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Temporal Aspects of Fiction Conceptsphere

One of the most actual branches of modern linguistics is the research of fiction as the treasury of national consciousness in the interpretation of writer's point of view. The fiction is the conceptsphere as the unit of fiction concepts.

The architectonics of fiction conceptsphere is the complex cognitive-discursive thing. Our research proves that architectonics represents the multisegments two-level model. This model is very important to be studied by lingvocognitive innovative methods.

One of the most important segments of studied conceptsphere is the fiction concept which is named "Time". It is very useful to research the structure of this concept as the unit which is represented by monocentric functional-semantic field which is named "The field of temporality". The temporality is researched as "functional-semantic category to convey the essence of physical and philosophical aspects of time. The temporality is realized by different linguistic ways of time representation. "These ways compose the unity of grammatical, lexical and combined units. It means that the category of the temporality is the integral system of lexical, morphological, syntactical markers"[1].

The researches of architectonic`s specificity of nominative field of subconcept named "Time" is focused on the detection of tendencies of crosscultural adaptation of this conceptsphere temporal segment which is represented by cyclic chronems. The specificity of temporal segment was studied in the conceptsphere of I. S. Turgenev's novel named "The Torrents of Spring" in original and English translated versions. Author's two research methods were used, the cognitive-hermeneutic method and cognitive-comparative method of conceptsphere`s architectonic studies.

The relevance of complex researches of fiction concept`s architectonic is based on the theses that "Time" is one of the most important cultural concepts. N. O. Lossky paid attention on the fact that "ideas are appeared in the time < ... >. The ideas are the result of creative act of substantial man. The creative act < ... > is the event which is continued on time" 2. It is evidently that "no one material point can not be in another space position without passing through all intervals staying in it all consecutive

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[1] Bondarko A. V., Belaeva E. I. The Theory of Functional Grammar. Temporality. Modality. – L.: Science, 1990.

[2] Lossky N. Perceptible, Intellectual and Mystical Intuition. – M.: Republique, 1995

moments"[1] of physical time which is realized in the text as the fiction time. Exactly the category of temporality structures the fiction as the communicative-semantic unit.

There are different cognitive models of fiction time as the result of human cognition of physical time as the phenomenon of existence. In our opinion these temporal cognitive models are represented by different linguistic models which can be classified in four types. The first type of temporal model is the linear model which can be studied as the single-vector as the multiple-vector thing. The second type is the non-linear model. This temporal model can be as the single-vector as the multiple-vector thing. The third type is the cyclic model as the most ancient temporal model. The fourth type is the model of chaotic time.

The variety of cognitive temporal models is determined by the fact that "the research of methods of time conceptualization in the consciousness asks the identification of different characteristics of corresponding concept»[2].

The fiction time is represented by linguistic units of different level of complexity. But in some ways the time is implicitly in the text in consequence of the indeterminacy of process of physical time representation by the fiction units. That is why "temporal structure of fiction should be studied as the complex phenomenon which is formed by many different elements of fiction"[3].

Our researches discovered that the nominative field of fiction concept "Time" is the unity of different units, such as: word-combinations, verbs and chronems. It is evidently, first of all, that the word-combinations have the semantics to represent the fiction time; for example, the temporal marker "ancient" can be represented by some different word-combinations: *my grandmother's box, the grandfather's saber, the ancient city, the Celtic song* and etc. Next, the verbs illustrate the temporal specificity in the categories of tenses and aspects; for example, *he is writing the letter, he has just written the letter* and etc. Finally, chronems. The chronem is "the linguistic unit verbalizing the temporal marker in the narrative frame of fiction. This marker represents the time as the component of nonverbal communication"[4].

Our researches discovered the fact that all chronems can be divided into two groups such as uninuclear units and multinucleate one's. We studied the frequency of word-combinations, verbs and chronems in the different fiction conceptspheres and

[1] Florensky P. A. The Analysis of Spatiality <and Time> in Fictions//The Researches of Art Theory. – M.: Idea, 2000. URL: http://philologos.narod.ru/florensky/fl_space.htm

[2] Boldirev N.N, Makhovikova D. V. The Lexical Way of Time Conceptualization in Modern English//Issues of Cognitive Linguistics. – 2012. – № 2.

[3] Levchenko M. N. The Temporal-local Architectonics of Fictions in different genres. – M., 2003.

[4] Ogneva E. A., Kuzminih Yu. A. Typologization and Structuring of Fiction Cognitive Scene//Modern problems of Science and Education. Philology. – 2012. – № 6. URL: http://www.scienceeducation.ru/106–7379

discovered the fact that the verbs and chronems are more frequency to represent the nominative field of fiction "Time". The word-combinations which semantics represents the temporal fiction aspect have less frequency in the fiction conceptspheres.

The cognitive-hermeneutic analysis of conceptspher`s architectonics of many fictions discovered that units of nominative field of fiction concept "Time" were the kernel units and peripheral one`s in cognitive-discursive fiction frame. It is very important that the temporal units can be included in other nominative fields, but not only in the nominative field of fiction concept "Time". Our researches of temporal fiction conceptspher`s architectonics identify that the kernel chronems represent the linear time, but the peripheral chronems represent three other types of time, such as cyclic time, nonlinear time and chaotic time. The temporal units of linear time construct the plot frame of many fictions. The temporal units of cyclic time, for example, represent the temporal line in the architectonics of nominative fields of religious concepts, such as "Christmas", "Easter", "Shrovetide" and etc. These temporal markers of religious fiction discourse represent the traditional Russian world view in many classical books. These temporal markers keep the dynamics of plot by the using of religious dates.

The example 1. Christmas Eve pasted. The bright winter night came. The stars appeared. The great moon went up the sky to light up the way to the kind people and all the world to carol cheerfully glorifying Christ[1].

The example 2. Shrovetide past. In the mild sunrise the Lent ring was heard everywhere in silent Moscow. It was speaking about the war across all markets[2].

The example 3. It was the Protection of the Virgin Eve. Next day his uncle with him had to go far to the South, to the one of provincial town of Povolgiye[3].

At the same time the high frequency of chonems in the nominative fields of dynamic cognitive structure is identified too. For example, during the researches of nominative field of cognitive script named "success", which was represented in the roman of great Russian classical writer F. Dostoyevski, two titles of script terminals were identified as chronems. These chronems are the kernel units of these terminals such as the terminal-one named "the first years of student time", the terminal-three named "last years of student time"[4].

To sum up, the review of different types of chronems which are represented in different nominative fields discovered the fact that high frequency of chronems is the base of conceptsphere dynamics

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[1] Gogol N. V. The Night before Christmas. – M., 2010.

[2] Tolstoy A. N. Peter the Great. – M.: Fiction, 1981.

[3] Pasternak B. L. Doctor Zhivago. – M.: Kniznaya Palata, 1989.

[4] Ogneva E. A. Polarization of Cognitive Structures of Fiction at the Translation//Issues of Actual Theory and Practice of translation. – Belgorod, 2012.

Let`s describe the specificity of one classical fiction which conceptsphere has high level of dynamics. The title of this novel "The Torrents of Spring" written by I. Turgenev is uninuclear chronem.

Cognitive-hermeneutic analysis of this conceptsphere identified different types of temporal markers such as chronems, word-combinations and verbs. We identified about 130 chronems, about word-combinations and about 7 thousand of verbs. The temporal specify and frequency of these units is the base of complex cognitive temporal textual matrix as the large field which has great interpretive potential.

The results of cognitive-hermeneutic analysis of one segment of nominative field of concept "Time", the segment of cyclic chronems, identified some great specifical facts about the architectonics of the novel "The Torrents of Spring".

First of all, we discovered four uninuclear cyclic chronems as the components of temporal century axis, such as *"in 1840 it was not a lot of railways … ", "in 1840 theatre in Visbadeneh … ", "since the beginning of 1840", "this address connects with the date 1863"*[1].

The second fact is two-nuclear chronem *"in summer, 1840"* is the unity of two kernel. The kernel-1 is the temporal point *"1840"* and the kernel-2 is the cyclic chronem *"summer"*.

The third fact is the high frequency of temporal marker "sun" which in word-combinations with other temporal markers represents the time. For example, *the represents of the evening: skew ray of the sun, mild shine of evening sun etc; 2) the represents of summer: summer sun, bright sun day of summer etc*[2]..

The fourth fact is the low frequency of temporal markers which represent the "seasons" as the segment of cyclic fiction time. For example, the word "winter" is identified only two times in the conceptsphere of the novel "The Torrents of Spring", but the word "spring" is identified only three time.

It is remarkable that the chronem "summer" is identified only two times, but the word-combinations with it are used fourth times: *summer whirlwind, summer weather, summer morning, summer sun*. These word-combinations intensified the frequency of this temporal marker in the researching fiction conceptsphere. The word "autumn" is used only one time. It is two-kernal markers *"autumn night"*.

The final fact is the high frequency of chronems which represent the *"day and night"* as the component of cyclic time. These chronems are: evening, night, morning

In the conceptsphere of the novel "The Torrents of Spring" we identified 13 chronems having the word "evening" as the kernel such as: dotted temporal units, prolong chronems, time-limit units and integrating units. For example, (a) dotted temporal units: *at 11 o'clock in the evening, some minutes past 5 o'clock in the evening, at 7 o'clock in the evening;* (b) prolong chronems: *all evening he passed in company of*

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[1] Turgenev I. S. The Torrents of Spring". – M.: Moskva, 2009.

[2] Ibid.

pleasant ladies, we are going to walk around the suburbs of Frankfurt, this work is for all long day, in the long evening, especially at the last moments, till evening; (c) time-limit units: *the evening passed, before the time of evening coffee break;* (d) *integrating units: try to come to see us this evening*[1].

The cognitive-hermeneutic analysis of conceptsphere of the novel "The Torrents of Spring" identified 13 chronems with the word "night" as the kernel of it. For example: (a) dotted temporal units: *some minutes past one o`clock in the morning he came back his study; at that night one man was so happy in Frankfurt; the mid-night passed many time ago but the lamp in the Sanin`s study was shining;* (b) *prolong chronems: the boy was inconveniencing all precede night, they stayed for a long night without any drop of water;* (c) time-limit units: *at last the night became,* (d) integrating units: *autumn languid night; her eyes were deep and dark as the night; warm electrical stunning night, I woke up at night, the night whirlwind*[2].

The cognitive-hermeneutic analysis of the researching conceptsphere identified 20 chronems with the word "morning", such as: (a) *dotted temporal units: at 10 o'clock in the morning, he had left us at 6 o'clock in the morning, at 7 o'clock in the morning;* (b) prolong chronems; *since early morning, he was reading since morning;* (c) time-limit units: *till 10 o'clock in the morning, he slept only in the late morning* and etc.; (d) integrating units: *the morning was silent, warm and grey; the morning was bright* and etc[3].

To sum up, four different types of chronems such as dotted temporal units, prolong chronems, time-limit units and integrating units formed the classification of cyclic chronems which is author's point of view to the types of chronems. This classification of chronems is the base of cyclic temporal markers system of architectonics of fiction conceptsphere.

To sum up, our complex analysis of the structure of nominative field of fiction concept "Time" has so great interpretive potential. This innovative way of fiction conceptsphere researches give the true data about the specificity of architectonics of temporal textual matrix. This method of researches discovers the tendencies of crosscultural adaptation of the novel conceptsphere named "The Torrents of Spring" from Russian language into English language.

We proved that author`s classification of cyclic chronems was the basic thing at the description of cyclic temporal textual markers which were represented the different cognitive model of fiction time. This author`s classification is the base to realize the new level of researches of linguistic structures which represent the temporal aspect of fiction concept sphere.

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[1] Turgenev I. S. The Torrents of Spring". – M.: Moskva, 2009.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

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Motives of love and friendship in the new translations of the lyrics S. Purbu

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Мотивы любви и дружбы в новых переводах лирики С. Пюрбю

Юбилейные даты закономерно привлекают внимание к личности и творчеству любого писателя. Столетие со дня рождения Сергей Бакизовича Пюрбю