

## PHILOLOGY AND LINGUISTIC

UDC

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## **TIME CATEGORY CONCEPT**

The grammatical categories of the English verb are the subject of numerous works of a general and special nature on the theory and history of the grammatical structure of the language. The verb in the language - both in terms of its specific weight, and in terms of quantity and methods of forming grammatical forms - is undoubtedly the central part of speech.

When comparing temporal forms, forms of species, voice, mood, there are significant discrepancies not only in the volume of these grammatical forms, but also in the very essence of the categories. All this and more puts the verb first in the study of grammar.

Time is one of the main forms of being, and as a fundamental category of philosophy arouses the interest of various researchers to study it due to the fact that it is a form of existence of matter, with the help of which a person comprehends the world.

At different times and to this day, there are different approaches to the description and understanding of the category of time.

The category of time as an object of scientific analysis is considered by various sciences: philosophy, linguistics, and cultural studies.

In philosophy, time was considered by such scientists as Aristotle, Aurelius, Isaac



Newton, Immanuel Kant, Edmund Husserl, etc.

The first scientist to systematically develop the category of time is traditionally considered to be Aristotle, who is given the connections of the concept of time with the concepts of existence and movement. He defines time as "the number of movement in relation to the previous and subsequent". The question of the existence of time, according to Aristotle, is paradoxical, since the past no longer exists, the future has not yet arrived, and "now" is not a part of time, but rather the border between the past and the future.

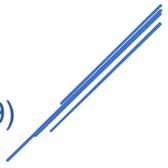
Aristotle's concept is characterized as relational (time is given through a sequence of events, the connection between the previous and the next) and dynamic (since past and future events do not exist, but continuous becoming occurs).

Most philosophers consider time as a subjective phenomenon and agree that the essence of time can be revealed only in relation to man and therefore time is a form of "intuition" corresponding to our inner feeling.

V.I. Filipov in his book "Philosophy and Methodology of Science" asserts that philosophy and methodology of science in the concept of time began to proceed from the assumption that time is some function of changes occurring in physical objects [Filipov 2003: 156].

It is necessary to distinguish between the quantitative and qualitative properties of time. The first includes those properties of time that can be measured with a clock. Compared to metric properties, the qualitative properties of time are more fundamental, that is, they do not depend on the method of measurement and remain unchanged. The main qualitative properties of times and most researchers include:

- uniformity: time flows in reality, neither accelerating nor decelerating;
- one-pointedness: time flows from the past to the future;
- linearity: the flow of time does not intersect with itself;
- irreversibility: time is irreversible;
- connection with causality: the process of development is inherent in the connection of times;



- the constancy of the past and the possibility of adjusting the future;
- locality: time is always correlated with a specific moment;
- connection with motion: time is not static, motion is a form of the existence of matter [Kravchenko 1996: 160].

Within the framework of linguistics, we can talk about the verbal expression of time. Time is a grammatical category, the meanings of which characterize the temporary responsibility (temporary reference) of the situation described by the sentence. The human brain is the most sensitive time detector.

The grammatical category of time (tense), as a rule, correlates in linguistics with the general scientific concept of time (time), in which the past and the present are dichotomously opposed. A significant part of natural languages are languages with a three-term grammatical opposition "present - past - future".

Linguistic time has synchronous and diasynchronous aspects in accordance with the synchronous and diasynchronous aspects of language representation and the objective physical categories of simultaneity and sequence of events. It includes grammatical (morphological, syntactic), lexical and contextual time.

In addition, some linguists, such as N.V. Kostromina, K.A. Nikolaeva, G.M. Stavskaya, E.N. Shiryayev, note that the time expressed in verb forms in relation to the moment of speech is called absolute time; and the relative tense of the verb form is the time defined in this form not by the moment of speech, but by the ratio with the time of another action [Kostromina 1989: 156].

The modeling of time in the language is directly related to the plurality of time models present in the everyday consciousness of people and reflected in the language of time. Such models can be subdivided into those in which the main figure is a person and those that are focused on time itself [Arutyunova 2009: 156].

The study of this issue can be continued within the framework of translation theory, since these studies in this particular area are currently of the greatest practical importance.

In this article, we have defined the concept of the category of tense and the ways



of expressing it in English and Russian, further research may consist in studying the features of the translation of the tense forms of the verb from one language to another, taking into account similar and different points.

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