



Expression of the relation of precedence in NGN with the subordinate part of time in Russian (on the material of works of art by Russian writers)

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Annotation: The article analyzes the ways of linking sentences in NGN with clauses of time, including complex sentences expressing precedence values. In sentences with the meaning of precedence, they report such a temporal relationship between two events when the phenomenon named in the main part precedes the phenomenon named in the subordinate clause. Information is given about the main means of conveying the meaning of precedence with the help of conjunctions, the main semantic components of which are the meanings of simultaneity and diversity (order) of situational coincidences in the main part of a complex sentence in time. about a particular nature, specifying the main temporal feature, an indication of a complete or partial coincidence in time, the absence or presence of an interval and its duration, a limiting moment, regularity, lead, prematureness, unexpectedness of meaning, which can be expressed by the semantics of the union or refined using special concretizers connected to the union. The material for the study was examples from the works of Russian writers.null

Key words: time, temporal correlation, species-temporal forms, perfect form, precedence, imperfect form, simultaneity, sequence, partial simultaneity, sequence of events, short participles, passive participles, duration, length.

Sentences with the meaning of precedence report such a temporal relationship between two events when the phenomenon named in the main part precedes the phenomenon named in the subordinate clause. Priority relations are expressed by unions before, before, before, until

The main means of conveying the following event are conjunctions after, since, as soon as (and its synonyms).

Sometimes the meaning of the sequence of events can be conveyed by a union when, in the presence of perfective verbs in both parts of the complex sentence: When he arrived on the Line, I was a second lieutenant [13. c. 7]; When I was still a lieutenant, once, you know, we played among ourselves, and at night there was an alarm [13. c. eleven]; The children, who pastured the calves behind the drive, said that they saw how Prokofy in the evenings, when the dawn withered, carried his wife in his arms to the Tatar mound [16. With. 3]; He raised his sticking hooped palm when the reader, stumbling through the warehouses, reached the place where Petro described the feat of Grigory, who had dragged a wounded lieutenant colonel six miles [16. p.329]; When she, having mentioned fate, looked back at the door with a strange fear, I involuntarily repeated this movement [12. p.261]; He broke his leg on the very day when the news of his determination had already arrived [14. p.1]; He felt a little awkward, that awkwardness that usually takes possession of a young man



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when he has just ceased to be a child and returned to the place [14. With. 7]; When he happens to play with the governor or with some official, an amazing change takes place in him [15. p.141]

The meaning of following in the most general form is expressed with the help of the union after: I am very sorry that I entered after you had already given your word of honor in support of the most disgusting slander [13. c. 153]; In sentences with this union, the presence of a time interval between two events can be indicated with the help of lexical concretizers: A quarter of an hour after she left me, there was a knock on my window [11. p.148].

In sentences with a union, after the temporal one-planness of both parts is observed, they always use the same aspectual-temporal forms of verbs-predicates, most often the past tense.[p.82]; And as soon as he got to his feet, the blood began to flow more abundantly [16. p.13]; He took off his boots, but did not undress and fell asleep immediately, as soon as he touched the cool, feather-scented pillow with his cheek [16. p.18].

In the words of following, correlates can act as (the latter is not used with the union as soon as): As soon as possible, I will go - just not to Europe, God forbid! [13. c.166].

The meaning of direct following can be emphasized by lexical concretizers immediately, immediately, instantly, now, already: ... immediately, as soon as the silence was restored, Podtelkov threw it into the hotly warmed crowd [16. p.216]; Almost knocking down some passerby with a jug in his hands, the young man caught up with the woman and, breathing heavily from excitement, called out to her [11. p.304]; As soon as my footman locked the door, Grushnitsky and the captain started knocking on my door [13. c.150]; Already at about two o'clock in the morning, when it became clear that an agreement could not be reached, the proposal of Karev, a member of the Military Circle, was accepted for a delegation from the Military Revolutionary Committee to come to Novochoerkassk to finally resolve the issues of the region [16. p.219].

In sentences of immediate succession, the most frequent are combinations of the same type of aspectual-temporal forms of verbs-predicates - the past tense of the perfect form. In the presence of imperfect forms in both parts of the sentence, it expresses repetition, but the meaning of the rapid change of events due to the semantics of the union is preserved; cf. : As soon as he touched the door, she jumped up, sobbed and threw herself on his neck [13. c.29].

Various combinations of verbal forms are possible, but at the same time, the completeness of the previous event is proposed, therefore, with the subordinate part, there cannot be imperfective forms in the presence of perfective forms in the main one: When Grushnitsky opened his mouth to thank her, she was already far away [13. c.88];

One provincial prosecutor allows himself to smile when they mention the excellent and solid qualities of General Khvalynsky in his presence - but what envy does not do! ... [15. c.143]; When you finally got rid of all your duties and occupations, you sat down in front of the window, thoughtfully lit your pipe or greedily leafed through the mutilated and greasy number of a thick magazine [15. c.7].

The sentences of the immediate consequence can be complicated by shades of an opposite meaning, the lack of motivation of the subsequent phenomenon. If the subsequent event is unmotivated, unexpected, then the adverb suddenly or the union a acts as an actualizer: If I could talk to him, - the prisoner suddenly said dreamily, - I am sure that he would change dramatically [11. p.32]; Lucky, lucky! - Ryukhin suddenly concluded venomously and felt that the truck under him moved [11. p.76]; As soon as I had time to examine it, I heard the sound of footsteps [13. c.185].



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From these sentences it is necessary to distinguish sentences with the union as suddenly with the meaning of precedence, complicated by a tinge of surprise or lack of motivation: In a word, Ivan's dream is about to cover, when suddenly the grate silently moved to the side, and a mysterious figure appeared on the balcony, hiding from the moonlight, and shook her finger at Ivan [11.p.118]; For a long time I looked at him with involuntary regret, when suddenly a barely perceptible smile ran across his thin lips. With. 67]. In sentences of this type, the order of the parts is strictly fixed, both situations are necessarily referred to the past, the predicate of the second part is usually expressed by a perfective verb, and the present tense forms can only be used in the sense of the present historical: words prepared in her soul, when she suddenly turned pale, opened her mouth and goggled her eyes [11.p.274]; I was already finishing my second glass of tea, when suddenly the door creaked, a slight rustle of a dress and steps was heard behind me [13. c.75].

Among sentences with the meaning of fast following, phraseologized constructions are widespread, which are characterized by a two-place connection, which includes negation and conjunction as: did not have time ... how, did not pass ... how, not yet .. how. And before the poet had time to come to his senses, after a quiet Spiridonovka he found himself at the Nikitsky Gate [11. p.54]; At that hour, when, it seemed, there was no strength to breathe, when the sun, having heated Moscow, was falling in a dry fog somewhere behind the Garden Ring, no one came under the lindens, no one sat on the bench, the alley was empty [11 . p.28]

In sentences of this type, direct following, suddenness, unexpectedness of the second event is expressed: I did not have time to come to my senses, as I noticed that we were swimming [13. c. 76]; Before he had time to think properly, the word flashed through his head: "Stupid! He can't be in Yalta!" [fourteen. p.110].

The form did not have time to perform a dual function: it serves as a component of a two-place conjunction and, in combination with the infinitive, is part of the predicate. In sentences built according to this scheme, the forms of the past perfect form are most often found. Imperfect forms are used to express repetition: Before he had time to finish, Koroviev snatched a dirty handkerchief from his pocket, buried his nose in it and began to cry [11.p.195]; He has not yet had time to look back, as she is already sorting through the laces of her reticule and babbling [13. p.233]; And before the barman had time to look back, he ended up in Professor Kuzmin's office [11.p. 208]; And before Nikolai Ivanovich had time to come to his senses, naked Hella was already sitting at the typewriter [11.p. 283]; Before she had time to think it out, the door above slammed again, and a second someone ran from above [11.p. 287]; ... you didn't have time to appear on the roof, as you immediately weighed out the absurdity [11.p. 348].

The repetition of changing events can also be expressed by the perfect form of the future tense: Unsuccessful to get out of the plane - schoolchildren run towards them with bouquets in their hands.

The value of the advance of one event to others can pass constructions with no time ... like: However, he did not have time pronounce these words, as a foreigner spoke [11. p.20]; ... before he had time to utter these words, the whole hall burst into cries of indignation. Nikanor Ivanovich was confused and fell silent [11.p. 162]; ... did not have time to sit down, when, against his will, he began to sing [11. With. 191]; Ten minutes had not passed before the one we expected appeared at the end of the square [13. c.56]. Sentences of this type contain information about the incompleteness of the first event before the second. A special place among the sentences constructed according to this scheme is occupied by constructions in which the verb, by its semantics, emphasizes the meaning of surprise,



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the speed of the onset of the second action - to shout, blink, wither, etc.: felling. [13. c.12]. The place of the union can be occupied by the union a: And booze will get drunk at a wedding or at a funeral, and so the felling began.

In sentences built according to the scheme, it didn't pass and ... how ..., the designation of some time period is necessarily used in the allied compound: not even an hour has passed, not even a week has passed, not even two years have passed, and adverbs can act as lexical concretizers also a particle i. In place of the temporal element, a local one can be used: And twenty seconds had not passed, as after the Nikitsky Gates, Ivan Nikolayevich was already blinded by the lights on the Arbat Square [11. p.55]; ... three minutes had not passed before the criminal was already tied up and taken away under escort [13. c. 189].

Less than half an hour had passed since his arrival, when he told me his life with the most good-natured responsibility (12. p. 196).

Sentences built according to the scheme not ... how, in the first part always contain information about the incompleteness of the action, which forms the lead values: The month has not risen yet, and only two stars, like two saving beacons, sparkled on the dark blue vault [13. c.76].

These sentences are similar in semantics to those that are built according to the scheme did not pass ... how, but in the latter there is no indication of repetition, although there is a negative particle in both parts, the sentence contains the statement: Not a week passed so that I did not receive a letter from him (Every week I received a letter from him).

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