

НАУЧНЫЙ ПОИСК МОЛОДЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЕЙ

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The analysis of the stylistic potential of tense-aspect verbal forms in modern English

В статье рассматривается стилистический потенциал аспектно-временных форм в современном английском языке. Анализируются точки зрения ряда лингвистов на данную проблему.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, время, аспект, стилистический потенциал

The author analyzes the stylistic potential of aspect-time forms in modern English and sets forth the views of some linguists on this issue.

Keywords: English, tense, aspect, stylistic potential

The motivation for George Yuri's classic work "Explaining English Grammar" is to describe and explain the basic forms of the present and past tenses, perfect and progressive aspects and main structures of the English verb complex. Drawing on his experiment we want to add some interesting points from his ideas.

According to G. Yuri's system [1, p. 54–84] in order to describe the different forms of a verb, we need to talk about tense, which often has to do with the location of a situation in time, and aspect, which characterizes the way in which that situation is perceived or experienced. The author affirms that English has two distinct tense forms, present and past tenses, and two distinct forms for aspect, perfect and progressive aspects, which are marked on the verb. Giving unusual table with the basic structure of English verb forms G. Yuri underlines that the sense of term «tense» in English is not based on simple distinctions in time.

e.g. And today I woke with splitting headache.

Tomorrow I fly to London for a big meeting.

Yesterday the land tells me my rent's going up.

The present form here ties the situation described closely to the situation of utterance. The past tense form makes the situation described more remote from the

situation of utterance. Situation in the future are treated differently they are inherently non-factual. The author means that the verb form that is traditionally called «future tense» is actually expressed via a modal verb which indicates the relative possibility of the event.

If we look inside the situation we shall talk about aspect [1, p. 63–68]. Aspect is divided by author into two parts:

1. Lexical aspect (stative and dynamic verbs);
2. Grammatical:
 - progressive viewed from the inside in progress;
 - perfect viewed from outside in retrospect.

Describing how to use deferent styles in a magazine article, news reports, academic writing, narratives, spoken discourses and others G. Yuri gives some easy explanations:

- information that is treated as part of the «background» will tend to be expressed in the past tense;
- information that is current concern, in the «foreground» will be expressed in the present tense;
- background scene, particularly in stories, is often expressed in the past progressive;
- on going current situations are described in the present progressive;
- viewing recent changes from the current situation is typically expressed by perfect aspect.

Meanings of the simple present tense with reference to present time can be divided into:

1. The state present, or so-called «eternal truths» or «timeless present»:
e.g.: Honestly is the best policy.
Two and three is five.
2. The instantaneous present implies that event has little or no duration and is completed approximately at the moment of speech:
 - commentaries, demonstrations, special exclamatory sentences, performatives.
e.g.: Black passes the ball to Fernandes...
Here comes the winner!
3. Special non present uses of the present tense:
 - the so-called historical present with stylistic effect, which conveys something of the dramatic immediacy of an eye-witness account. It is found with verbs of communication: say, tell, etc, and the result – the information communicated – is still operative.

e.g.: The Bible speaks...

Historical present describes the past as if it is happening now.

4. The simple present in fictional narrative: the events narrated by means of the historical present are real, but narrated by fictional «historical present» are imaginary. It is the stylistic effect.

e.g.: Millinson enters. The girls immediately pretend to be working hard...
(we can present the event of the play before our eyes)

Meanings of the past tense with reference to past time combine two features:

a) the event/state must take place in the past with the gap between its completion and the present moment;

b) the speaker or writer must have in mind a definite time at which the event/state took place («last week, in 1932, several weeks ago, etc) but stylistically the past tense itself means the definite past time.

e.g.: Did you lock the front door? – an immediate situation.

Byron died in Greece. – historical statements.

Rome was not built in a day. – presupposing.

The habitual and state meanings can be paraphrased by means of «used to» (transference, transposition, transmission) used to live

Meanings of the past tense with reference to the present and future time:

– the phenomenon «backshift» (Did you say you have / had no money?)

– the attitudinal past (Do/Did you want to see me now?)

– the hypothetical past (if-clauses, expectations – «I wish I had a memory like yours».)

We may now focus on the difference between two constructions:

1. State leading up to the present:

e.g.: That house has been empty for ages. – the state continues at least up to the present.

cf.: That house was empty for ages.-but now it has been sold.

2. Indefinite events in a period leading up to the present:

e.g.: Have ever been to Florence? – the indefinite past.

cf.: Did you go to Florence? – last summer! – we have to imagine the definite past.

3. Habit event (recurrent) in a period leading up to the present:

e.g.: Mr Terry has sung in this choir ever since he was boy. – the period identified must continue up to the present.

cf.: The journal was published every month from 1850 to 1888. – the definite past.

The «temporal frame» of the present progressive is normally «now», recurrent or imaginary, in accordance with the interpretation of the habitual, the historical, the fiction meanings.

References

1. Yurl G. Explaining English Grammar. Oxford University press, 1998. 333 p.
2. Verdonk P. Stylistics. Oxford, 2003. 124 p.

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Особенности перевода пословиц и поговорок (на материале речи современных политиков)

Статья посвящена анализу особенностей двуязычного перевода пословиц и поговорок на актуальном материале, что подчеркивает значимость адекватной передачи значения единиц данного лексического пласта. Автор приводит ряд примеров, доказывающих необходимость использования различных переводческих приемов для корректной передачи пословиц и поговорок.

Ключевые слова: пословица, поговорка, прием перевода, политический язык

Язык непосредственно связан с политикой, так как «многие политические действия по своей природе являются речевыми действиями» [8, с. 27], а слово – это оружие политика. Слово реализует главную цель политической коммуникации – эмоционально-психологическое воздействие на слушателя в процессе коммуникации.

В рамках лингвополитологии (политической лингвистики) для обозначения «языка политики» используются такие термины, как *политический дискурс*, *язык политики*, *политическая речь*, *политическая коммуникация*. Несмотря на то что существует достаточное количество терминов, вопрос об их лингвистическом статусе остается открытым.

Ученые А. Н. Баранов, Д. Грейбер, Е. Г. Казакевич, Б. П. Паршин и другие выдвигали разные точки зрения на этот счет. Но все они сходятся в одном: ни один из ученых не отрицает существования «политического языка», и на сегодняшний день считается, что политический язык следует рас-