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The Modal Component in Content Structure of the Utterance with the meaning of “Disappearance” in Russian

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Abstract

The article is a descriptive, analytical, contextual analysis devoted to the study of modal framework of the utterance with the meaning of “disappearance” in modern Russian. The empirical basis of the study were the works of Russian writers, such as M.A. Bulgakov, F.M. Dostoevsky, A.I. Kuprin., L.M. Leonov, B.L. Pasternak, K.G. Paustovsky, L.N. Tolstoy, I.S. Turgenev and others. The author focuses on the role of the modal component in the formation of the sentences and its modal semantics. A lot of attention is paid to the analysis of the reasons of productivity / low productivity in the functioning of the temporal forms of the verbs that form these utterances. The nature of the material of study determined the choice of the following research methods and techniques: a descriptive method, which includes the methods of observation, generalization and classification; structural method using the techniques of component analysis and statistical method using the technique of quantitative analysis. It was revealed that the “lexical meaning of the verb, the mode of action and the minimum or maximum (lexical

markers) context play an essential role in revealing the actuality or non-actuality of time.

Keywords: component, modus, actual time, non-actual time, the intra-syntax modality.

Introduction

The meaningful (content) structure of the utterance is a complex multilevel formation. On the first step of the division it is represented by informative (dictum) and modal components.

The modality of the utterance, which is the object of this study, has a long tradition. It was not only linguists who turned to the study of modal meanings: the operators of necessity and possibility occupy one of the central places in formal logic, classifying judgments "by modality depending on the nature of the relationship between the subject of judgment and its mark, that is, depending on the nature of objective connections reflected in the content of the judgments" (Bondarenko, 1979, p. 54).

Modality is one of the most mysterious key categories of language and thinking (Eroshenko, 2005), the main function of which is to correlate, in a certain way, the content of the utterance with the real world. "The part of the statement that conveys the main content of the message is called the dictum, and the part that is connected with the subjective relation of the speaker to the message is called the modus" (Kolossova, 1979, p. 4).

This idea of modality is shared by Charles Bally, defining the logical function of modality as "an expression of the reaction of the thinking subject to his representation" (1955, p. 234). According to him, "modality is the soul of the sentence; like thought, it is formed mainly as a result of the active operation of the speaking subject" (1955, p. 44).

In Russian syntax, since the publication of "Russian Language Grammar" (Vinogradov & Istrina, 1954) and the works of V.V. Vinogradov (1975), modality is intensively discussed as an integral attribute of the sentence. However, as V.Z. Panfilov (1971) notes, there is no common opinion, in linguistics, on the most basic issues concerning the essence of this category, its relation to the modality of thought, types of modality of sentences, attitude to predication, etc.

Due to the absence of a common point of view on the subject of what meanings are considered modal, there is no unity in the issue of what kind of

category is: semantic, syntactic, lexico-grammatical, etc. Some researchers, as noted in Arama & Shakhnarovich (1997, p. 13), call the category of modality “just a linguistic category” (Belyaeva, 1985; Bondarenko, 1977; Vinogradov & Istrina, 1954), others, syntactic (Ermolaeva, 1964); the third, semantic (Khlebnikova, 1965), the fourth, lexico-grammatical (Dokulil, 1967), the fifth, thinking category, consciousness (Galkina-Fedoruk, 1956). However, despite the obvious ambiguity in understanding this category, one cannot agree with V.V. Vinogradov (1975), remarking that all the interpretations he examined “lead to the conclusion that the category of the sentence modality belongs to the main, central language categories, which are found in different forms in languages of different systems” (1975, p. 57).

The problem of the study includes the following points:

- 1-The objective modality of the structure pattern “who / what disappears” is more productive, in using, than the subjective modality.
2. The difference in the functioning (using) of the temporal meanings of the present, past and future tenses. This difference gradually moves from the highest to the lowest productivity, for example, the non-productive in the functioning of the present actual form in contrast to non-actual, the productive of past actual form and the non-productive of the form of the future tense.

The aim of the study is to identify the modal component that lies in the meaningful structure of the utterance with the meaning of disappearance (the structure pattern “who/what disappears” as an example).

The importance of the study is determined by the absence of a complete study of the modal component in the content structure of the utterance with the meaning of disappearance. In addition, the research results may be useful in determining the position of the structure pattern “who / what disappears” among other patterns in the syntactic field “disappearance”, which helps to clarify the syntactic system of the Russian. (The syntactic field of the sentence is a system that unites around the underlying sentence structure their regular grammatical and structural-semantic modifications and synonymic transformations). Author's commentary

The research material is 730 statements obtained by the method of continuous sampling from the literary works of Russian writers such as: M.A. Bulgakov, F.M. Dostoevsky, A.I. Kuprin., L.M. Leonov, B.L. Pasternak, K.G. Paustovsky, L.N. Tolstoy, I.S. Turgenev and others

The construction of this type of utterances is based on the two-component structure pattern «who/ what disappears», which consists of a subject and a predicate.

The structure-forming component of this pattern is formed by verbs with meaning of “disappearance” like: *затеряться* (to disappear/lose); *изглаживаться*, *иссякать*, *исчезать*, *отпадать*, *погибать*, *пропадать* (to disappear); *проходить* (to pass); *прятаться*, *ускользать* (to hide/vanish); *рассеиваться* (to clear away); *растворяться* (to vanish/disappear); *скрываться* (to hide/ disappear); *сохнуть* (to dry); *таять* (to melt away/ dwindle) and others.

Differentiation of modal meanings existing in the content structure of the utterances with the sense of disappearance

In accordance with the aforementioned, on the first step of differentiation, we single out the modality as an integral attribute of predication and modality as a subjective evaluation of the informative (dictum) component of the statement or its part given by the speaker and the subject of the utterance. Modality as an integral attribute of predication, which is modal in nature (Popova, 1987), establishes the relationship of the content of the utterance to extra-linguistic reality, characterizing it as real or unreal. The main indicator of predicative modality is the verb forms of mood and time.

Modality, as the subjective qualification of the dictum component of the utterance or its part, is the component of the predicative axis of the sentence. It is presented in terms of various kinds of evaluations (desirability, reliability, necessity, etc.).

It accumulates on the predicative modality, expressed in lexical means that determine the syntactic organization of the utterance.

The material of our study shows that in the overwhelming majority of statements analyzed the predictive modality prevails in which the term “objective” is traditionally appointed. This is due to the fact that the predictive modality is an obligatory quality of the utterance whereas the subjective modality is optional.

The relationship between modality and time

The time category is closely related to the category of the sentence modality. Temporal meaning is a form of the sentence existence (Zolotova, 1973; 2003; Bondarko, 1990; Lomtev, 2007; Shvedova, 1970). It is an integral component of the meaningful structure of the utterance, its meaning; it establishes the correlation of the sentence with the objective world and the real physical time. This world is perceived by man in his individual "moments, segments, intervals."

Various means of the language take part in the objectification of temporal semantics: grammatical (temporal forms of the verb), lexical (temporal actualisators) and grammatical-contextual, forming the temporal field of the Russian sentence, reflecting the extra-linguistic moment of time – the basis of orientation in time.

The temporal sense, represented by the grammatical forms of the verb, forms the syntactic category of time, the "temporal deictic center", its core is one of the components of the predicative axis of the sentence, correlated with the mood – a marker of the grammatical category of modality, reality/ unreality. The temporal sense of the verb form depends on the relation of the action, event, state represented by the verb in one or another temporal form to the reference point of time.

The grammatical reference point of time is "the imaginary moment of events chosen by the speaker and their reproduction in speech, in relation to the events themselves" (Bondarko, 1971, p. 49) or "in relation to the time of his activity" (Kazarina, 2017, p. 56 –57) or "by the time of speaking" (Peshkovskii, 1934, p. 78), or "by the time of the communicative act" (Kasevich, 1988, p. 86). Such temporal meanings are the sememes of simultaneity, anteriority, posteriority, verbalized by verbs with the syntactic indicative.

The situation objectified by the structural pattern of the sentence can have various localizations in time that determines the semantics of the temporal form of the predicate (and thereby the proposition), its concrete or abstract character (Bondarko, 1987; Zolotova, 1973).

Localization in time is an indicator of the concrete time realized by the grammatical category of time. The meaning of the present tense is understood to be correlated with the situation that coincides with the moment of speaking, the past – with the situation preceding the moment of speaking,

the future – following the moment of speaking. “The category of time has been always the meaning of “before”, “simultaneously” or “after” (Kasevich, 1988, p. 86), a component of the predicative axis of the sentence. The concrete meaning of time is called primary, actual or absolute.

Actual time meanings are strictly correlated with a point on the time axis, with the moment of speaking. The actual time of the present tense, which coincides with the moment of speaking in our study (25 examples out of 80, approx. 3, 4%), is reflected in the following statements:

- (1) a. *Солнце село; звезда зажглась и дрожит в огнистом море заката. Вот оно бледнеет; синее небо; отдельные тени **исчезают**, воздух наливается мглой* [Тургенев. Записки охотника] – ‘*The sun has set: a star gleams and quivers in the fiery sea of the sunset... and now it pales; the sky grows blue; the separate shadows **vanish**; the air is plunged in darkness*’
[Turgenev. A Sportsman's Sketches].
- b. *Титулярный советник с колбасиками **начинает таять**, но желает тоже выразить свои чувства, [...] и опять я должен пускать в ход все свои дипломатические таланты* [Толстой. Анна Каренина] – ‘*The government clerk with the sausages **begins to melt**, but he, too, desires to express his sentiments, [...] and again I'm obliged to trot out all my diplomatic talents*’
[Tolstoy. Anna Karenina].

We also relegate to actual time so-called generic present, occupying, according to A.V. Bondarko, (1971) "an intermediate position between the concrete present tense of the moment of speaking and the gnomic present" (Bondarko, 1971). The situation of disappearance at this time is realized not only at the moment of speaking, but it also covers (depending on the context) a more or less extensive segment of the past. It may require a continuation in the future (Bondarko, 1967). The generic present in the material of our sample is (2 examples, approx. 0, 2%):

- (2) *Оказывается, хинин оседает на стенках сосудов тоненькой пленкой и долго не **рассасывается*** [Паустовский. Разговор о страховых обществах] – ‘*It appears that quinine settles on the walls of blood vessels with a thin film and does not **resolve** for a long time*’ [Paustovsky. Talk about insurance companies].
- The actual present functions in terms of the gnomic present (1 example):
- (3) *Где-то там, в двух километрах отсюда, среди мишар, **скрывается** Черное озеро – государство темных вод, коряг и огромных желтых кувшинок* [Паустовский. Эх, Россия, Россия] – ‘*Black Lake, the state of dark waters, snags and huge yellow water lilies, **hides** somewhere there, two kilometers*

from here, among the mshars [Paustovsky. Oh, Russia, Russia '].

The infrequency of the actual present form in the research material, we see, in “predisposition” (tendency) of the verb form to be combined with elements of the context like (иногда – sometimes, часто – often, каждый раз – every time, etc.), preventing the flow of events at the time of speaking. In the case of combination, there is no sign of the concreteness, duration and continuity in the lexical meanings of verb predicates. The iterative meaning prevails.

The temporal sense of the proposition correlated with the moment of perception of the objectified situation and speech is called non-concrete or abstract semantics. It does not take part in the formation of the predicative axis of the sentence, does not correlate with the point assigned on the form on the time axis. The abstract semantics of the temporary form is determined by the knowledge of the subject of the situation.

The non-concrete present in the material of our study is presented in (55 examples – 7, 5%). The present tense form marks virtual, abstract time (9 examples – 1,2%) by including in the positional pattern statements of lexical ‘elements, such as: *как будто, будто – as if, видимо – evidently, словно, мерещиться, казаться – to seem*:

- (4) а. *Говорит, такой стоит большой, большой, темный, скутанный, этак словно за деревом, хорошенько не разберешь, словно от месяца прячется, и глядит, глядит глазами-то, моргает ими, моргает* [Тургенев. Записки охотника] – ‘*He says it was a big, big creature, dark, wrapped up, just like a tree; you could not make it out well; it **seemed to hide away** from the moon, and kept staring and staring with its great eyes, and winking and winking with them*’ [Turgenev. A Sportsman's Sketches].
- б. *Приятно думать о том, что под этой крышей скрывается и вызревает целая бездна талантов* [Булгаков. Мастер и Маргарита] – ‘*It’s pleasant to think how under this roof no end of talents are being **sheltered** and nurtured*’ [Bulgakov. Master and Margarita].
- с. *Казалось, что из него выветривается длительная болезнь, очищается застоявшаяся тяжёлая кровь* [Паустовский. Беззаботный попутчик] – ‘*It seemed that a prolonged illness was **disappeared** from him, pooled heavy blood was being cleared*’ [Paustovsky. Carefree Fellow Traveller].

The present tense form also materializes abstract time in the presence of lexical units, especially with the semantics of repeatability (22 examples –

3,0%) like *каждый день* – *every day*, *весной* – *in the spring*, *зачастую* – *often*, *опять, снова* – *again*; как *часто* – *how often*, *часто* – *often*, *иногда* – *sometimes*:

- (5) а. Двигаются пески, **стираются** старые дороги, появляются и **исчезают** кибитки, каждый час меняются ветры, кочуют люди. [Паустовский. Черный остров] – ‘Sands are moving, old roads are being **effaced**, kibitkas (hooded carts or sledge) appear and **disappear**, winds change every hour, people move’
[Paustovsky. Black Island].
- б. Да, но зато **как часто** счастье браков по рассудку **разлетается**, как пыль, именно оттого, что появляется та самая страсть, которую не признавали, – сказал Вронский [Толстой. Анна Каренина] – ‘Yes, but then **how often** the happiness of these prudent marriages **flies away** like dust just because that passion turns up that they have refused to recognize” said Vronsky’ [Tolstoy. Anna Karenina].
- с. Но **иногда**, под влиянием благодатных обстоятельств, случайностей, которых я, впрочем, ни определить, ни предвидеть не в состоянии, робость моя **исчезает** совершенно, как вот теперь, например [Тургенев. Записки охотника] – ‘But **at times**, under favorable circumstances, occasions which I could not, however, particularize nor foresee, my shyness **vanishes** completely, as at this moment, for instance’ [Turgenev. A Sportsman's Sketches].

The semantics of the declared form functions in terms of the historical present (1 example):

- (6) Как стал от изумена выходить, смотрю – один за дверь от меня **прячется**, да матерой такой, аришина в полтора али больше росту, хвостиче же толстый, бурый, длинный [Достоевский. Братья Карамазовы] – ‘When I was coming out from the Superior's I saw one **hiding** from me behind the door, and a big one, a yard and a half or more high, with a thick long grey tail’
[Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].

Metaphorized semantics of the present tense form of the predicate consists of a special group of non-concrete (not localized) in time. In conditions of the context, this meaning acquires an unusual sense of the future (3 examples – 0, 4%):

- (7) а. Остаток варварства – первобытная община с круговой порукой сама собой **распадается**, крепостное право уничтожилось, остается только свободный труд, и формы его определены и готовы, и надо брать их [Толстой. Анна Каренина] – ‘The relic of barbarism, the primitive commune with each Guaran tee for all, **will disappear** of itself; serfdom has been abolished – there remains nothing but free labor, and its forms are fixed and ready made, and must be adopted’ [Tolstoy. Anna Karenina].
- б. Если часто встречаешь человека, то постепенно **исчезают** черты

необыкновенности, какие ты в нем замечал сначала [Паустовский. Вилла Боргезе] – ‘If you often meet a person, then the unusual features that you noticed in him at first will gradually **disappear**’ [Paustovsky. Villa Borghese].

The figurative meaning of the present tense of the predicate is represented by its functioning in the meaning of the past (4 examples – 0, 5%):

- (8) а. Я слышала, он (Паша) бежал, **скрывается** [Пастернак. Доктор Живаго] – ‘I’ve heard he’s (Pasha) run away. He’s in **hiding**’ [Pasternak. Doctor Zhivago].
 б. По возвращении из Италии он находит правительство в Париже в том процессе разложения, в котором люди, попадающие в это правительство, неизбежно **стираются и уничтожаются** [Толстой. Война и мир]. – ‘On his return from Italy he finds the government in Paris in a process of dissolution in which all those who are in it are inevitably **wiped out and destroyed**’ [Tolstoy. War and Peace].

G.A. Zolotova (1988) explains the presence of non-concrete meaning of temporal forms by the fact that the choice of temporal forms and their combination in the text is not determined by the actual moment of speaking. The reference point of time is fixed by text creation moment. It is movable and can be moved according to the will of the speaker in different directions in relation to the axis of the event, taking a position synchronous to what is happening.

The functioning (using) of the non-concrete meaning of the present tense form in the analyzed texts is determined by the correlation of the meanings of lexical markers and lexical meanings of the verbs with the mode of action. Most verb-predicates of this present imperfective form, forming the structure pattern “who / what disappears” (verbs *исчезать, иссякать* – to disappear, and lexemes adjoining them in their semantics) refer to a multi-act mode of action in which the situation consists of many homogeneous acts that are repeated with relatively high frequency and perceived as a result as single whole. The semantic content of these verbs contains the ability to easily combine with imarkers of the non-localization of the situation in time and lexemes representing a situation of disappearance, reflected only in the speaker’s memory in connection with his previous experience (in the case of iterative and virtual present).

We explain an unproductive form of the historical present and present tense with a future meaning by the less expressiveness of the correlative main usage of this form.

We also relegate to actual time non-temporal, gnomic, generalized, abstracted present (15 examples – 2, 0%). The semantics of the gnomic present (non-temporal) form of the present tense is completely abstracted from time. It is the result of knowledge, which is correlated not with the given direct observation, but with “made by the human intellect”

(9)

a

- . *Ибо все-то в наш век разделились на единицы, всякий уединяется в свою нору, всякий от другого отдалается, **прячется** и, что имеет, прячет и кончает тем, что сам от людей отталкивается и сам людей от себя отталкивает* [Достоевский. Братья Карамазовы] – ‘All mankind in our age have split up into units, they all keep apart, each in his own groove; each one holds aloof, **hides** himself and hides what he has, from the rest, and he ends by being repelled by others and repelling them’ [Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].
- b. *Зависит ли оно (чувство) целиком от женщины, вызвавшей его, или еще и от загадки - от того, что женщина не стала близкой, - а потом оно **рассеется**?* [Солженицын. Раковый корпус] – ‘Did it (feeling) depend entirely on the woman who had aroused it, or did it depend also on the mystery inherent in not yet being accustomed to the woman or intimate with her? Mightn't it completely **disappear** later?’ [Solzhenitsyn. Cancer Ward].

The low productivity of this type is explained by the fact that the generalized, actual meaning is typical of the forms of the past imperfective form, the future imperfective and infinitive. The meaning of the generalized fact is linked to a certain group of verbs. It, on the one hand, is associated with the evolutive mode of action, on the other hand, it linked to quantitative and qualitative changes in the subject or object.

The syntactic form of the past tense of the predicate in our study is numerous: (570 examples – 78%). It represents the actual past, preceding the moment of the author’s speaking (470 examples– 64, 3%):

- (10) a. *Турбин во сне полез в ящик стола, доставать браунинг, сонный, достал, хотел выстрелить в кошмар, погнался за ним, и кошмар **пропал*** [Булгаков. Белая гвардия] – ‘In his dream Turbin sleepily fumbled in his desk drawer for an automatic, found it, tried to shoot the horrible little man, chased after him and the dream **dissolved**’ [Bulgakov. The White Guard].

b. *Воротясь с войны, Щагов, как и многие фронтовики, не узнал той страны, которую
четыре года защищал: в ней **рассеялись** последние клубы розового тумана равенства,*

сохранённого памятью молодёжи [Солженицын. В круге первом] – ‘*Like many soldiers returning from the front, Schagov did not recognize the country he had spent four years defending. Young memories still preserved the mirage of equality, but at home its last pink wisps had **disappeared***’ [Solzhenitsyn. In the First Circle].

с. *Руза безголовая, безрукая горбом витала над толпой, затем **утонула** в толпе, потом вынесло вверх один рукав ватной рясы, другой. Взмахивали клетчатые платки, свивались в жгуты* [Булгаков. Белая гвардия] – ‘*A headless, armless cope swayed above the crowd and was **swallowed** up again; then there rose up one sleeve of a quilted cassock, followed by the other as its wearer was enrobed in the cope*’ [Bulgakov. The White Guard].

б. *И за четыре месяца боль совсем **прошла!*** [Солженицын. Раковый корпус] – ‘*And in four months the pain **had gone** completely!*’ [Solzhenitsyn. Cancer Ward].

We also relegate to the actual time generic past, characterizing the situation of disappearance as a fact that takes place in the past, "regardless of its duration or repeatability." A.V. Bondarko (1987, p. 84) calls it the time of a generalized fact (past aoristic), correlated with the temporal meaning “regardless of its singularity or repeatability, localization in time or non-localization” This situation of the generic past is represented by imperfective verbs:

(11) а. *Я узнал только, что он некогда был кучером у старой бездетной барыни, бежал со вверенной ему тройкой лошадей, **пропадал целый год** и, должно быть, убедившись на деле в невыгодах и бедствиях бродячей жизни, вернулся сам, но уже хромой, бросился в ноги своей госпоже* [Тургенев. Запаски охотника] – ‘*I could only find out that he was once a coachman in the service of an old childless lady; that he had run away with three horses he was in charge of; **had been lost for a whole year**, and no doubt, convinced by experience of the drawbacks and hardships of a wandering life, he had gone back, a cripple, and flung himself at his mistress's feet*’ [Turgenev. A Sportsman's Sketches].

б. *В небе прошел на большой высоте самолет и оставил после себя снежную полосу.*

Она долго не **таяла** [Паустовский. Речные фонари] – ‘A plane passed at high altitude in the sky and left behind a snow band. It did not **disappear** for a long time’ [Paustovsky. River Lamps].

The high productivity of the past actual perfective form relates, we believe, to the specificity of the verbs that form utterances with the meaning of disappearance. The verbal suffix **ну** such as (исчезнуть, иссякнуть, погаснуть – disappear and verbs adjoining them in meaning expressing one action mode), combining or not combining with an element of context, they express the actual meaning. In some cases, lexical indicators play a large role in revealing the sign ‘concreteness’.

The meaning of abstract past (100 examples – 13, 6%) are presented repeatability (25 examples – 3,4%):

(12) а. Фагот становился на колени, орудовал металлическим рожком, [...], девица с

изуродованной шеей то появлялась, то **исчезала** и дошла до того, что уж

полностью стала тарыхтеть по-французски [Булгаков. Мастер и Маргарита] – ‘Fagott

was on his knees, working away with a metal shoehorn; [...] the girl with the disfigured neck

appeared and **disappeared**, and reached the point where she started rattling away entirely in

French [Bulgakov. Master and Margarita].

б. Сам Назанский, без сюртука, в нижней рубашке, расстегнутой у ворота, ходил взад

и вперед быстрыми шагами по комнате; его белая фигура и золотоволосая голова

то мелькали в просветах окон, то **скрывались** за простенками [Куприн.

Поединок] –

‘Nazanski himself was pacing rapidly around the room, without his jacket on, in an

undershirt whose collar was unbuttoned. His blonde head and white body flashed in

front of the firelight and then **disappeared** behind the wall’ [Kuprin. The Duel].

с. Но **опять** прятался небесный огонь, и тяжелые удары грома загоняли золотых идиолов

во тьму [Булгаков. Мастер и Маргарита] – ‘But **again** the heavenly fire would **hide**, and

heavy claps of thunder would drive the golden idols into the darkness’ [Bulgakov. Master and

Margarita]. The language marker of the repeatability in this example, represented by the lexeme *hide*, is temporal construction *again*.

The meaning of abstract past may be

- Iterative. The linguistic indicator of this form is the context elements (15 examples – 2%):

(13) а. *Только центральная картотека МГБ знала, что и под мундирами МГБ порой*

скрывались бывшие зэки [Солженицын. В круге первом] – ‘*Only the central card index at*

the Ministry of State Security knew that the ministry’s uniforms at times concealed former convicts’

[Solzhenitsyn. In the first Circle].

б. *Французы, по ночам обегая русских, рассыпались, прятались в леса и пробирались,*

кто как мог, дальше [Толстой. Война и мир] – ‘*The French, avoiding the Russians, dispersed*

and hid themselves in the forest by night, making their way round as best they could, and

continued their flight destroyed’ [Tolstoy. War and Peace].

- Virtual, unreal (20 examples – 2,7%):

(14) а. *Лицо его, казалось, сохлось или растаяло, измельчало чертами* [Толстой. Война и

мир] – ‘*His face seemed to have shriveled or melted; his features had grown smaller*’

[Tolstoy. War and Peace]. The unreality tense in this sentence is indicated by the presence of a temporal construction *seemed*.

б. *Так говорила Маргарита, [...], и мастеру казалось, что слова Маргариты струятся*

так же, как струился и шептал оставленный позади ручей, и память мастера,

беспокойная, исколотая иглами память стала потухать [Булгаков. Мастер и Маргарита] –

‘*Thus spoke Margarita, [...], and it seemed to the master that Margarita’s words flowed in the*

same way as the stream they had left behind flowed and whispered, and the master’s memory,

the master’s anxious, needled memory began to fade’ [Bulgakov. Master and Margarita].

Metaphorization of the past tense form is represented by its functioning in the meaning of the future (10 examples – 1,3%):

(15) а. *О матери Сережа не думал весь вечер, но, уложившись в постель, он вдруг вспомнил*

о ней и помолился своими словами о том, чтобы мать его завтра, к его рождению,

*перестала **скрываться** и пришла к нему [Толстой. Анна Каренина] – ‘Of his mother*

Seryozha did not think all the evening, but when he had gone to bed, he suddenly remembered

*her, and prayed in his own words that his mother **tomorrow** for his birthday might leave*

*off **hiding** herself and come to him’ [Tolstoy. Anna Karenina].*

б. *В следующую минуту пелена сгорала, **истаивала** до тла [Пастернак. Доктор Живаго] –*

*‘The next minute, the white blanket was consumed, **melted** completely’ [Pasternak. Doctor Zhivago].*

Timeless meaning is the result of the highest level of knowledge society, completely abstracted from direct time observations (30 examples – 4, 1%):

(16) а. *Начались пожары, начался голод. Все и **всё погубило** [Достоевский.*

Преступление и

*наказание] – ‘There were conflagrations and famine. All men and all things were **involved***

in destruction’ [Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment].

б. *Ничто не исчезало, всеильный Воланд был действительно всеилен, и сколько угодно,*

хотя бы до самого рассвета, могла Маргарита шелестеть листами тетрадей

*[Булгаков. Мастер и Маргарита] – ‘Nothing **disappeared**, the all-powerful Woland really*

was all-powerful, and as long as she liked, even till dawn itself, Margarita could rustle the

pages of the notebooks’ [Bulgakov. Master and Margarita].

с. *Где ты **пропал**? Ты нам так нужен [Пастернак. Доктор Живаго] – “Where have you*

been all this time? We need you so badly!” [Pasternak. Doctor Zhivago].

The receptivity of the imperfective aspect of past tense to the influence of the context surrounding the verb form, we believe, has led to the frequency of the abstract past with the meanings of repeatability, iteration and virtuality. In the case of timeless meaning, we have found a limitedness from the point of view of verbs “predisposed” to their expression, and from the point of

view of a certain circle of verb forms in which these meanings usually appear.

The future tense form represented by the corresponding syntactic form is not productive (40 examples – 5, 4%) in using and it marks both actual and non-actual future tense

Actual future time refers to the total correlation of the disappearance situation to the temporal plane after the moment of speaking (23 examples – 3, 1%):

(17) а. *Боже! – воскликнул он, – да неужели ж, неужели ж я в самом деле возьму топор,*

стану бить по голове, размозжу ей череп... буду скользить в липкой теплой крови,

взламывать замок, красть идрожать; прятаться, весь залитый кровью... с

топором... Господи, неужели? [Достоевский. Преступление и наказание] – ‘Good God!’

he cried, ‘can it be, can it be, that I shall really take an axe, that I shall strike her on the head,

split her skull open ... that I shall tread in the sticky warm blood, break the lock, steal

and tremble; hide, all spattered in the blood ... with the axe.... Good God, can it be? ’

[Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment.].

б. *Иван Федорович прибавил при этом в скобках, что в этом-то исостоит весь закон*

естественный, так что уничтожьте в человечестве веру в свое бессмертие, в нем

тотчас же иссякнет не только любовь, но и всякая живая сила, чтобы продолжать

мировую жизнь [Достоевский. Братья Карамазовы] – ‘Ivan Fyodorovitch added in parenthesis

that the whole natural law lies in that faith, and that if you were to destroy in mankind the

belief in immortality, not only love but every living force maintaining the life of the world

would at once be dried up’ [Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].

Non-actual future tense (17 examples – 2, 3%) may be

- Iterative (3 examples – 0,4%):

(18) а. *Что же до меня касается, то я твердо уверен, что этот человек несомненно*

исчезнет опять в долговом отделении [Достоевский. Преступление и наказание] –

*‘For my part it’s my firm conviction, that he **will end** in a debtor’s prison again’*
[Dostoevsky.

Crime and Punishment]. The word *again* in this example refers to iteration of action.

б. *Бывают* истории, которые промелькнут и *исчезнут*, как птицы, но навсегда остаются

в памяти у людей, ставших невольными их очевидцами [Паустовский. Ручьи, где

плещется форель] – *‘There are incidents that **will appear and disappear** like birds, but for*

ever remain in the memory of people who became involuntary eyewitnesses’
[Paustovsky Brooks where trout splashes].

- Virtual, unreal (tense) (2 examples – 0,2%):

(19) *Он подозревал, что тот, **может быть**, как-нибудь нарочно **будет прятаться** от него*

теперь, но во что бы то ни стало надо было его разыскать [Достоевский. Братья

Карамазовы] – *‘He suspected that he would intentionally **keep out of his way** now, but*

he must find him anyhow’ [Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].

- Potential (tense) with an accessory of confidence that the situation of disappearance will certainly happen (7 examples – 0,9%):

(20) *И в Сибири люди живут. А ты и там не **пропадешь**, – утешала ее Кorableва*
[Толстой.

Воскресение] – *‘People manage to live in Siberia. As for you, **you’ll not be lost** there either,’*

Korableva said, trying to comfort her’ [Tolstoy. Resurrection].

- A result of mental activity, its ability to generalize (5 examples – 0,6%):

(21) а. *Итак, где же взять средства, где взять эти роковые деньги? Иначе всё **пропадет** и*

ничего не состоится, и единственно потому, что не хватило денег, о позор
[Достоевский.

Братья Карамазовы] – *‘Where then was he to get the means, where was he to get the **fateful***

*money? Without it, all **would be lost** and nothing could be done, "and only because I hadn't*

the money. Oh, the shame of it! [Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].

б. *Ха, придет еще один Фрейд, и не останется веры ни в чистоту, ни в дружбу, ни в*

невинность; наступит разочарование, все перестанут смеяться, потому что

разучатся плакать, а тогда погаснет и вера в необходимость жить [Леонов. Соть] –
'Na, another Freud will come, and there will be no faith in purity, nor in friendship, nor in innocence; disappointment will come, everyone will stop laughing, because they will forget how to cry, and then the faith in the need to live will go out' [Leonov. Sot].

The subjunctive mood is not productive in the analyzed texts (7 examples – 0, 9%). It fixes the meaning of supposition:

(22) *Если бы на земле исчезла растительность, – пробормотал Берг, – я бы повесился* [Паустовский.

Потерянный день] – *'If vegetation disappeared on the ground, Berg muttered, "I would hang*

Myself' [Paustovsky. Lost day].

The subjunctive mood also realizes the seme 'search for information':

(23) *Не будешь ли ты так добр подумать над вопросом: что бы делало твое добро, если бы*

не существовало зла, и как бы выглядела земля, если бы с нее исчезли тени?

[Булгаков. Мастер

и Маргарита] – *'Kindly consider the question: what would your good do if evil did not exist,*

and what would the earth look like if shadows disappeared from it?' [Bulgakov. Master and Margarita].

We believe that the lexical meaning of the verb tended to express a concrete process or a concrete fact plays an important role in revealing the actual meaning of the future tense form of the imperfective and perfective aspects. In the material of our sample we have found two verbs: *прятаться* – to *hide/vanish* and *пропадать* – to *disappear*, combining with the auxiliary verb (быть – be) in the case of the actual imperfective form. They participate in the expression of the named form. The element of duration is laid in the meaningful structure of the first lexeme, the second is a sign of the duration and permanence. Actual future tense is objectified by single-acting verbs and lexemes of the perfective form adjoining them in their semantics with participation, sometimes, elements of context. The non-frequency form of the abstract future, in our opinion, is explained by the low tendency of the lexeme to combine with temporal markers. In the case of the potential future, a special relationship between the meanings of the aspect and time in this form is noted.

Reflection of subjective modality in utterances

The propositional meaning of the utterance can be “colored” by another, compared to the predicative, modal evaluation. It accumulates on the predicative modality, enriching it with additional modal semes. In the scientific literature, the term “subjective modality or subjective modal meaning” is assigned to this component of modality (Shvedova, 1970).

The subjective modality in the analyzed texts is unproductive (25 examples – 3, 4%). This is, may be, because the writers, in their works, strive to be contemplators, make “every effort” and to reproduce the reality surrounding them more objectively. They are afraid of, most of all, inadvertently recreating it. They describe what they see, observe or remember, as a rule, not being real or, all the more, unreal desire.

Markers of subjective modality are lexically syncategorematic verbal and nominal modal modifiers, modal predicates (Shvedova & Avilova, 1980), modal particles, as well as modal-introductory articles of the sentence, or, according to I.I. Meshchaninov, “introductory isolated members of the subjective relation” (Meshchaninov, 1998, as cited in Vinogradov, 1975, p.67).

According to semantics, subjective modality is differentiated into a modality that establishes a modal relationship between the components of the opposition “subject – predicate” and a modality that represents the evaluation of the dictum component of the utterance or one of its members by the modal subject.

In terms of their role in the formation of the modal framework of the utterance, subjective modality is divided into intra-syntax and external syntax modalities.

The intra-syntax modality objectifies the modal evaluation of the potential situation as possible, impossible necessary, unnecessary, etc.

The means of expressing the intra-syntax modality in our study are the lexemes: *должен – must, можно – may, мочь – can, решить – decide, хотеть – want.*

The proposition of the statements with the lexeme (должен – must) enriches with a modal evaluation of 'inevitability':

(24) *Вы должны исчезнуть как-нибудь незаметно», – говорили Гинцу встревоженные казахи*

офицеры [Пастернак. Доктор Живаго] – "You **must** vanish quietly," the worried Cossack officers

told Gints' [Pasternak. Doctor Zhivago].

The evaluation of permission to do something is represented by the lexeme (можно – may):

(25) *Напротив, с сердцем высоким, с любовью чистой, полной самопожертвования, можно в*

то же время прятаться под столы, подкупать подлейших людей и [...] и подслушивания

[Достоевский. Братья Карамазовы] – 'On the contrary, a man of lofty feelings, whose love is

pure and full of self-sacrifice, may yet hide under tables, bribe the vilest people, [...] and

eavesdropping' [Dostoevsky. The Brothers Karamazov].

The modal evaluation of the decision is marked by the lexeme (решить – decide):

(26) *Я решил исчезнуть с поля зрения заблаговременно, до ареста и в промежутке скрываться,*

скитаться, отшельничать [Пастернак. Доктор Живаго] – 'I **decided** to disappear while I still

could, before they arrested me, and hide for the present, lead a hermit's life, keep moving'

[Pasternak. Doctor

Zhivago].

The desire evaluation, intention to do something is objectified by the correlative lexeme (хотеть – want):

(27) *Сколько ни терли ее керосином, пятна не хотели смываться* [Куприн. Корней Чуковский] – 'The

spots did not want to be removed no matter how much they rubbed it with kerosene' [Kuprin.

Korney

Chukovsky].

The modal evaluation of the possibility / impossibility to do something is marked by the lexeme (мочь – might):

(28) *Подходя давеча уже к крыльцу Бакалеева, ему вдруг вообразилось, что какая-нибудь вещь,*

какая-нибудь цепочка, запонка или даже бумажка, в которую они были завернуты с

отметкою старухиною рукой, могла как-нибудь тогда проскользнуть и затеряться в

какой-нибудь щелчке [Достоевский. Преступление и Наказание] – 'As he was reaching the

steps of Bakaleyev's, he suddenly fancied that something, a chain, a stud or even a bit of paper in which they had been wrapped with the old woman's handwriting on it, might somehow have slipped out and been lost in some crack' [Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment].

The introductory elements in the structure of the utterance objectify another character of modality. They represent the relationship of the modal subject, speaker, to the reported from an outsider's viewpoint of the degree of certainty, desirability, necessity, etc., and, in the opinion of I.M. Kobozeva (2000), they are characterized as a pragmatic component of the sentence. The utterances structurally unrelated to the components of the sentence are also considered modality, for which the term "external modality" is assigned in grammar. External modality is accumulated on a propositional modality. It, as well as the intra-syntax modality, forms the modal frame of the utterances. In the material of our sample, the external modality is represented by the semes of probability, half convictio and the objective possibility of the presence of a next verbalized situation of disappearance; in the informative register of the texts it is marked with an introductory combination: *может быть* – *maybe, perhaps*; introductory lexemes: *вероятно, наверно* – *must, probably, глядишь* – *maybe*:

- (29) а. *Может быть, это точно проходил гусар за водой и пошел в лощину, а **может быть**, он только что исчез из виду и совсем исчез, и его не было [Толстой. Война и мир] – 'It might really have been that the hussar came for water and went back into the hollow, but **perhaps** he had simply vanished- disappeared altogether and dissolved into nothingness' [Tolstoy. War and Peace].*
- б. *Вашего брата много к холостым господам бегают, а потом, **глядяшь**, пропадет ложка серебряная или часы, кто отвечает? [Куприн. Впотьямах] – 'Your brother runs a lot to single men, and then, **maybe**, a silver spoon or watch will disappear, who answers' ? [Kuprin. In the Dark].*
- с. *Девочка говорила не умолкая; кое как можно было угадать из всех этих рассказов, [...] что девочка разбила мамашину чашкуи что до того испугалась, что сбежала еще с*

вечера; долго, **вероятно**, скрывалась где-нибудь на дворе, под дождем [Достоевский.

Преступление и наказание] – ‘*The child chattered on without stopping. He could only guess*

from what she said [...] that the child had broken a cup of her mother’s and was so frightened

that she had run away the evening before, must have hidden for a long while somewhere outside

in the rain’ [Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment].

The presence of particles like *будто*, *как будто*, *как бы* – *as if*, *словно*, *кажется* – *to seem*, occupying a position in front of the predicate is not excluded in the actual material. Such particles do not only mark the seme uncertain supposition, but also make a connotation of “producing an impression, imagination”:

(30) а. *Вдруг на один момент мне делается так странно, странно, как будто бы все вокруг*

меня исчезло [Куприн. Поединок] – ‘*And then suddenly, in a second something strange,*

something very strange happened. It was as if everything around me had disappeared’

[Kuprin.

The Duel].

б. *Слаб я очень в эту минуту, но... кажется, вся болезнь прошла* [Достоевский.

Преступление и

наказание] – ‘*I am very weak at this moment, but ... It seems to me, my illness is all over*’

[Dostoevsky. Crime and Punishment].

с. *Увидав мужа, он так смутился, что опять сел, втягивая голову в плечи, как бы желая*

исчезнуть куда-нибудь; но он сделал усилие над собой, поднялся и сказал: – Она

умирает [Толстой. Анна Каренина] – ‘*Seeing the husband, he was so overwhelmed that*

he sat down again, drawing his head down to his shoulders, as if he wanted to disappear; but

he made an effort over himself, got up and said: “She is dying” [Tolstoy. Anna Karenina].

Conclusion

(i) The objective modality is an obligatory quality of the utterance whereas the subjective modality is optional. This, in turn, reveals the reason of the productivity in the functioning of the first type and an unproductivity of the second;

(ii) The predisposition (tendency) of the verb form to be combined with elements of the context, preventing the flow of events at the time of speaking, has determined the infrequency of the actual present form. In other words, there is no sign of the concreteness, duration and continuity in the lexical meanings of verb predicates.

(iii) The lexical meaning of the verb, the mode of action and the minimum or maximum (lexical markers) context play an essential role in revealing the actuality or non-actuality of time.

(iv) The high productivity of the past actual perfective form relates to the specificity of the verbs that form utterances with the meaning of disappearance. In addition, the lexical markers play a large role in revealing the sign 'concreteness'.

(v) The receptivity of the imperfective aspect of past tense to the influence of the context surrounding the verb form has led to the frequency of the abstract past with the meanings of repeatability, iteration and virtuality.

(vi) The lexical meaning of the verb predisposed (prepared) to express a concrete process or a concrete fact plays an important role in revealing the actual meaning of the future tense form of the imperfective and perfective aspects. The non-frequency form of the abstract future is explained by the low predisposition (tendency) of the lexeme of this pattern to combine with temporal markers.

(vii) Modifiers with the meanings of inevitability, permission, decision, desire, intention and possibility / impossibility objectify the intra-syntax modality of the evaluation of potential action from an outsider's viewpoint of the modal subject.

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المُكوّن الصيغي في بنية المحتوى للملفوظات التي تتضمن دلالة الاختفاء في اللغة الروسية

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المستخلص

هذا البحث يُقدّم لدراسة الاطار الصيغي (الموقفى) للملفوظات التي تتضمن دلالة "الاختفاء" في اللغة الروسية الحديثة. وقد أتمد الأساس التجريبي له على أعمال الكتاب الروس من أمثال: ا. م بولغاكوف، و ف. م. دوستوفسكي، و ا. اي كوبرين، و ل. م. ليونوف، و ب. ل. باسترناك، و ك. غ. باوستوفسكي، و ل. ن. تولستوي، و ا. س. تورغينيف، و اخرين. ركّز الباحث فيه بشكل رئيسي على دور المكون الصيغي في تكوين الجمل ودلالاتها، وقد أولى الكثير من الاهتمام لتحليل أسباب كثرة او قلة استعمال الصيغ الزمنية للافعال التي تكوّن هذه الملفوظات. ومراعاة لطبيعة المادة البحثية، اختار طرق واساليب البحث التالية: الطريقة الوصفية التي تتكون من طرق الملاحظة والتعميم والتصنيف، اضافة الى الطريقة البنائية التي تستخدم اسلوب التحليل (الدالي) للمكوّن، والطريقة الاحصائية التي تستخدم اسلوب التحليل الكمي. وتوصّل البحث الى نتيجة مفادها: ان المعنى المعجمي للفعل، ونمط الحدث، والمؤشرات المعجمية المتمثلة بالسياق الأصغر والسياق الأكبر، يلعبون دورا اساسيا في الكشف عن الزمن الحقيقي او غير الحقيقي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المُكوّن، الصيغية، الزمن الحقيقي، الزمن غير الحقيقي، الصيغية داخل التركيب.