action: *till*:

- *He was staying there till 1915* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 85).

Identification sema “duration” – is implemented in equivalent semas:

1. indication of period, period of time: *in, in the course of*:

- *So what do you do if you're an athletic young Czech with the misfortune to have been born in the last part of the year?* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 19).
- *He died in the course of the WW II* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 46).

2. approximate time period: *about, around*:

– *In those first few years, everyone practiced roughly the same amount, about two or three hours a week* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).

– *The best time during the history of the United States for the poor boy ambitious for high business success to have been born was around the year 1835* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 67).

In the framework of the paper, the analysis of the use of **phasal lexical units** as means of representation of the category of temporality will be conducted. The first step is the analysis of the use of the lexical means, which are represented by phasal verbs. Phasal verbs include:

1. verbs with the meaning of the initial phase: *start, begin*;

– *to start* was identified in the following forms:

– Past Simple:

- *We started in nineteen sixty-one* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 6).

– Infinitive – is used for representation the future perspective:

• *It's a book about forests — and hockey is a good place to start because the explanation for who gets to the top of the hockey world is a lot more interesting and complicated than it looks. In fact, it's downright peculiar* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 20).

– Present Simple:

- *March 11 starts around one side of the Tigers' net, leaving the puck for his teammate January 4, who passes it to January 22, who flips it back to March 12, who shoots point-blank at the Tigers' goalie, April 27* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 23).

- ‘*To begin*’ – is represented in the perspective of present, past, future time, and also in the form of infinitive:

- Present Simple – represents the regularity of the action:

- *And if you made even a single error – even typographical error – in your program, you had to take the cards back, track down the error, and begin the whole process again* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 43).

- *Twenty-two minutes pass from the moment Renee begins playing with the computer program to the moment she says, "Ahhhh"*(Gladwell, 2008, p. 245).

- Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *The Rosetans began raising pigs in their backyards and growing grapes for homemade wine* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 5).

- Present Perfect – is used to represent the result of action:

- *It is well worth reading, as I have only begun to outline her argument from *Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race, and Family Life** (Gladwell, 2008, p. 290).

- Infinitive is used in the context of the idiom for representation the future perspective:

- *To begin with, the phrase "running out of fuel" has no meaning in Air Traffic Control terminology* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 193).

2. Verbs with the meaning of the middle phase: *continue, keep, go on*;

- ‘*To continue*’ – is used in the meaning “to maintain without interruption a condition, course, or action, to remain in existence, to remain in a place or condition, to resume an activity after interruption”. As a means of representation the category of temporality, it can be used in the form of Present simple, Past simple, infinitive:

- Present Simple – represents the regularity of the action:

- *Terman didn't understand what a real outlier was, and that's a mistake we continue to make to this day* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 77).

- Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *“The whole idea of time-sharing only got invented in nineteen sixty-five,” Gates continued* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 51).

- Infinitive is used with the aim to represent the future perspective:

- *To continue on, they are required to plead their cases to authority* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 98).

- ‘*To keep*’ is used in the meaning “to retain in one's possession or power, to take notice of by appropriate conduct, to watch over and defend, to maintain in a good, fitting, or orderly condition – usually used with *up*”. As a means of representation of temporality, the verb is used in the perspective of present and past time, and also in the form of infinitive:

- Present Simple – represents the regularity of the action:

- *But now if you get way up there you have to keep changing* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 242).

- Infinitive – is used for representation the future perspective:

- *When he's bored at home, there are plenty of books to read, and his parents see it as their responsibility to keep him actively engaged in the world around him* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 258).

- Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *They kept going back because they got a lot of alcohol and a lot of sex* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 62).

- ‘*Go on*’ is used in the meaning “to continue on or as if on a journey, to keep on, to take place”. As a means of representation of temporality, the verb is used in the perspective of present and past:

- Present Simple – represents the present action:

- *Bird and Sherwin go on: “Oppenheimer was the first scientist Groves had met on his tour [of potential candidates] who grasped that building an atomic*

bomb required finding practical solutions to a variety of cross-disciplinary problems” (Gladwell, 2008, p. 99).

– Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *“On the other hand,” he went on, “Harvard is basically a glorified corporation, operating with a profit incentive” (Gladwell, 2008,p. 96).*

3) verbs with the meaning of the final phase: *stop, finish, quit, end.*

– ‘*To stop*’ – is used in the meaning “to close by filling or obstructing, to get in the way of, to close up or block off (an opening), to cause to give up or change a course of action”. As a means of representation of temporality, the verb is used in the perspective of the past time:

– Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *This table shows how many points students’ test scores rose from the time they started classes in September to the time they stopped in June (Gladwell, 2008, p. 257).*

– ‘*To finish*’ – is used in the meaning “to come to an end, to come to the end of a course, task, or undertaking, to end a competition in a specified manner or position”. As a means of representation of temporality, the verb is used in the perspective of the past time, infinitive:

– Past Simple – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *Here’s the roster of the 2007 Czech junior hockey team that finished fifth at the world championships (Gladwell, 2008,p. 31).*

– Past Simple passive voice– is used to represent that the action was performed on the object:

- *He shook Saget’s hand firmly and was finished—exiting on top as, we like to think, geniuses invariably do (Gladwell, 2008, p. 73).*

– Infinitive– is used for representation the future perspective:

- *Remember, he’s not saying that the ability to finish the questionnaire and the ability to excel on the math test are related (Gladwell, 2008, p. 248).*

– ‘*To end*’ – is used in the meaning “the part of an area that lies at the boundary, cessation of a course of action, pursuit, or activity, something incomplete, fragmentary, or undersized”. As a means of representation of temporality, the verb is used in the perspective of the present time, infinitive:

– Present Simple – represents the present time action:

- *But the way they treat those “all-stars” ends up making their original false judgment look correct* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 25).

– Infinitive – is used for representation the future perspective:

- *...then you’re going to end up giving a huge advantage to that small group of people born closest to the cutoff date* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 25).

Speaking about the phasal lexical means, which are represented by nouns, the following groups of **phasal nouns** were identified:

1) nouns with the meaning of the initial phase, which include nouns such as *start, beginning, origin*:

- *Parents with a child born at the end of the calendar year often think about holding their child back before the start of kindergarten: it’s hard for a five-year-old to keep up with a child born many months earlier* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 89).

- *So his parents took him out of public school and, at the beginning of seventh grade, sent him to Lakeside, a private school that catered to Seattle’s elite families. Midway through Gates’s second year at Lakeside, the school started a computer club* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 79).

- *It was there that the young Borgenicht learned the ins and outs of all the dozens of different varieties of cloth, to the point where he could run his hand over a fabric and tell you the thread count, the name of the manufacturer, and its place of origin* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 51).

2) nouns with the meaning of the middle phase, which are represented by such nouns as *middle*:

- *From the late nineteenth century through the middle of the twentieth century, the garment trade was the largest and most economically vibrant industry in the city* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 34).

3) Nouns with the meaning of the final phase, which are represented by examples such as *end, final, result*:

- *“Sometimes I’d fall asleep at the keyboard”—he mimed his head falling on the keyboard—“and you know how the key repeats until the end, and it starts to go beep, beep, beep”* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 203)?

- *Here is the play-by-play for the first two goals in the Memorial Cup final, only this time I’ve substituted the players’ birthdays for their names* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 289).

- *The results were astonishing* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 145).

In the frameworks of analysis of the phasal lexical means, which are represented by **adjectives**, the following groups were identified among them:

1. adjectives with the meaning of the initial phase, which include the following examples:

- *They had to scrape together the thirty-six hundred a year, which was the starting salary* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 160).

2. Adjectives with the meaning of the middle phase, which include the following examples: *middle, medieval, median*:

- *KIPP is a middle school* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 102).

- *“Your median student in those studies comes from a family making over a hundred thousand dollars, and that’s in nineteen ninety dollars,” Cohen says* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 129).

- *In the style of medieval villages, the town is organized around a large central square* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 54).

3. Adjectives with end-phase meaning which include examples, such as *final, late*:

- *On the evening of the final day as he walked toward home, he saw a half dozen girls playing hopscotch* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 100).

- *Barnsley said yes. “They’re all between sixteen and twenty, so they’d be born in the late sixties”* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 84).

Phasal lexical means, which are represented by **adverbs** are represented by the following groups:

1) adverbs with the meaning of the **initial** phase, which include the following examples: *at first, then, later*:

- *Superstar lawyer and math whizzes and software entrepreneurs appear at first blush to lie outside ordinary experience* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 106).

2) adverbs with the meaning of the **middle** phase, which include the following examples: *later, then*:

- *Then he did French for an hour. Then he studied Russian. Then he would read philosophy* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 37).

- *There, he buried himself even deeper in the world of computer software. During the oral exams for his PhD, he made up a particularly complicated algorithm on the fly that, as one of his many admirers has written, “so stunned his examiners [that] one of them later compared the experience to ‘Jesus confounding his elders’”* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 261).

Phasal lexical means, which are represented by **numerals** are represented by the following examples:

- *Greenberg’s first step was something that would make no sense if you did not understand the true roots of Korea Air’s problems* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 151).

- *McCartney first started playing together in 1957, seven years prior to landing in America* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 77).

- *His first stop was at Mudge Rose, down on Wall Street, as traditional and stuffy as any firm of that era. Mudge Rose was founded in 1869* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 84).

Thus, it is possible to make a conclusion that there are the following lexical units, which are used for the representation of the category of temporality in modern English: a) the lexical means of representation the past time; b) the lexical means of representation the future time; c) the lexical means of representation the future time.

According to the factual expressions of time, the following **lexical means** of expressing temporality were identified: a) the lexical means of time marking; b) the lexical means of time period. According to the relative expressions of time, the following groups of lexical means were identified: a) the lexical means of representation the previous events; b) the lexical means of representation the subsequent developments.

Phasal lexical units as means of representation the category of temporality include: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals with the meaning of the initial phase; verbs, nouns, adverbs with the meaning of the middle phase; verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs with the meaning of the final phase.

2.1.2 Grammatical means in modern English. English grammatical means of expressing temporality are represented by the complex system of **verb tenses**: 1. Simple; 2. Continuous; 3. Perfect; 4. Perfect Continuous. Every of this group is represented by present, past, future and future in the past. Thus, there are the following groups of tenses in the English language:

1. Simple: Present Simple; Past Simple; Future Simple; Future Simple in the Past.

2. Continuous: Present Continuous; Past Continuous; Future Continuous; Future Continuous in the Past.

3. Perfect: Present Perfect; Past Perfect; Future Perfect; Future Perfect in the Past.

4. Perfect Continuous: Present Perfect Continuous; Past Perfect Continuous; Future Perfect Continuous; Future Perfect Continuous in the Past.

Let's analyze the examples of implementation of the mentioned groups. The **Simple** (Indefinite) group is represented by the Simple (Indefinite) tenses: the Past Simple (Indefinite) tense, the Present Simple (Indefinite) tense and the Future Simple (Indefinite) tense. These tenses are used to establish a fact: the action takes place in the past, present, future tense without indicating the duration or completeness of this action.

The Present Simple represents an action that is happening right now, or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it's sometimes called present indefinite). Depending on the person, the Simple Present tense is formed by using the root form or by adding *-s* or *-es* to the end:

- *Narrow stone steps run up the hill-side, flanked by closely clustered two-story stone houses with red-tile roofs* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 107).
- *Thousands of Canadian boys begin to play the sport at the “novice” level, before they are even in kindergarten* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 40).
- *It doesn't matter who your father or mother is, or who your grandfather was, or what business your family is in* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 98).

The Past Simple tense is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. The Past Simple tense shows that it is a case of something that has already happened. Unlike the Past Continuous tense, which is used to talk about past events that happened over a period of time, the Past Simple tense emphasizes that the action is finished:

- *What Wolf began to realize was that the secret of Roseto wasn't diet or exercise or genes or location* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 59).
- *When did Wasden first get the sense that his son was something special* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 61)?

The Past Simple is also used to talk about a past state of being, such as the way someone felt about something:

- *He was strong, and he had a knack for scoring goals at an early age* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 67).

The Future Simple tense is a verb tense that is used to talk about things that have not happened yet. It is used to describe an action or condition that will begin and end in the future:

- *And at some point this will come to the attention of the editor, as he is going to take the paper and send it off to the referees, and these referees are going to try and look me up, and they are not going to find me* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 88)
- *And our opponent's counsel will answer with inordinate demands for all our files and seek endless interrogatories in order to enmesh our client in a hopeless tangle of red tape* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 187).

The Future Simple in the Past tense is used to express the idea that in the past the speaker thought something would happen in the future.

- *They expected he would be at home in a few weeks* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 129).
- *She said that she would come here each day* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 64).

The tenses of the **Continuous** group denote actions that occur (have occurred, will occur) in a certain period of time – in the present, past and future. Additional characteristics of such actions are their incompleteness, dynamism, and visibility.

The Present Continuous tense is a way to convey any action or condition that is happening right now, frequently, and may be ongoing:

- *Lucky is winning the lottery* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 57).
- *He was walking down the hall in business mode – the way you walk through a bar when you are trying to break up a fight* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 30).

The Past Continuous tense refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. It can also be used to describe something that was happening continuously in the past when another action interrupted it:

- *He was living in the most economically vibrant city in the world* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 54).

- “*He was going to make a fortune,*” Mort Janklow says of his father (Gladwell, 2008, p. 140).

The Future Continuous tense is a verb tense that indicates that something will occur in the future and continue for an expected length of time:

- *He will be working all morning next day* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 87).
- *They will not be expecting our arrival from 5 till 7* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 64).

The Future Continuous in the Past represents the future action from the perspective of the past. It indicates the length of time of the moment of action:

- *I thought they would be flying at 2 pm* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 224).

The tenses of the **Perfect** group are used to express an action that has already occurred to the present, past or future moment, the result of which is available in the present, past, or will be available in the future.

The Present Perfect tense refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past or began in the past and continued to the present time. It is formed by the construction have/has + the past participle:

- *I have never met anybody like me or never seen even an indication that there is somebody who actually has better powers of comprehension* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 293).
- *And you can imagine how Bickel must have paused before repeating that euphemism for his immigrant background* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 258).

The Past Perfect tense shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past:

- *The noise and activity and energy dwarfed what he had known in the Old World* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 197).
- *By the end of the week, he had cleared \$8* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 16).

The Future Perfect tense is a verb tense used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future:

- *A good school – although it doesn't have to be a great school – will have been attended* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 38).

– *The very best of the best – 40 percent of the players will have been born between January and March, 30 percent between April and June, 20 percent between July and September, and 10 percent between October and December (Gladwell, 2008, p. 254).*

The Future Perfect in the past tense is the tense which involves three points in time in the past. The tense refers to a time that is in the future, relative to another point in the past, but is in the past relative to a point in its future:

– *He left for the work; by the time he should return, the field would have been burnt to stubble (Gladwell, 2008, p. 62).*

The **Perfect Continuous** group denotes an action, which began in the past (or before a definite moment in the past), has been going on for a certain period of time by the present moment (or had been going on for a certain period of time by that moment) and is still going on now (or was still going on at that moment).

The Present Perfect Continuous tense denotes that something started in the past and is continuing at present:

- *The third-richest man at Microsoft is the one who has been running the company on a day-to-day basis since 2000, one of the most respected executives in the software world, Steve Ballmer (Gladwell, 2008, p. 100).*
- *Ratwatte is Sri Lankan, a lively man in his forties who has been flying commercial jets his entire adult life (Gladwell, 2008, p. 47).*

The Past Perfect Continuous tense shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past:

- *They had been working when the explosion had happened (Gladwell, 2008, p. 91).*

The Future Perfect Continuous tense is a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future:

- *In September, he will have been working at this company for three years (Gladwell, 2008, p. 222).*

Future Perfect Continuous in the Past represents the future action from the perspective of the past. It indicates the action, which will be happened to a certain moment in the future from the perspective of past:

– *He told me he would have been working at this company for three years in September* (Gladwell, 2008, p. 105).

This way, it is possible to conclude that English grammatical means of expressing temporality are represented by the complex system of tenses, which includes: Simple (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Future Simple in the Past), Continuous (Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous, Future Continuous in the Past), Perfect (Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect, Future Perfect in the Past), Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous in the Past). The variability of grammatical means of representing the category of temporality is due to the cognitive perspective of this category, since temporality is characterized by an extensive system of cognition that has developed in the world picture of the English-speaking people.

2.2 Classification of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern Ukrainian

2.2.1 Lexical means in modern Ukrainian. The next step, the analysis of the lexical means of expressing temporality in modern Ukrainian will be conducted. The means of expressing temporality in modern Ukrainian are: verbs, adverbs, nouns, prepositions, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, phasal lexical units.

In the frameworks of the research, the following **lexical means** of representation of the category of temporality were identified in the Ukrainian language:

1) lexical means-*localizers of actions*: *вже, взимку, давно, зараз, коли*:

- *Вважається, що це відбулося вже по смерті ігумена Києво-Печерського монастиря Феодосія. Стефан, наступник Феодосія, 1081 року надав Нестору сан диякона (Сорока, 2019, р. 124).*
- *Взимку він проживав в губернії (Сорока, 2019, р. 321).*
- *Це відбулось давно, але він пам'ятав (Сорока, 2019, р. 139).*
- *Зараз ми можемо говорити про активні дії члена групи (Сорока, 2019, р. 201).*
- *Вперше це відбулось у 1623 році, коли він змінив на посаді Оліфера Голуба (Сорока, 2019, р. 44).*

2) lexical means-*limiters of action*. Semantically, they form the following three groups:

a) indicate the time when the action starts: *віддавна, відколи, відтак, здавен:*

- *А відтак прийняв рішення вступити до Київської художньої школи, заснованої М. Мурашком (Сорока, 2019, р. 126).*
- *Віддавна, вони молились Богу всієї Русі (Сорока, 2019, р. 48).*
- *Відколи він почав навчання, його життя змінилось (Сорока, 2019, р. 201).*
- *Історики здавна зображували Святослава Ігоревича в образі героя-завойовника і аскетичного воїна (Сорока, 2019, р. 16).*

b) lexical means, which *specify the limits of the action in terms of its end:* *донині, доки, наприкінці:*

- *Тим не менше, Анна разом із Філіпом І підписувала державні документи, які збереглися й донині (Сорока, 2019, р. 16).*
- *Взявши на себе управління Київською Руссю, доки син Святослав не досягне повноліття, Ольга довела, що не гірше за чоловіків може проводити внутрішню і зовнішню політику князівства (Сорока, 2019, р. 14).*

– *Козацький ватажок Северин Наливайко прославився тим, що очолив наприкінці XVI сторіччя козацько-селянське повстання на території України і Білорусі (Сорока, 2019, р. 36).*

c) lexical means, which **indicate the time of duration of action**: *вічно, тимчасово, ніколи:*

– *Здавалось, цей бій триватиме вічно (Сорока, 2019, р. 101).*

– *Родині необхідно було тимчасово змінити місце проживання (Сорока, 2019, р. 157).*

– *При цьому голкіпер ніколи не використовував захисного спорядження (Сорока, 2019, р. 173).*

3) Lexical means, which represent **the perspective and frequency-time**: *знову, пізніше, потім (СорокаЮ., 2019, р. 178):*

– *Після повернення в Україну Самійла Кішку знову обирають гетьманом (Сорока, 2019, р. 41).*

– *У цей час він подорожував Європою, відвідавши Відень, а пізніше Італію та Румунію (Сорока, 2019, р. 117).*

– *Потім же Володимир послав посланців своїх по всьому городу, говорячи: “Якщо не з’явиться хто завтра на ріці – багатий, чи убогий, чи старець, чи раб, то мені той противником буде...” (Сорока, 2019, р. 19).*

4) Lexical means that **have syncretic semantics of time and mode of action**: *вчасно, наперед, одразу:*

– *Він вчасно виконав проект та став лауреатом міжнародного конкурсу (Сорока, 2019, р. 147).*

– *Забігаючи наперед, зауважимо, що її В. Лобановський виконав не гірше, а можливо, й краще, аніж першу частину свого футбольного шляху (Сорока, 2019, р. 186).*

- Практично одразу був помічений заслуженим тренером СРСР В. Петровим, який пророкував хлопцю велике майбутнє у стрибках з жердиною (Сорока, 2019, р. 204).

Another multitudinous groups of means, which express temporal relations in modern Ukrainian are represented by:

I. **Names of time dimensions:** година, доба, місяць, рік, тиждень, хвилина; which can also be divided into:

a) days of the week: неділя, понеділок, середа, субота:

- Протягом наступних кількох років побачили світ повісті “Земля”, “У неділю рано зілля копала”, “Через кладку”, “За ситуаціями”, “Апостол черні” та багато інших (Сорока, 2019., р. 98).

b) times of year: літо, весна, зима, осінь:

- В літо 6421 (913) Почав княжити Ігор після Олега. У цей же час почав царювати (у Царгороді) Костянтин, Леонів син, Романів зять. І деревляни розпочали війну проти Ігоря після смерті Олега (Сорока, 2019, р. 14).

c) parts of day: день, ніч, досвітки:

“Мене виводили на допити вдень і вночі, так, що я буквально падав з ніг, і мене змушені були підтримувати, ведучи до слідчого”, – згадував рукотворне пекло, яке йому довелось пройти, сам Й. Сліпий (Сорока, 2019, р. 141).

d) months:

- Проте станом на квітень 1596 року полякам вдалось зібрати сильне військо і розпочати протистояння з козаками (Сорока, 2019, р. 37).
- Помер славетний князь 28 лютого 1608 року і був похований у крипті Богоявленської церкви міста Остроз (Сорока, 2019, р. 39).

II. **Lexical means that nominate the common time concepts:** давнина, минушина, пора, старовина, час, which are also divided into groups:

a) lexical means with the meaning of duration of action: *встривалість, майбуття, мент, минуле, плин, тлінність*:

– *Письменник запрягнувся не згадувати минуле* (Сорока, 2019, р.189).

b) lexical means with the meaning of the beginning/end of action: *закінчення, кінець, початок*:

– *Закінчення війни лікар зустрів у німецькому місті Ельбінг* (Сорока, 2019, р. 158).

– *Згідно з даними деяких джерел, початок військової кар'єри І. Богуна припадає на час повстань проти польської влади 1635–1638 років* (Сорока, 2019, р. 60).

III. *Lexical means that nominate certain events, holidays, and phenomena: бій, відкриття, війна, Івана Купала, Йордань, зміна, прем'єра, революція, свято.* Nouns of this group also represent the meaning of the duration and time of the action:

– *Крім писарської роботи, брав участь у бойових походах під час Північної війни* (Сорока, 2019, р. 72).

IV. *Lexical means that nominate the period of life, age: вік, дитинство, життєпис, життя, літа, смерть*:

– *Навчання майбутнього вченого розпочалось уже з шестилітнього віку і виявило у нього непересічні здібності* (Сорока, 2019, р. 80).

– *З дитинства С. Петлюра готувався до кар'єри священно-служителя, тож навчання розпочав у Полтавській духовній семінарії* (Сорока, 2019, р. 128).

– *“Я все життя жалкував, що бездарні режисери бачили в мені лише гангстера й негідника”, – з гіркотою згадував зірковий українець пізніше* (Сорока, 2019, р. 169).

– *Вважається, що його смерть стала наслідком непродуманої політики зі збору данини* (Сорока, 2019, р. 13).

According to the **time perspective**, it is possible to identify the following groups:

- The lexical means of representation **the previous events**:
 - *Яку до нього тримали Кожушні у капітана Сірошанки* (Сорока, 2019, р. 39).
- The lexical means of representation **the subsequent developments**:
 - *По тому мати зирнула на нього* (Сорока, 2019, р. 58).
- The lexical means which indicate **the duration or frequency of the event**:
 - *Якийсь час сестри перебували в стані холодної війни* (Сорока, 2019, р. 107).
 - *Заставав тут кожного разу по дівчинці* (Сорока, 2019, р. 121).
- The lexical means which indicate the certain **period of time**: *цей, той*:
 - *Цієї весни вийшла перша книга письменника* (Сорока, 2019, р. 98).
 - *Того року вона вперше відчула себе дорослою* (Сорока, 2019, р. 140).
- Lexical means that represent the “**age**” of a particular event, object, or phenomenon: *вічний, давній, древній, колишній, молодий, немеркнучий, немолодий*:
 - *У Львові він отримав ще один довічний термін* (Сорока, 2019, р. 155).
 - *Як і кожен молодий українець у ті часи, цікавився політичним життям, тому невдовзі став членом УВО і ОУН* (Сорока, 2019, р. 156).
- Lexical means that represent the **duration, state**: *довгий, незавершений, незмінний, неспішний, нетривалий, останній, невідкладний, тимчасовий*:
 - *Вступав Н. Махно у нетривкі союзи з урядом Директорії УНР та більшовиками* (Сорока, 2019, р. 133).

- Після тривалого лікування у квітні 1925 року переїхав до Парижа, де працював теслею і робітником сцени паризької “Гранд-Опера” (Сорока, 2019, р. 133).

– Lexical means derived from the nominations of **time dimensions**:
вечірній, зимовий, літній, нічний, праздниковий, призахідний, щоденний:

- Присутні у спадку Д. Яворницького і художні твори, такі як збірка поезій “Вечірні зорі”, що побачила світ у 1910 році, роман “За чужий гріх” і майже десяток повістей (Сорока, 2019, р. 103).
- Під час літніх Олімпійських ігор у Москві 1980 року представляв Україну в культурній програмі Олімпіади (Сорока, 2019, р. 195).

– Lexical means, which indicate the **location** of a specific event on the time axis or the **duration** of this event:

- Минало друге літо (Сорока, 2019, р. 187).
- Бандероль йшла три доби (Сорока, 2019, р. 129).

As it was noted, phasal lexical units are used with the aim to represent the category of temporality. Thus, the following groups of lexical units were identified among them:

1) Lexical means, which are represented by verbs with the meaning of the **initial phase**: *починати, розпочинати* – the verbs are used in the meaning “приступати до якої-небудь дії, братися за якусь справу, виявляти перші ознаки якоїсь дії, певного стану, явища”. The category of temporality is represented by the form of the past time, with the aim to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- І почали воювати всюди (Сорока, 2019, р. 8).
- І деревляни розпочали війну проти Ігоря після смерті Олега (Сорока, 2019, р. 12).

2) Lexical means, which are represented by verbs with the meaning of the **middle phase**:

a) *продовжувати* – is used in the meaning “вести далі почате, не зупиняючись, безперервно; діяти далі; повертатися (після перерви) до початого”. It is represented by verb in the past form, as well as the form of adverbial participle:

– past time – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *Незважаючи на наказ, СамійлоКішка продовжив практику морських походів* (Сорока, 2019, р. 40).

– lexical means, which are represented by adverbial participle – are used for representation of addition action:

- *У 1961 році Ступка закінчив драматичну студію при Львівському театрі ім. М. Заньковецької, паралельно продовжуючи навчання на філологічному факультеті* (Сорока, 2019, р. 188).

3) Lexical means, which are represented by verbs with the meaning of the **final phase**: *завершувати, закінчувати*, which are used in the meaning “доводити виконання, здійснення чого-небудь до остаточного кінця, закінчення”. The category of temporality is represented by the forms of past time, **adverbial participles**:

– past time – is used to state the fact of what happened in the past:

- *Однак через захворювання на скарлатину мусів завершити армійську кар’єру* (Сорока, 2019, р. 114).

- *Згідно з даними де яких джерел, вона повернулася до Києва, де закінчила свій шлях* (Сорока, 2019, с. 57).

– lexical means, which are represented by adverbial participle, which are used for representation of addition action:

- *Закінчивши початкову школу у Польщі, він мав змогу навчатись і працювати в університетах Лейпцига, Амстердама, Кембриджу і Оксфорда* (СорокаЮ., 2019, р. 64).

The following examples were identified among the **nouns**:

1) lexical means, which are represented by nouns **with the meaning of the initial phase**, which include the following examples: *початок, походження, заснування, запуск, старт*:

- *Із “Плеядою” пов’язаний початок прозаїчної творчості Л. Українки (Сорока, 2019, р. 89).*
- *1946 року Генеральна Асамблея ООН проголосувала за розділення Палестини і заснування незалежної держави єврейського народу — Ізраїль (Сорока, 2019, р. 140).*

2) Lexical means, which are represented by nouns **with the meaning of the middle phase**: *розвиток, середина*:

- *Тому не шкодував грошей на розвиток української культури, підтримуючи її найталановитіших представників (Сорока, 2019, р. 89).*
- *Станом на середину 80-х років протистояння дисидента з радянською владою набуло запеклих форм (Сорока, 2019, р. 183).*

3) Lexical means, which are represented by nouns **with the meaning of the final phase**: *кінець, завершення, фінал*:

- *Кінець 20-х років в СРСР відзначився засадами певного лібералізму (Сорока, 2019, р. 143).*
- *Тоді атлет виграв 11 поєдинків, але у фіналі зазнав поразки від французького важковаговика Р. Буше (Сорока, 2019, р. 198).*
- *По завершенні роботи Г. Сковорода повернувся до помешкання і ліг спати (Сорока, 2019, р. 79).*

The following examples were identified among lexical means, which are represented by **adjectives**:

1) lexical means with the meaning *of the initial phase*: *початкова*:

- *Отримавши початкову освіту у Львівській братській школі, П. Могила продовжив навчання в університетах Західної Європи (Сорока, 2019, р. 48).*

2) lexical means with the meaning *of the middle phase*: *середня, подальший*:

- *Навчався у середній школі. Відомий факт: під час навчання в школі майбутній академік не демонстрував значних успіхів, а одного разу за семестр отримав 9 (!) двійок* (Сорока, 2019, р. 166).

- *Про подальшу долю князя Рюрика літописи повідомляють не надто багато* (Сорока, 2019, с. 9).

3) lexical means with the meaning *of the final phase*: *фінальний, останній*:

- *Двічі брав участь у фінальних турнірах Чемпіонату світу — 1982 і 1986 років* (Сорока, 2019, р. 201).

- *Здивованому садівнику пояснив, що готує для себе останній притулок* (Сорока, 2019, с. 79).

The following examples were identified among the lexical means, which are represented by **adverbs**:

1) lexical means with the meaning *of the initial phase*: *вперше*:

- *Вперше актор був номінований на здобуття “Оскара” у 1952-му. Але нагороду отримав лише 1992 року за комедійну роль у фільмі “Міські піжони”* (Сорока, 2019, р. 196).

2) lexical means with the meaning *of the middle phase*: *згодом*:

- *Згодом ця книга отримала назву Реймського Євангелія, і на ній давали присягу всі наступні королі Франції, не підозрюючи про київське походження книги* (Сорока, 2019, р. 19).

3) lexical means with the meaning *of the final phase*: *остаточно*:

- *Він здавна страждав на туберкульоз, що зрештою остаточно підточив його сили* (Сорока, 2019, р. 107).

Lexical means, which are represented by **numerals** are represented by the following examples:

- *А вже 12 квітня 1961 року вчений здійснив перший у історії запуск ракети з людиною на борту* (Сорока, 2019, р. 156).

• *Перший офіційний матч в Американській хокейній лізі Т. Савчук провів 1948 року як голкіпер клубу “Індіанаполіс Кеніталс”* (Сорока, 2019, р. 160).

Thus, it was found that the **lexical means of expressing temporality** in modern Ukrainian are: 1. lexical means-localizers of actions, 2. lexical means-limiters of action, which: a) indicate the time when the action starts, b) lexical means, which specify the limits of the action in terms of its end, c) lexical means, which indicate the time of duration of action, 3. lexical means, which represent the perspective and frequency-time, 4. Lexical means that have syncretic semantics of time and mode of action.

Also, the following groups of lexical means were identified: 1. names of time dimensions; 2. nouns that nominate the common time concepts; 3. lexical means that nominate certain events, holidays, and phenomena; 4. lexical means that nominate the period of life, age.

According to the time perspective, the following groups of lexical means were identified: The lexical means of representation of the previous events, the lexical means of representation of the subsequent developments, the lexical means which indicate the duration or frequency of the event, the lexical means which point to the certain period of time.

The analysis gave the background to identify the following groups of **lexical means**: 1. lexical means that represent the “age” of a particular event, object, or phenomenon; 2. lexical means that represent the duration, state; 3. lexical means derived from the nominations of time dimensions.

Phasal lexical units as means of representation of the category of temporality of modern Ukrainian are represented by the following groups: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals with the meaning of the initial phase; verbs, adverbial participle, nouns, adverbs with the meaning of the middle phase; verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs with the meaning of the final phase.

2.2.2 Grammatical means in modern Ukrainian. Grammatical means of representing the category of temporality of modern Ukrainian are represented by the system of grammar forms of the verb as a part of speech. Verbal tenses are the core of the category of temporality.

According to the criterion of temporality, there are the following groups of **tenses** in modern Ukrainian: 1. present; 2. past; 3. future.

The group of present tense is formed by the verb in the present form:

- *Досі докладає зусилля для розвитку легкої атлетики в Україні, очолює Національний олімпійський комітет нашої країни* (Сорока, 2019, р. 204).
- *Знання своєї історії допомагає збагнути, хто ми і чому стали саме такими* (Сорока, 2019, р. 208).
- *Це знання дає безкоштовні уроки, вимагає не повторювати по-милоку, яких ми вже не раз припустилися...* (Сорока, 2019, р. 208).
- *Обставини смерті Олега Віщого залишаються неясними* (Сорока, 2019, р. 11).

The group of present tense is formed by the verb in the past form:

- *Незважаючи на те, що древляни були упокорені попередником Ігоря, вони вперто не бажали визнавати над собою зверхність київських князів* (Сорока, 2019, р. 12).
- *Внаслідок успішно проведеної кампанії проти кочовиків було укладено перемир'я і київські землі наступні п'ять років були убезпечені від нападів печенігів* (Сорока, 2019, р. 12).
- *Із захопленням він занурився у літературну і громадську діяльність, був активним членом “Старої громади”. У цей час М. Старицький почав працювати над перекладами творів російських і європейських класиків на українську мову* (Сорока, 2019, р. 92).

- *Ще з 1863 року М. Драгоманов став членом київської “Старої громади” – очолюваної В. Антоновичем спілки наукової та творчої інтелігенції* (Сорока, 2019, р. 94).

On the grammatical level, the category of temporality correlates with the category of **taxis**. Taxis represents the following aspects of temporality:

- 1) a succession of events:
 - *Придбавши газету “Київський телеграф”, “Громада” працювала Михайло Драгоманов над популяризацією історії України, українського фольклору тощо* (Сорока, 2019, р. 95).
 - *У 30-ті роки ХХ сторіччя А. Шептицький розгорнув широку кампанію боротьби проти руйнування православних храмів у Польщі, пропагував ідею зближення та об’єднання християнських церков, ганьбив вчинений Й. Сталіним Голодомор в Україні, а в грудні 1941 року звернувся до пастви з рішучим засудженням нацизму* (Сорока, 2019, р. 115).
 - *На першому літаку власної конструкції під назвою С-5 Сікорський здав іспит на звання пілота, а вже на наступному – С-6, зміг встановити світовий рекорд швидкості, який на той час був 111 км/год* (Сорока, 2019, р. 134).

2) parallel actions:

- *У Німеччині М. Лисенко навчався відомих музикантів, відвідував оперний театр, пробував власні сили у написанні музичних творів* (Сорока, 2019, р. 96).
- *До останніх днів він не припиняв пошуків нових методів боротьби з хворобами, намагаючись покращити долю людства* (Сорока, 2019, р. 99).

Thus, it is possible to conclude that grammatical means of representation the category of temporality of modern Ukrainian are represented by the system of grammar forms of the verb, which include forms of present, past and future tenses.

The category of temporality correlates with the category of taxis, which represents a succession of events and parallel actions.

2.3 The contrastive analysis of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian

As the final part of the analysis of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian, the contrastive analysis will be conducted. The lexical means of expressing the category of temporality are characterized by similarities and differences in modern English and Ukrainian. Speaking about representation of the category of temporality by nouns, the similar groups of **nouns with temporal semantic** were identified, as well as:

1. names of time dimensions: a) days of the week; b) times of the year; c) parts of the day; d) months;
2. lexical means that nominate the common time concepts: a) lexical means with the meaning of duration of action; b) lexical means with the meaning of the beginning/end of action;
3. lexical means that nominate certain events, holidays, and phenomena;
4. lexical means that nominate the period of life, age.
5. lexical means of representation the simultaneousness;
6. lexical means of representation preceding action with respect to a temporary reference point;
7. lexical means of representation the progress of the incident after a while;
8. lexical means of representation duration;
9. lexical means derived from the nominations of time dimensions;
3. lexical means that represent the duration, state.

Identification sema “**simultaneousness**” is implemented in equivalent semas in both languages:

- the exact time of the action: Ukr.: *в, у, о́б*– Eng.: *at, in, on*;
- the progress of the incident after a while: Ukr.: *в, чеpeз* – Eng.: *in, after*.

Identification sema “preceding action with respect to a temporary reference point” is implemented in equivalent semas:

- start time of action: Ukr.: *з, від* – Eng.: *from, since*.

Identification sema “the progress of the incident after a while” is implemented in equivalent semas:

- time interval after or before action: Ukr.: *нісля, перед, позаду* – Eng.: *after, before, behind*;
- time limit of action: Ukr.: *до* – Eng.: *till*.

Identification sema “duration” –is implemented in the equivalent semas:

- indication of period, period of time: Ukr.: *за, нід час* – Eng.: *in, in the course of*;
- approximate time period: Ukr.: *близько, біля* – Eng.: *about, around*.

The contrastive analysis of the implementation of the **phasal lexical** units in modern English and Ukrainian has shown that the common feature is the following: the phasal lexical units are divided into the same phases in both languages:

1. lexical units with the meaning of the initial phase;
2. lexical units with the meaning of the middle phase;
3. lexical units with the meaning of the final phase.

The distinctive features include the fact that in English there are more variations of **phasal verbs**. Thus, 8 phasal verbs were identified in English, when in Ukrainian – 5 phasal verbs. Also, the distinctive features lay the differences of the use of verbs: in Ukrainian, all verbs are represented in the past tenses, several of them are represented by participles. In English, the implementation of different **tense forms** is observed:

- *to start*: Past Simple; Infinitive; Present Simple;
- *to begin*: Present Simple; Past Simple; Present Perfect; Infinitive;
- *to continue*: Present Simple; Past Simple; Infinitive;
- *to keep*: Present Simple; Infinitive; Past Simple;

- *go on*: Present Simple; Past Simple;
- *to stop*: Past Simple;
- *to finish*: Pas Simple; Past Simple Passive Voice; Infinitive;
- *to end*: Present Simple; Infinitive.

The differences also include the number of uses of phasal lexical units, which are represented by nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and phrases with a numeral. It was found that the most commonly used English phasal lexical units are represented by:

- verbs: *start, begin, continue, keep, stop, finish, end*;
- nouns: *start, beginning, middle, end*;
- adjectives: *middle, medieval, median, final, late*;
- adverbs: *at first, then*.

The less common are the following lexical units expressed by:

- verbs: *keep, go on*;
- nouns: *origin, final, result*;
- adjectives: *starting*;
- adverbs: *later*.

The most commonly used Ukrainian **phasal lexical units** are expressed by:

- verbs: *починати, розпочинати, продовжувати, закінчувати*,
- nouns: *початок, походження, заснування, розвиток, кінець, завершення*;
- adjectives: *початкова, середня, подальший, фінальний*;
- adverbs: *згодом, остаточно*.

The less common are the following lexical units:

- verbs: *завершувати*;
- nouns: *запуск, старт, середина, фінал*;
- adjectives: *останній*;
- adverbs: *вперше*.

The main distinctive feature of representing temporality in English and Ukrainian is caused by **grammar aspects**. Thus, the English verb tenses are represented by the ramified system, while in Ukrainian it is represented by three groups of tenses. Also, it is necessary to highlight that the Ukrainian category of temporality correlates with the category of taxis, which represents a succession of events and parallel actions.

In the process of the analysis, the following different groups of lexical means were identified in the languages:

I. Ukrainian:

1. lexical means-localizers of actions;
2. lexical means-limiters of action; semantically, they form the following three groups:
 - a) lexical means, which indicate the time when the action starts: *віддавна, відколи, відтак, здавен*;
 - b) lexical means, which specify the limits of the action in terms of its end: *донині, доки, наприкінці*;
 - c) lexical means, which indicate the time of duration of action: *вічно, тимчасово, ніколи*;
3. perspective and frequency-time lexical means: *знову, пізніше, потім*;
4. lexical means that have syncretic semantics of time and mode of action: *вчасно, наперед, одразу*.

As a conclusion, it is possible to note that every language has its own system of lexical and grammatical means of representing the category of temporality. English and Ukrainian systems of representing the category of temporality are characterized by similarities and differences, which are caused by similar and distinctive features of lexical and grammar systems of these languages.

Conclusions to Chapter II

The second part of the paper deals with the analysis of the characteristic features of linguistic means of expressing temporality in modern English and

Ukrainian. It was concluded that there are the following **lexical units**, which are used for the representation of the category of temporality in modern English: a) the lexical means of representation the past time; b) the lexical means of representation the future time; c) the lexical means of representation the future time. According to the factual expressions of time, the following lexical means of expressing temporality were identified: a) the lexical means of time marking; b) the lexical means of time period. According to the relative expressions of time, the following groups of lexical means were identified: a) the lexical means of representation the previous events; b) the lexical means of representation the subsequent developments.

Phasal lexical units as means of representation the category of temporality include: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals with the meaning of the initial phase; verbs, nouns, adverbs with the meaning of the middle phase; verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs with the meaning of the final phase.

It was found that English grammatical means of expressing temporality are represented by the complex **system of tenses**, which includes: Simple (Present Simple, Past Simple, Future Simple, Future Simple in the Past), Continuous (Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Future Continuous, Future Continuous in the Past), Perfect (Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect, Future Perfect in the Past), Perfect Continuous (Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous, Future Perfect Continuous in the Past). The variability of grammatical means of representing the category of temporality is due to the cognitive perspective of this category, since temporality is characterized by an extensive system of cognition that has developed in the world picture of the English-speaking people.

The analysis has shown that **the lexical means of expressing temporality** in modern Ukrainian are: 1. lexical means-localizers of actions, 2. lexical means-limiters of action, which: a) indicate the time when the action starts, b) lexical means, which specify the limits of the action in terms of its end, c) lexical means, which indicate the time of duration of action, 3. lexical means, which represent the

perspective and frequency-time, 4. Lexical means that have syncretic semantics of time and mode of action.

Also, the following groups of **lexical means** were identified: 1. names of time dimensions; 2. nouns that nominate the common time concepts; 3. lexical means that nominate certain events, holidays, and phenomena; 4. lexical means that nominate the period of life, age.

According to the **time perspective**, the following groups of lexical means were identified: 1) the lexical means of representation the previous events, 2) the lexical means of representation the subsequent developments, 3) the lexical means which indicate the duration or frequency of the event, 4) the lexical means which indicate the certain period of time.

The analysis gave a background to identify the following groups of **lexical means**: 1. lexical means that represent the “age” of a particular event, object, or phenomenon; 2. lexical means that represent the duration, state; 3. lexical means derived from the nominations of time dimensions.

Phasal lexical units as means of representation of the category of temporality of modern Ukrainian are represented by the following groups: verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals with the meaning of the initial phase; verbs, adverbial participle, nouns, adverbs with the meaning of the middle phase; verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs with the meaning of the final phase.

The **grammatical means** of representation the category of temporality of modern Ukrainian are represented by the system of grammar forms of the verb, which include forms of present, past and future tenses. The category of temporality correlates with the category of taxis, which represents a succession of events and parallel actions.

CHAPTER III. DISCURSIVE FEATURES OF LINGUISTIC MEANS EXPRESSING TEMPORALITY IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN

The third part of the paper deals with the analysis of the discursive features of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian. The analysis will be conducted on the material of the media and advertising discourse. The analysis of the implementation of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian on the material of literary discourse was conducted in the second part of the paper.

3.1 Discursive features of linguistic means expressing temporality in modern English

The first step, the analysis of expressing temporality in modern English on the material of the media and advertising discourse will be conducted. Based on the assumption that advertising discourse characterizes by the functions of manipulation, promotion of goods or services, brand promotion, informing consumers, demand generation, sales promotion, sales regulation, the functioning of the category of temporality characterizes by the equivalent role. Thus, the following functions of the category of temporality in advertising discourse were identified:

1. The function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services:

– *Builders of Tomorrow* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>);

In the example, the marker of temporality is implemented with the aim to represent the innovative character of the good: it represents the fact that the good remains one-step ahead of the others, which attracts a prospective purchaser.

2. The function of motivation of a prospective purchaser:

– *Try something new **today*** (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

The marker of temporality is used with the aim to intensify the verb in the imperative mood. Thus, lexical unit ***today*** denotes that the prospective purchaser has to try *something new* (the proposed good) at the earliest possible moment.

– *Be strong and **continue*** (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>)

The slogan of sport goods motivates the purchasers to continue to be engaged in sports activities, but the meaning of the slogan is double: thus, the slogan motivates the purchasers to continue not only to be engaged in sports activities, but also to continue using the goods of this company. The key motivational component of the slogan is the marker of temporality “***continue***”.

– ***Keep** Walking* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

The same situation demonstrates the example given above: the slogan of sport goods motivates the purchasers to continue not only to be engaged in sports activities, but also to continue using the goods of this company. The key motivational component of the slogan is the marker of temporality ***keep***.

– ***Never stop** exploring* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>);

In this case, the use of the complex of temporality markers is observed: ***never stop***. Thus, the slogan motivates the potential purchasers not only “***never stop exploring***”, but also “***never stop***” using the goods of this company.

– *Be **the first** to know* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

The text of the slogan motivates the potential purchasers to be the first. But the metamessage of this slogan is “you will be the first only with our product”. Thus, the function of motivation is realized only by the means of the marker of temporality.

3. The function of the positive characteristic of the good / service / company:

– *Once you go Mac. You'll **never** go back* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>)

In this case, the adverb of time *never*, which plays the role of the marker of temporality, forms the positive characteristic of the good, as the slogan claims that the life of the purchaser will be divided into “prior to and after”.

– *We **never** forget you have a choice* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

The adverb of time *never* plays the role of the marker, which highlights the positive attitude of the company to a purchaser: thus, the company always remembers the right of the purchaser to have a choice.

– *It **Begins** with a Bric* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

In the example, the phasal verb *begins* was implemented. In this case, it plays the role of the positive characteristic of the good, as the purchase of this good is represented as “the new beginning, the beginning of the new stage of the purchaser`s life”. Thus, the marker of temporality plays the key role for formation the positive characteristic of the good.

– *The Power of Creativity - Crayola - It **Starts** Here* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia>).

The phasal verb *starts* is used in this case as the marker of temporality. In the frameworks of the advertising slogan, it is the key component of formation the positive characteristic of the good: the verb highlights that the “power of creativity starts from the purchase of this good”.

The text step, the functions of the markers of temporality of the media discourse will be analyzed. In terms of the functions of the media discourse, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified:

1. The function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened:

– *Conservative MP for South West Wolverhampton, Stuart Anderson, makes his maiden speech in the House of Commons, from **Thursday 30 January** (BBC-News).*

– *Your guide to what's happening in Scotland this **summer**, with enough time to book (BBC-News)!*

– *One couple, on the cusp of a major relationship decision, date someone new for just one **night** (BBC-News).*

– *To get back together, would Callum ditch his mate for **April** (BBC-News)?*

– *Billie Jean King Cup Finals: Prague to host 2021 event **in November**.*

In all these cases, the markers of temporality are used with the aim to concretize the day, season, month, part of the day with the aim to present the clear picture of events.

2. The function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods:

– *Claudia Winkleman introduces Sounds of the 21st Century, eleven soundscapes of the music, media, news, triumphs, tragedies and trivia **from 2000 to 2010** (BBC-News).*

In the example, the marker of temporality denotes the duration of the process of development of sounds in the period from 2000 to 2010.

3. The function of representation the sequence of events:

– *Mr Skelly was first elected to the constituency of Rushen in 2011, **before** being re-elected in 2016 (BBC-News).*

– *“We were seeing strong demand **till** March 2020, and then the pandemic accelerated it with lots of new customers coming in,” he says (BBC-News).*

One of the main functions of the media discourse is the information of the readers. Thus, it is necessary to deliver the material in the logical sequence of events. The markers of the category of temporality play the key role in the formation the sequence of events.

4. The function of intensification: it is well know that the media discourse characterizes by the high level of expressiveness of the text. Thus, the markers of temporality can serve as the means of intensification the level of expressiveness:

– *The 30-year-old told BBC North West Tonight he “will **never** forget” the devastation or the sights of the victims after the blasts (BBC-News).*

In this case, the article refers to events of blasts. The marker of temporality intensifies the effect of the text on the reader, as the adverb **never** is used in the context of representation of devastating consequences of the blast, which the speaker cannot forget.

To conclude, it is necessary to note that the following functions of the category of temporality in advertising discourse were identified: 1. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 2. the function of motivation of a prospective purchaser; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good/service/company.

In addition, the functions of the markers of temporality of the media discourse were analyzed. Thus, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified: 1. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 2. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods; 3. the function of representation the sequence of events; 4. the function of intensification of the level of expressiveness of the text.

3.2 Discursive features of linguistic means expressing temporality in modern Ukrainian

In the frameworks of the research, the discursive features of expressing temporality in modern Ukrainian will be also analysed. The analysis will be conducted on the material of the media and advertising discourse. In the frameworks of the research, taking into consideration the aims of the advertising discourse, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified:

1. The function of motivation to effect a purchase:

– *Бери вже зараз!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

In this case, the slogan motivates the purchaser to affect a purchase right now, which is achieved by the means of the markers of temporality *вже зараз*.

– *Розпочни нове життя!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

– *Продовжуй рух!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

In these two examples, the motivational effect is achieved by the temporal verbs in the form of imperative mood. The text of the slogan not only motivates the purchaser to start or continue the better life, but also to start to use, or to continue using their products.

2. The function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services:

– *Не впусти свій останній шанс* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>).

The functions of sales generation and sales promotion are realized by the slogan, as it highlights that now is the last chance to buy the advertised good. The marker of temporality *останній* is the key element of achieving the function of the slogan.

– *Це тільки початок!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

– *Попереду тільки розвиток!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

As the examples demonstrate, the positive characteristic is achieved by means of the phasal nouns, which highlight a great future perspective of the advertised goods.

3. The function of the positive characteristic of the good\service\company:

– *Класно, і завжди вчасно!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

The marker of temporality *вчасно* forms the positive characteristic of the good, as well as intensifies the expressiveness of the slogan, as the lexical units “*Класно– вчасно*” form the rhyme, which intensifies the attractiveness of the slogan, facilitates an ad recall.

– *Зроби перший крок у майбутнє!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

– *Перший в історії казино* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>).

The slogans represent the innovativeness of the product, which realizes by the metaphorical form. The positive characteristic of the goods is achieved by means of the marker of the category of temporality *перший*, which serves as an indicator of innovativeness of the product.

4. The function of the categorization of the good:

– *І взимку не холодно* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>).

The marker of temporality highlights the affiliation of the good with the category of the seasonal goods.

5. The function of intensification of expressiveness:

– *Ніколи не кажи ніколи* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>).

In this case, the markers of temporality form the play of words, which intensifies the expressiveness of the slogan.

– *Отримай початковий курс за початковою ціною* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>).

In the example, the expressiveness is achieved by means of the phasal nouns, which form the play of words: *початковий курс за початковою ціною*.

6. The function of concretization:

– *В суботу на роботу? Є рішення!* (<https://bazilik.media/reklamni-slohany-vidomykh-brendiv-istoriia-ta-znachennia/>)

It is well known that Saturday is a day off work, but in the text of this slogan, the marker of temporality is used with the express aim of attention focusing on the concrete day of week, which is instructional in the achievement of an objective of the slogan.

Also, we will analyze the functions of the markers of temporality in the media discourse. Due to the main aims of the media discourse, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified:

1. The function of raising a problem: one of the main functions of the media discourse is the function of highlighting the problems:

– *Можливо, саме час зараз подбати про енергоефективність житла взимку* (UA-24).

In this case, the marker of the category of temporality highlights one of the main problems of the Ukrainian society – the huge tariffs on community facilities. Thus, the marker of the category of temporality nominates the most problematic period – *взимку* – the heating season.

2. The function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened:

– *Наприкінці* серпня відбудеться презентація нового роману Сергія Жадана “Інтернат” у чернівецькому видавництві MERIDIANCZERNOWITZ (UA-24).

– У *п'ятницю*, 27 серпня, відбувся поєдинок 6 туру української Прем'єр-ліги, в якому змагалися одеський Чорноморець і Олександрія (UA-24).

– Він покинув команду минулої *зими* та нещодавно відсудив компенсацію у розмірі 1 мільйона доларів (UA-24).

– 15 *травня* того ж року зірка перемогла на Євробаченні, яке відбувалося в Стокгольмі (UA-24).

3. The function of the description of the certain period of time:

– Тому ВРП і вимушена була *тимчасово* зупинити розгляд усіх скарг на суддів (UA-24).

– Обидва ноутбуки ASUS без збоїв пропрацювали *впродовж* усієї 600-денної місії, тоді як пристрої інших виробників раз по раз перегрівалися й вимикалися (UA-24).

As the examples demonstrate, the markers of temporality represent the certain periods of time.

4. The function of representation of the future perspective:

– І, нажаль, очевидно *знову* будемо чути тези про необхідність посилення діалогу та взаємодії Заходу з Москвою у врегулюванні гострої безпекової кризи в Середній Азії (UA-24).

In this case, the marker of temporality represents the future perspective.

5. The function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods:

– За *три місяці* до “Холостячки” Ілля та Альона розбіглися, а після *закінчення* зйомок – зійшлися знову (UA-24).

– Виліт відбудеться *після* півночі (UA-24).

In the examples, the markers of temporality represent the development of the events.

Thus, the following functions of the category of temporality in advertising discourse were identified: 1. the function of motivation to effect a purchase; 2. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good \ service \ company; 4. the function of the categorization of the good; 5. the function of intensification of expressiveness; 6. the function of concretization.

In terms of the functions of the media discourse, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified: 1. the function of raising a problem; 2. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 3. the function of the description of the certain period of time; 4. the function of representation of the future perspective; 5. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods.

3.3 The contrastive analysis of discursive features of linguistic means expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian

The final stage of the research is the contrastive analysis of the discursive features of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian. In the framework of this paper, the analysis of the features of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian advertising and media discourse was conducted.

Speaking about the similarities and differences of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian advertising discourse, it is necessary to note that this type of discourse is characterized by the following similar functions: 1. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 2. the function of motivation of a prospective purchaser; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good/service/company.

The differences lie in that the following additional functions were identified in the Ukrainian advertising discourse: 1. the function of the categorization of the

good; 2. the function of intensification of expressiveness; 3. the function of concretization.

The differences of the function of the category of temporality are caused by the cultural differences: thus, the English advertisement much more neutral than Ukrainian. It is the result of that the British people appreciate the neutrality and respect personal boundaries of individual, that is why the direct appeals to the purchase of the certain product can be found much more rare, which is not the case of the Ukrainian advertising discourse.

The features of the functioning of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian media discourse also characterizes by the similarities and differences. Thus, the following similar functions were identified: 1. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 2. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods; 3. the function of representation the sequence of events.

Also, the list of differences was identified, as the following:

- English: 1. the function of intensification of the level of expressiveness of the text;
- Ukrainian: 1. the function of raising a problem.

The differences can be caused by the fact that the problems of every society are different: for example, the problems of the Ukrainian people with the huge tariffs on community facilities are not the problems for the British people. Thus, it is possible to conclude that the differences of the functioning of the category of temporality in the different discourses are caused by the cultural differences and the realities of people's life in the certain society.

Conclusions to Chapter III

The third part of the paper deals with the contrastive analysis of the discursive features of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian.

The analysis has shown that the following **functions** of the category of temporality in the English *advertising discourse* were identified: 1. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 2. the function of motivation of a prospective purchaser; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good/service/company.

In the frameworks of analysis of the functioning the category of temporality in the advertising discourse, the following functions of the category of temporality were identified: 1. the function of motivation to effect a purchase; 2. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good/service/company; 4. the function of the categorization of the good; 5. the function of intensification of expressiveness; 6. the function of concretization.

Also, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified in *the English media discourse*: 1. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 2. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods; 3. the function of representation the sequence of events; 4. the function of intensification of the level of expressiveness of the text.

In terms of the functions of *the Ukrainian media discourse*, the following functions of the markers of temporality were identified: 1. the function of raising a problem; 2. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 3. the function of the description of the certain period of time; 4. the function of representation of the future perspective; 5. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This paper is focused on the analysis of the means of expressing the category of temporality. In the frameworks of the theoretical research, it was found that the world picture is the view that members of society have regarding the properties and qualities at their stage of activity. **World picture** is characterized by the presence of the following three dimensions: 1) the world picture of the language system, that mode of understanding which provides us with concepts and which organizes the relationships between those concepts; 2) the world picture of each cultural mindset (a world picture that paradoxically must take root within a given linguistic world picture but which can migrate between language systems); 3) the world picture of the individual which finds its highest expression in the works of great writers who cultivate their language.

The analysis has shown that **temporality** is the essential element of the world perception of people, as all actions, as well as the process of living come against the background of the flow of time. It is understood as: the temporal reference in discourse; the concept of time and epistemic modality; the concept of time and the metaphysics of time; the linguistic expression of temporality.

It was found that there are many **ways** in which temporality is encoded in natural language, notably: the grammatical categories of tense and aspect; temporal adverbials of various types; special particles; inherent temporal features of the verb (and its complements), such as punctuality, durativity.

The analysis has shown that the lexical means of expressing the category of temporality in the literary discourse are characterized by similarities and differences in modern English and Ukrainian. Speaking about the representation of the category of temporality by **nouns**, the similar groups of nouns with temporal semantic were identified, as well as: 1. names of time dimensions: a) days of the week; b) times of the year; c) parts of the day; d) months; 2. nouns that nominate the common time concepts: a) nouns with the meaning of duration of action; b) nouns with the meaning of the beginning/end of action; 3. nouns that nominate

certain events, holidays, and phenomena; 4. nouns that nominate the period of life, age.

As a difference, the following groups of **adverbs** were identified in the contrasted languages:

1. **In English:** adverbs of time represent the information about when a verb takes place. There are the following adverbs of time: 1. Adverbs of present time; 2. Adverbs of past time; 3. Adverbs of future time; 4. Adverbs of definite repetition;
2. **In Ukrainian:** 1. adverbs – localizers of actions; adverbs – limiters of action; semantically, they form the following three groups: a) indicate the time when the action starts; b) specify the limits of the action in terms of its end; c) adverbs, which indicate the time of duration of action; 3. perspective and frequency-time adverbs; 4. adverbs that have syncretic semantics of time and mode of action.

It was found that in both languages, **prepositions**, which represent the category of temporality, can be arranged into the following semantic groups: 1) “simultaneousness”; 2) “preceding action with respect to a temporary reference point”; 3) “the progress of the incident after a while”; 4) “duration”.

Adjectives with temporal semantics include the following similar groups: 1. adjectives that represent the “age” of a particular event, object, or phenomenon; 2. adjectives derived from the nominations of time dimensions; 3. Adjectives that represent the duration, state.

Also, in the Ukrainian language, temporality can be expressed by **pronouns**, as the contextual meaning of this part of speech, as well as the peripheral meaning of numerals.

The contrastive analysis of the implementation of **the phasal lexical units** in modern English and Ukrainian has shown that the common feature is the following: the phasal lexical units are divided into the same phases in both languages: 1. lexical units with the meaning of the initial phase; 2. lexical units

with the meaning of the middle phase; 3. lexical units with the meaning of the final phase.

Distinctive features include the fact that there are the similarities and differences of expressing temporality in modern English and Ukrainian **advertising discourse**. Thus, the following **similar functions** were identified: 1. the function of sales generation, sales promotion, promotion of goods or services; 2. the function of motivation of a prospective purchaser; 3. the function of the positive characteristic of the good/service/company. **The differences** lie in presence of the following additional functions in the Ukrainian advertising discourse: 1. the function of the categorization of the good; 2. the function of intensification of expressiveness; 3. the function of concretization.

The features of the functioning of temporality in modern English and Ukrainian **media discourse** also characterizes by the similarities and differences. In the frameworks of the research, the following similar functions were identified: 1. the function of concretization, as the media discourse specializes on the representation of the correct, solid, reliable information about events, informs about the concrete year, month, day, time, when the certain event happened; 2. the function of representation the development of the certain objects, subjects, events during the certain periods; 3. the function of representation the sequence of events.

In general, the differences in marking temporality in the contrasted languages identified concern the function of intensification of the level of expressiveness of the text in English and the function of raising a problem in Ukrainian. Basically, the similarities and differences of the functioning of the category of temporality in the different discourses are caused by the cultural, mentality differences and the realities of people's life of the English and Ukrainians.

RÉSUMÉ

Дослідження на тему «Мовні засоби вираження темпоральності в сучасних англійській і українській мовах: номінативні та дискурсивні ознаки» присвячене аналізу особливостей функціонування категорії темпоральності в англійській та українській мові. Дипломна робота складається зі вступу, трьох розділів, загальних висновків, списку літератури та списку ілюстративних джерел.

Перший розділ « **Fundamentals of studying temporality in modern linguistics**» («Засади вивчення темпоральності у сучасній лінгвістиці») – теоретичний. У ньому розглядається поняття картини світу та елементи ментальної картини світу, вивчається темпоральність як складова картини світу.

Другий розділ « **Nominative features of linguistic means of expressing temporality in Modern English and Ukrainian**» («Особливості мовних засобів позначення темпоральності в сучасних англійській та українській мовах») являє собою практичне дослідження. У ньому представлено аналіз мовних засобів позначення темпоральності в англійській та українській мовах на основі ілюстративного матеріалу дібраного з сучасних англомовних та україномовних художніх творів та наведено класифікації мовних засобів та проведено порівняльний аналіз вираження темпоральності в обох мовах.

У третьому розділі «**Discursive features of linguistic means expressing temporality in Modern English and Ukrainian**» («Дискурсивні ознаки мовних засобів позначення темпоральності у сучасних англійській та українській мовах») висвітлюються функції вживання аналізованих мовних одиниць в різних типах дискурсу.

Ключові слова: картина світу, світосприйняття, темпоральність, лексичні та граматичні мовні засоби, номінативні та дискурсивні ознаки.

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