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# **ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКІ ІННОВАЦІЇ**

## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

### **VII ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ**

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В анализируемой группе наименований лица 85% слов представляют однозначные наименования, 15% - слова многозначные, в силу чего отдельные единицы по семантике и стилистической окраске попадают в разные группы.

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## **TYOLOGY OF THE TENSE-CATEGORY IN THE ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

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People of different nationalities have their own culture and language with their peculiarities. Consequently, the forms by which we express time can be found in the tense-category in grammar of almost every language.

The problem we have to consider is typology of the tense category in English and Russian grammar. Our task is to compare the ways by which time is realized in the English and Russian languages being based on the examples taken from belles-lettres.

Philologists Blokh M., Vinogradov V., Gordon E., Krylova I., Arakin V., Shvedova N. gives almost similar definitions of the tense category in both grammars.

While comparing the tense category in the English and Russian languages we should mention that the progress of their historical development is identical. Moreover the development of the tense category is connected with the development of the aspect category in both languages. Nowadays there are a great number of tense forms in the English language as its aspect category was reduced. At the same time we trace a well-developed aspect category but reduced number of the tense-forms in the Russian language.

Let's compare the ways of representing the time of an action in the English and Russian languages and consider some examples that show which tense-form is used while reflecting a certain action in the speech.

The Present Indefinite Tense. Cf.: “...Or maybe some of those violets. They look pretty. **They go better with this jacket, I think**” [4, 103]. “Или, пожалуйста, лучше букетик фиалок. Они такие милые. И они, кажется больше **подойдут** к моему жакету” [1, 87].

The Present Continuous Tense. Cf.: “Look who’s **drinking** whisky!” – called Kinsella to such of the other as would pay any attention to him, glancing in Clyde’s direction. [4, 85] – “Смотрите-ка кто **пьет** виски! – крикнула Кинселла тем, кто еще мог обратить внимание на его слова, и указала глазами на Клайда.” [1, 71]

The Present Perfect Tense. Cf.: “I’ve **seen** most of these other boys before, but I never saw you...” [4, 84] – “Я **уже видела** почти всех остальных, а вас ни разу не видела...” [1, 71]

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Cf.: “After a moment or two, his mother added: “I’ll tell you what I **have been thinking**.” [4, 111] – “Я тебе скажу какой у меня план, - помолчав, прибавила мать.” [1, 94]

The Past Indefinite Tense. Cf.: “In 1812 Berzelius **advanced** the theory of chemical combination.” [3, 20] – В 1812 году Берцелиус **выдвинул** теорию химической связи” [3, 206]

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense. Cf.: “But **had she not been** trying to save him from all this – him and the others?” [4, 147] – “Но разве она **не старалась оберечь** Клайда от всего этого – и его и остальных?” [1, 126]

The Future Indefinite Tense. Cf.: “...And you better call Ms. Heit and say taint likely **I’ll be home** for dinner to-night or much before the down train...” [4, 11] – “Да, позвоните, пожалуйста, миссис Хейт и скажите, что я вряд ли **поспею** сегодня к обеду и даже к последнему поезду...” [2, 89]

The Future Continuous Tense. Cf.: “Your wife’ll probably **be wanting** to freshen up a bit anyway” [4, 594] – “Ваша супруга, наверное, **желает** немного освежиться?” [2, 76]

So, we can make a conclusion that the Indefinite forms are rendered into Russian by perfective or imperfective form. The Continuous forms are translated only by imperfective form. The Perfect forms are translated perfective or imperfective depending on the situation of an action and on the context. The Perfect Continuous forms are rendered into Russian the way the Continuous forms are rendered.

All in all in the English language the time of the action is represented only by tense-forms because of poor aspect-category while in the Russian

language the time of the action is expressed not only by means of tense-forms but also with the help of lexical devices and aspects.

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