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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

SEMANTIC-COGNITIVE ANALYSIS
OF THE FUTURE TENSE IN GERMANIC LANGUAGES

Speciality: 5708.01 – German languages

Field of science: Philology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

Relevance and development degree of the topic. The semantic-cognitive concept of language learning is based on the study of the interaction of language semantics with the conceptosphere of the people, semantic processes with cognitive processes.

Sememes of concepts and language signs constantly affect each other, complement each other. Therefore, by studying the content of semantics, which includes the language signs of all units of the nominative field of the concept, it is possible to gain knowledge about a large number of features of the concept, thus better understanding the processes of semantic changes in the language system.

Since the concept is objectivized with different language signs, different individuals can express its same signs with different language means. A complete description of this or that concept inherent in a particular culture is possible if it is a complete inventory of the means representing it. In this regard, conceptualization of time is one of the actual problems of linguistics.

In the presented dissertation, future tense, which is of particular interest from the point of view of conceptualization of time in Germanic languages, is studied in a semantic-cognitive aspect. The main focus of the research is on the development process of future tense forms in the verb system of Germanic languages, means of expression and the specific structural and semantic features of the functional-semantic field (FSS).

Semantic-cognitive analysis is the study of lexical and grammatical semantics as a means of penetrating the content of concepts of language, as a means of modeling them from the semantics of language to the conceptosphere. Although the concept of time, especially the concept of future tense, has been studied to a certain extent on the basis of the material of separate languages in this aspect, it has not been studied typologically on the basis of the material of Germanic languages at all. The study is also relevant in this regard.

In the dissertation, the future tense (futurity category) is analyzed as a category realized at the text level by various linguistic means.

The future tense was studied from different aspects on different Germanic languages, investigated by scholars such as A.A.Akhundov, H.I.Mirzayev, O.I.Musayev, F.Y.Veysalli, D.N.Yunusov, A.Y.Mammadov, F.F.Jahangirov, L.M.Jafarova, N.Nabiyeva, H.K.Guliyev, S.M.Almammadova, at the same Russian linguists M.A.Ganshina, N.M.Vasilyevskaya, I.P.Verkhovskaya, T.A.Rastorgueva, V.Admoni, V.Jirmunski, L.V.Samuylova, Y.F.Askin, E.A.Blinova, A.V.Bondarenko, A.S.Gabdrakhmanov, M.A.Gabdrakhmanova, M.A.Glovinskaya, E.I.Golovakha, foreign scientists J.Bayby, R.Perkinz, Y.Pakluika, RAKlouz, J.Gippert, B.Comri, O.Korm, S.Fleron, M.Halliday, H.Brinkmann, O.Behaghel, M.Beer, J.T.Fraser, E.H.Rosch and others, functional-semantic features of this category are widely interpreted in the works of A.V.Bondarko, Y.S.Maslov, Q.A.Zolotova, M.V.Vsevolodova, Y.I.Shendels, T.V.Bulygina, M.Y.Golovchinskaya, Y.V.Kulyga, M.A.Shelyakina, T.A.Sukhomlina and others based on the material of different languages. However, it has not been studied from the semantic-cognitive point of view in the general typological plan on the basis of the material of Germanic languages.

Object and subject of the research. The object of research is the future tense forms in the verb system of Germanic languages.

The subject of research is the study, generalization and systematization of semantic-cognitive features characteristic of the future functional-semantic field (FSS) in Germanic languages.

Objectives and tasks of the research. The aim of the research is to determine the cognitive and semantic features of the future tense in modern Germanic languages.

In order to achieve this goal, the following tasks are intended:

– critical interpretation of literature on the subject;

– cognitive linguistic interpretation of the problem of future tense in Germanic languages;

– interpretation of the cognitive basis of the category of time in thinking;

– determination of functional-semantic features of the components that make up the FSS model of futurity;

− identification and systematization of future tense explicit and implicit means of expression in Germanic languages;

− identification of linguistic tools that shape the future perspective;

− determination of linguistic and extralinguistic parameters of subject-predicate relations as the conceptual basis of the temporal picture of the text.

Research methods. In accordance with the nature of the studied material, goals and objectives, methods such as descriptive, functional-semantic, cognitive analysis, conceptualization and categorization, contextual and component analysis and typological were used in the dissertation.

Scientific works reflecting views and opinions of European, Russian and Azerbaijani linguists on the subject, lexicographic sources, literary and publicistic works written in Germanic languages were used in the study.

Main provisions for defense:

1. The grammatical means of expression of the future tense include all the language structures of the time after the moment of speech, which is the dexterity of events and actions.

2. The FSS model of futurity in Germanic languages is semantically a two-level structure: the first level covers the linguistic means that are explicitly expresses the future, the second level includes linguistic means that implicitly express the future tense, mainly due to modal meaning.

3. In Germanic languages, infinitive and infinitive components act as auxiliary means of expression of futurity meaning.

4. In the text, all the grammatical means of expression of the future tense are explicit or implicit in modal meaning.

5. The future tense of assessment is the main type of the subject's attitude to future actions and events in Germanic texts.

The scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in the dissertation, the functional-cognitive features of future tense forms in modern Germanic languages, a wide range of deictic means of expression of the future tense, cultural and historical bases reflected

in future tense models in texts of different genres are comprehensively studied.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The theoretical significance of the research is that the theoretical provisions put forward here can be applied in research on functional grammar and cognitive linguistics.

Practical significance of the research. The materials of the dissertation can be used in the preparation of specialized courses, textbooks and teaching aids on cognitive linguistics and functional grammar for students of universities of philological orientation.

Approbation and application. The main provisions and individual parts of the dissertation were discussed at scientific seminars of the department, scientific conferences of the republican and international scale, the main content and conclusions are reflected in 11 articles which nine were published in the republic and two abroad and in 3 theses, two of which were published in the republic and one abroad.

Name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed. The dissertation was carried out at the Department of English Lexicology 1 of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure of the dissertation. Dissertation work consists of an Introduction (4 pages with 6587 characters), three chapters (the first chapter with 3 sub-chapters with 85549 characters, 46 pages; the second chapter with 3 sub-chapters with 59772 characters, 33 pages; the third chapter with 3 sub-chapters with 51445 characters, 31 pages), a conclusion (4 pages with 6834 characters) and a list of references. The total volume of the dissertation is 140 pages with 211292 characters.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

In the *Introduction* part of the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the object and subject of the study, its goals and objectives, methods, theoretical provisions for defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance are determined,

information on the degree of development, approbation and structure of the subject is given.

Chapter I of the dissertation is called *"The history of the study of the problem of time in linguistics"*. Space and time are the main categories of literary text that reflect objective reality through linguistic units. The logic of man is formed on the basis of the interaction of space and time. *In logic, the relationship between these categories takes the form of relations through the categories of subjects and predicates, and at the linguistic level it is reflected in the relations between the categories of nouns and verbs* [1].

Since the time category as one of the important categories of the verb is related to the specific time and space of the work, circumstance or action, the times of the verb are determined by the attitude of the performance of the work or action to the negotiating moment. It is based on the interconnection of logical and grammatical tenses.

In each language, the tenses of the verb are manifested in the background of the objective time category.

Thus, time is realized as both a logical and a grammatical category. As a logical and grammatical category acting in the background of unity of language and thinking, there is such a compatibility between logical (philosophical-objective) and grammatical tenses. Grammatical tense is an expression in the language of the relations of time in which actions and phenomena in the objective world are included.

This is how A.A.Akhundov explains the differences between them: *"Grammatical tense is a linguistic expression of the manifestation of time in the human mind, which exists in the objective world, regardless of us. Grammar does not create tense by itself, it only marks the objective time reflected in the human mind with its special form features in language, and at the same time makes it much more specific. In this respect, objective and grammatical tenses with the same boundaries differ to some extent. Grammar is grammatically accurate at the time of the occurrence of*

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[1] Гийом, Г. А. Принципы теоретической лингвистики / Г.А.Гийом. – М.: Прогресс, – 1992. – с.55.

an action or circumstance through certain signs"[2].

According to A.V.Bondarko, who studied the category of time localization *the main essence of localization is that the work expressed in the verb, the action, on the one hand, can relate to a specific time, having a limited character, and on the other, having an abstract character, cover all time. In some languages, localized, abstract work and movement are expressed in special forms, along with other tense forms. An example of this is the present indefinite tense in English* [3].

While logical time is the same for all peoples as the thinking category, the grammatical tense category and its forms of manifestation may be different. This is characterized by a wide variety of specific laws of internal development of world languages. Many linguists accept the methodological expediency of studying the interaction of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic events through a system of functional-semantic fields.

Thus, it can be said that grammatical devices include not only the paradigmatic elements of the language system, but also all language structures related to the materialization of certain conceptual categories in speech.

In this regard, in the circle of views of grammatical analysis there should be not only grammatical categories included in a certain paradigm system, but all peripheral means, thanks to which the explicity and implicity of a certain logical category occurs.

Among the forms of tense, the future tense is considered the most subjective of them. In most cases, it is related to the speaker's position, intentions, and claims. The category of futurity undergoes a process of grammaticization with the transformation of modal verbs and constructs expressing desire, wish, assumption. In accordance with it, on the basis of the semantic category, the functional-semantic sphere of futurity is formed.

The real differences between future tense and present and past

[2] Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları / A.A.Axundov. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Universitetinin nəşriyyatı, – 1961. – s.4.
[3] Бондарко, А.В. Грамматическая категория и контекст / А.В.Бондарко. – Л.: Наука, Ленинградское отделение, – 1971. – с.13.

tense come from the fact that future time is often associated with unrealized modality. For example, in English, modal verbs such as *shall, will, should, would, might, ought* and in Dutch *zal, zullen, moten, zou* are used in shaping the future tense. Thus, the objective future tense is accompanied by modality.

According to O.Jespersen, *in modern English, there is no objective future because future tense forms are always modal. For this reason, he offers a tense system for the English language, consisting of the present and past tenses of the verb*[4]. However, A.I.Smirnitsky does not consider this proposal of O.Jespersen to be realistic. According to him, *for example, the sentence "It will rain" has no modal meaning. However, in a certain context, it may have a modal tone ("It may rain"). However, in English, in many cases, future tense forms express objective time and are not associated with modal shades of meaning*[5].

Chapter II of the dissertation entitled *"Semantic-cognitive analysis and semantic differentiation of tense categories of verbs"* examines the semantic and cognitive aspects in the representation of future tense in comparison with other tenses.

Along with the linguocultural, logical and philosophical-semantic directions of the cognitive approach in modern linguistics, semantic-cognitive analysis, which studies the unity between linguistic units and concepts, also has a special place. Such an analysis is characterized by the application of modeling as a tool, organized from the semantics of language to the field of concept.

The main essence of concepts is that they differ from linguistic signs, which are considered material. The concepts that belong to our consciousness and exist in the human brain are of a mental nature. They are internal objects of individual aspects of the surrounding world in human psychology.

Concepts are also considered as units of structured knowledge. They have a unique structure, and when we use components that are

[4] Есперсен, О. Философия грамматики / О. Есперсен. – М.: Изд-во иностр Лит., – 1958, – c.301

[5] Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка / А.И.Смирницкий. – М.: Изд. лит. на ин. языках, – 1959. – c. 332–333

real in speech, such as words that are morphologically complex, we do not think about their structure separately. The composition of a concept consists of a set of separate conceptual features that differently reflect different aspects of objects or events of reality.

Conceptual features in the essence of the concept have a concrete-figurative character, and they are the result of understanding the sense of the surrounding world. Abstract signs that make up the seemingly scope of the concept are derivatives in the ratio of precisely differentiated signs and reflect specific knowledge acquired as a result of theoretical, scientific understanding about objects. The scope of the conceptual connection, in the end, indicates only the clarity and concreteness of the figurative imagination.

The predisposition of conceptual signs does not reveal the sequence and is of an individual nature, since in each person concepts depend on the conditions of formation. The content of the concept is regularly provided, and its volume increases at the expense of new conceptual properties. This explains the unique nature of constantly changing human knowledge, which reflects all the changes taking place in the surrounding world and in it.

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In the structure of the concept, along with the necessary typical and probable, as well as abstract and concrete, signs can be identified nationwide, group and individual conceptual signs. These categories show that the composition of the concept manifests itself in different ways within a certain limit in representatives of one or another culture. Nevertheless, the content of the concept, based on its basis, should coincide in all representatives of culture, for the sake of the existence of communication between them.

Concepts arise in the process of a person's understanding of

reality and reflect information about the surrounding world. When concepts are created, a special cognitive activity of a person is called conceptualization. The process of conceptualization consists of a cognitive perception of reality and is aimed at separating the minimal content units of human experience. This is the creation of events and objects in the imagination, which, in turn, leads to the creation of certain ideas about them, that is, the formation of conceptual representations of these things and phenomena in the human brain.

The semantic-cognitive analysis allows us to penetrate into the concept sphere of carriers of the language by studying the meanings of the main linguistic signs, to identify its main elements in different historical periods of one or another people. Semantic-cognitive analysis is carried out in accordance with the following provisions:

1. "*The concept is a product of the cognitive consciousness of human. The adjusted set of concepts creates the sphere of his understanding. From a cognitive point of view, language is a means of entering the field of concepts, the content and structure of a concept. Therefore, through language it is possible to explain by understanding a large part of the conceptual content in the human consciousness*"[6].

2. "*The concept creates the conditions for distinguishing between lexical, phraseological and grammatical methods in accordance with the basic requirement of communication, elements classified in modelling the concept with a whole complex of language means and cognitive propertie*"[7].

Linguistic methods used to describe the lexical and grammatical semantics of language units are becoming methods of linguocognitive research. Cognitive linguistics studies the semantics of units that objectively and verbally represent one or another concept existing in the language.

If the set of meanings of linguistic units creates a semantic field, then the concept acts as a unit of the concept field, as well as a

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[6] Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Aktual üzvlənmə və mətn / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Xəzər Universiteti Nəşriyyatı, – 1998. – s. 182–183

[7] Попова, З.Д. Семантико-когнитивный анализ языка. Монография / З.Д.Попова, И.А.Стернин. – Воронеж: Изд. Истоки, – 2007. – с. 15.

unit of meaning and semantic field. Meaning is an element of language and consciousness, and a concept is a cognitive ("general") element. The concept and meaning are both thought and cognitive phenomena in the same equality. Meaning is also a part of the concept, which in itself is a unit of thinking expressed through a linguistic sign for the purpose of communication.

The analysis of traditional linguistics, as well as experimental semantics, provides the basis for giving a description of both lexical units (lexicographic and psycholinguistic) and the concept.

From a cognitive point of view, the verb plays a special role as the main unit in the presentation of knowledge about the world. Verb both transfers information about a specific event and directly participates in the formation of the structure of the language by performing the lexeme function at the lexical level of the language and the news function at the syntactic level.

From a cognitive point of view, cognitive research of verb categories opens wide opportunities in the deep understanding of linguistic issues such as the nature and structure of the language considered during the research, the interaction of parts of speech with semantics and syntax, concept and meaning, the emergence of ambiguity and meaning, word formation, etc.

"The semantic-cognitive study of verb categories allows the researcher to obtain important information for the deep understanding of the relationship between the semantics of parts of speech and syntax, concept and meaning, ambiguity and new meaning, word formation and other linguistic phenomena. The correct solution to all these problems can be found in the theory of cognitive models, conceptualization, prototyping and frame semantics in accordance with the principles of cognitive linguistics"[8].

Representatives of cognitive grammar – R.Langacker[9],

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[8] Abdullayev, Ə.Ə. Mətni anlama modelləri / Ə.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Zərdabi LTD, MMC – 1999. – s.156–157

[9] Langacker, R. Foundations of cognitive Grammar: A Basic Introduction / R.Langacker. – Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press. – 2008. – p. 35

Ch.Fillmore[10], known for the theory of frame semantics, J.Lakoff[11], follower of the theory of metaphor and metonymy, J.Fauconnier[12] və researcher of modelling theory and other European linguists applied the field of cognition, the conceptualization of real situations, figurative schemes, scripts, metaphorical, metonymic, symbolic cognitive models in the cognitive analysis of the verb and its categories.

R.Langacker used figurative schematic models for the study of language meanings in the concept of cognitive grammar. The meaning of a linguistic unit, along with the conceptual content, includes a certain scheme or configurations that are loaded into that content. Each of these configurations represents a separate meaning of the word.

C.Fillmore's concept of frame semantics is based on a cognitive concept and is understood as a coherent scheme of knowledge or experience. C.Fillmore later defines frames as cognitive structures that imply verbal concepts of knowledge. R.Langacker's cognitive grammar and C.Fillmore's theory of frame semantics are aimed at studying the processes of conceptualization and their reflection in the meanings of linguistic units.

The semantic-cognitive analysis of the verb and its categories shows that prototype semantics is closely related to the study of the processes of categorization of objects in the surrounding world. Categorization, as well as conceptualization, are the basic concepts of cognitive linguistics that reveal the cognitive process and the general principles of knowledge formation. "Categorization" refers to the unity of meaning of words in different categories or classification classes. This shows that the formation of meanings and

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[10] Fillmore, Ch.J. Toward a frame-based lexicon. The Semantics of RISK and its neighbors / B.T. Atkins, A.Lehrer, E.Kittay // – Frames, Fields and Contrasts – N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Assoc., – 1992. № 45, – p.75-77

[11] Lakoff, G. Women, Fire and dangerous things: What Categories Reveal about the Mind / G.Lakoff. – Chicago-London: The Univ. of Chicago, – 1990. – p.68

[12] Fauconnier, G. Pragmatic scales and Logical structure // Linguistic Inquiry, N.J.: – 1975. Nr. 6.3, – p.353-355

categories that exist in the language, as E.Rosch[13] shows, can be analyzed in terms of a prototypical approach.

The semantic features of linguistic units act as prototypical features. From the point of view of prototypical semantics, the analysis of verbs aims to distinguish the prototypical features that define their specific categories.

The knowledge taught about the world, as well as the knowledge about the units of each language that makes up a part of the world, are engraved in our memory as a category. Here, the classification of words and categories, grammatical categories are distinguished. Therefore, when we talk about the categorization of linguistic units, since the main linguistic unit is a word, first of all, it means a meaningful unity of words in different categories or classes of classification.

When analyzing the concept of time, it is considered necessary to identify the relationships between philosophical and grammatical concepts. It is known that since all material objects are in perpetual motion, change and development, various processes occurring in them occur not only within space, but also within a certain time frame.

This grammatical category of the verb plays an important role in the organization of speech, occupying a very important place in the language. The tense category of a verb is a morphologically fully formed grammatical category that covers all verbs equally.

When we say philosophical time, material objects and processes are characterized by continuity, fluidity, stages, cause-and-effect relations of events, their interactions, etc. are understood. To measure time, units of measurement such as seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, centuries, millennia, and so on. are used.

Like space, time has a dimensional character. In other words, it is sufficient to give only one quantity to determine the given moment of this time. In time, an object moves in only one direction - the boundaries of past, present and future time. Time is irreversible. Its irreversibility has been confirmed by people's life experience, and is characterized by the irreversibility of cause-and-effect relations in the

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[13] Rosch, E.H. Principles of Categorization. Cognition and Categorization. // – N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum, – 1978, 8, – p.27 – 28

interaction of events and the progressive nature of development.

While philosophical-objective tense is the same for all people, grammatical tense is not the same. Therefore, each language has a specific morphological structure and a different time system in accordance with it.

The logical time category acts in the language as both a lexical-morphological and a special grammatical category. Grammatical tense is the expression of philosophical-objective time in the language of the human brain. The concept of objective time is the basis of meaningful grammatical tenses. There are three types of objective time and grammatical tense: present, past, future. But the forms of grammatical tense differ from each other.

In each language, the tenses of the verb are manifested against the background of the objective time category.

Thus, time takes place as both logical and grammatical categories. As a logical and grammatical category acting in the background of unity of language and thinking, there is such compatibility between logical (philosophical-objective) and grammatical tenses. Grammatical tense is an expression in the language of the relations of time in which actions and phenomena in the objective world are included.

In modern linguistics, the method of studying the semantic differentiation of time is used. There are different qualities in the composition of this method, on the basis of which each person can express his temporary feelings, subjective concepts about past, present and future time. There are 25 polar measuring tables in the structure of the method, which are completely opposite and contrary to each other. On their basis, only 5 factors are distinguished. In each table of measures, adjectives are presented through antonyms-which to some extent metaphorically characterize the time of meanings opposite to each other.

In the analysis of semantic differentiation of time, attention is drawn to the question of a person's attitude to time, the structure of time.

The value of the concept meaning of such differentiation on the measurement table allows you to place it at a certain point of the

semantic field during the selection of the main dimensions. With the help of semantic differentiation of time, in the semantic field one can evaluate the meanings of the concepts of time "past", "present" and "future". 5 factors are determined in the measurement table

1. Activity of time;
2. The emotional tone of time;
3. Size of time;
4. Structure of time;
5. Sense of time.

In the analysis of the problem of the future tense in modern Germanic languages, it is necessary to examine the general nature of the grammatical category of the future tense.

The grammatical tense of a verb is such a grammatical category that through its forms, to one degree or another, the process denoted by the verb form and the time relationship existing between the moment of that speech is determined. The impersonal forms of the verb, like the personal forms of the verb, have a category of time peculiar only to them.

The future tense indicates that the work, situation, action will be performed after the point of negotiation. The attitude of the future performance of the work, action to the point of negotiation may be different. That is why different forms of manifestation of future tense appear in different languages of the world.

The categorical form of the future time has always been analytically structured, in modal verbs "can, may, must", called "defective verbs", etc. this form does not exist at all. When talking about the future, it should be noted that, on the one hand, the future, and on the other hand, between the present and past forms of time, real differences are observed. These differences are that, in many cases, future forms of time are associated with modality, as it puts forward the issue that has not yet been realized. Even when verbs of a modal nature are used for the formation of future tense with it, those differences are further deepened, for example: "shall" and "will" show themselves more clearly in the meanings "should" and "I want". Therefore, the modal meaning of forms used for objective future expression becomes more active.

The "will + infinitive" model construction, which has no modal meaning in English, which is more common among Germanic languages, is used in the following cases:

1) when we speak about natural phenomena or certain objective regularities, for the classification of the natural course of events, that is, if the event that will take place in the future does not depend on the will of the speakers. For example: You'*ll stay* with Mrs.Quonset until flight time. She says she wants some tea, so take her to the coffee shop and she can have it; also something to eat if she asks, though there'*ll be* dinner on the flight…[14];

2) to express an action that will occur under certain conditions. Such a construction is often used in conditional and tense subordinate clauses with *if, when* conjunctions. For example: *If I do*, I'm sure you'*ll hear* about it. See you again tonight[15];

3) in an official speech (newspaper reports, business correspondence, etc.) to express an action or situation in the future. For example: Philadelphia - The city announced Thursday that it *will* turn to (not going to) the private sector for help in implementing its plan to blanket most of the city with cheap, high-speed wireless Internet access[16].

The auxiliary verb *shall* for the expression of the future tense is distinguished by its use in the following cases [17]:

1) a problematic, but not dependent future event with a noun in the singular and plural of the first person for the expression of a circumstance or situation (in many cases after verbs such as *to think, to hope, to expect, to believe*). For example: I hope we *shall meet* one day;

2) in order to get some information from the respondent during the application, in question sentences with the first person's singular

[14] Agee, J. Death in the Family / J.Agee. – N.Y: Avon; Eleventh Printing edition, – 1963. – p. 117

[15] Haggard, H.R. King Solomon's Mines / H.R Haggard. – K.: Book-of-the-Month Club, – 1998. – p. 206

[16] Morning Star, – 2014.№2, – p. 2

[17] Ионина, А.А. Лексико-семантический статус глаголов "shall" и "will" в современном английском языке и способы их перевода на русский язык / А.А.Ионина. Москва: Наука, – 2003. – c.104.

and plural noun. For example: What *shall I* do next?;

3) after the expressions in the imperative form in the first person plural in the separating questions. For example: *Let's go* to the karaoke club, *shall* we?

In Germanic languages, tense forms are used figuratively, mainly for stylistic purposes. The present expression of the predicted action indicates that the speaker is sure that the action will take place in the near future: Tomorrow I *shall buy* the tickets and go to the South. The adverb *tomorrow* indicates that the intended action will take place after the talk.

Analysis of the structural model of the functional semantic sphere of futurity in Germanic languages, relations between the categories of futurity, modality and aspect, as well as communicative aspects of future situations on their basis shows that grammatical means play a leading role in the formation of futurity. These tools act as means of expression of the categorical semantics of speech and form the syntagmatic structure of the sentence.

The grammatical means of expressing futurity in modern English include the following categories and constructions:

1) the future tense category formed by the auxiliary verb *will*;

2) modal verbs *would, can / could, may / might* which mean probability, possibility, prediction

3) modal verbs *must, need, to have to, ought to, shall / should* which mean necessity, importance;

4) *to be going to* structural futuristic construction;

5) present tense forms of the verb: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect;

6) futurity and modality constructions containing *to be likely to*, *to be about to*, *to be surely to*, *to be to*;

7) constructions formed by the verbs and its forms *to want, to wish, would like, to be eager, to long, to be willing, to intend, to strive, to expect, cannot wait, to hope, to look forward* which express desire, wish, intention, thought, hope, anticipation;

8) constructions formed by the verbs with planning meaning such as *to plan, to schedule, to decide, to settle*;

9) constructions with *to tend, to doom* verbs and *to be bound to*

form with the meaning to be condemned, to be afflicted, as well as necessity, inevitability;

10) constructions with the verbs *to promise, to threaten, to warn, to caution*;

11) constructions formed with the help of *coming, upcoming, expected* type deictic adjectives;

12) constructions with *there is / there are … to do* composition;

13) structures expressing purpose, tendency, causal meanings, imperative sentences, constructions formed by verbs such as *to demand, to ask, to beg, to order* and imperative sentences.

The semantic complexity of the futurity category must be taken into account when formulating the FSS model of futurity. This model, as a hierarchical structure, must be adequate to the field of futurity, which is characterized by its semantic diversity.

Within the FSS of futurity, a two-tier form is given to the external structure of the field for a detailed and accurate understanding of the existing relationships between the categories of futurity and modality.

The graph of the FSS structure of futurity can be described as follows:
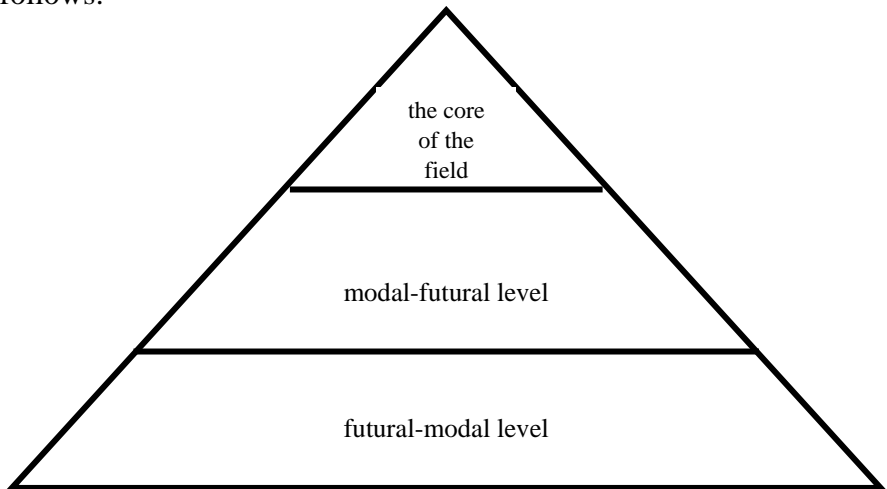
As we can see from the graph, the I futural-modal level of the FSS of futurity consists of several surrounding areas that, due to their

functional qualities, depart from the core and are detected by various means. At this level, the linguistic means are chosen so that they can provide futurity in the text. In other words, it is thanks to these means that an explicit expression of futurity becomes possible. Surrounding areas include lexical and lexical-grammatical means, including adverbs, adverbial constructions used in the future tense, subordinate clauses.

II modal-futural level of FSS of futurity consists of different sections, depending on their modal characteristics. These sections intersect with Level I to a certain extent in accordance with their semantic characteristics. Therefore, the linguistic means of I level can have a modal character in the text. These means differ mainly in the fact that they are used either in the form of implicit or in the sense of the second in the future with the means included in the first level.

The functional-semantic area of futurity in modern Germanic languages is a monocentric structure. For example, in English, its center is formed due to the grammatical structure and the auxiliary verb *will*.

Among the means of language that express the future tense, from the functional point of view, the forms formed by the verb "will" are the most universal forms. Although "will" is not a category that is completely grammatically structured with the construction "werden" in German, "villa" in Norwegian, and "ska" in Swedish, it has an advanced paradigmatic system.

The section following the core is occupied by means of expression such as constructions formed by "to be going to", "Present Continuous" and "Present Simple" tense forms. The possibilities of future action in language, expressed in the above-mentioned forms of tense, are wide. This is due to the fact that the forms are closely related to their original function. This can be clearly seen in the following example brought from English: It's fun to find out what crazy things *we're going to get to do next*[18].

Such constructions are semantically characterized by their basic meanings and express the intention that will be realized in the future.

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[18] People, – 2008. №8, – p. 15

In the next section of the first level, the means of expression of the future tense act as an attribute, linking the assigned object to the future tense. For instance, In English, deictic adjectives such as *upcoming, coming, expectant, expected, future, on the way* are often used in advertising texts and headlines, in elliptical constructions. This section can be included constructions formed by the "soon + infinitive" model and infinitive after the assigned noun. They indicate the state of the assigned subject, or object. For example: Actress Diane Lane takes us on the remarkable journey that is her life – from a most unorthodox childhood to her second shot at love to her secret for being the sexiest *soon-to-be-40-year-old* in Hollywood.[19].

At the II level of the FSS of futurity, means of expressing futurity are combined in the text. Due to its functional-semantic content, at this level, the futural field intersects with other areas, especially with modal meaning areas. Level II of the FSS of futurity consists of 8 sections. Each section is based on a certain modality category or a group of meanings that have a semantically similar modality, interacting differently with the category of futurity. In addition to the verbs expressing desire, the first part of this level can include verbs and components such *as to want, to wish, would like, to be willing, to love, to like*. Section II is formed on the basis of meaningful structures of expectation, hope, longing, expectation, purpose. Here includes verbs such as *to hope*, *to expect*, *to be eager*, *to long*, *cannot wait*, *to look forward*, *to intend*, *to strive* and compounds. Section III includes the verbs *to plan, to schedule, to appoint* with the planning meaning. Section IV covers modal verbs such as *shall, should, must, ought to, need, to have to* with the meaning necessity, importance. Section V, which means conviction, can be exemplified by the *verbs to doom, to tend, to be bound*. Presumably, Section VI, which expresses possibility and probability, includes the modal verbs *may / might, can / could*, which mean probability, hypothesis, opinion, possibility, condition, opportunity, certainty, conformity to reality. Section VII includes verbs such as *to threaten, to intimidate, to overhang, to menace, to impend, to promise, to hold out, to engage, to vow, to guarantee*. All the

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[19] In Style,– Single Issue Magazine,– 2014. №1, –p. 4

grammatical constructions with the tendency and purpose included in the last section are implicitly expressed in the future tense. They include imperative structures, constructions formed by modal verbs, constructions formed by verbs expressing request, advice, demand.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled *"Functional aspects of future tense forms in modern Germanic languages"*. Functional categorization is the interaction of lexical and grammatical categorization, for example, the connection of a word with a certain lexical-grammatical category, which occurs at the time of constructing a sentence and transferring a certain meaning. This connection arises in accordance with the principles of actualization of the meaning of the verb in the system.

In the future tense, the category of potentiality is realized with planning, probability, intention, claim, desire, passion, possibility etc. meanings. This includes the following:

– imperative: order, request, decision, recommendation;

– impact: promise, threat, warning;

– assessment of the level of realization of the event that will occur in the future: forecasting, predicting the future, feeling in advance, perception, guessing, probability, possibility, condition, necessity, certainty;

– desired future event: hope, wish, intention, expectancy;

– planning: plans, tasks, aims, offers.

The expression of futurity in a language by various means stems from the need for communication. Synonymous grammatical means can be used only in certain situational contexts.

The semantics of the means of futurity in the text show that different linguistic means with a similar semantic load and contextual environment have a clear pragmatic load that defines the illocutive tasks of the communicators.

The nature of the attitudes of communication subjects to the future event is differentThe participant of the communication may express his position, his value for the future event, or classify the desire, desire, intention of the subject performing the action, or indicate that the intention (intensity) of the participant is related to the action. The classification of the future from the above two positions of

the speaker is the most subjective, because their expressiveness expresses the attitude of the speaker. In addition, the future time can be regarded as an action that occurs due to certain events. During the classification of such a future action, the speaking person becomes subjective at a negligible level, since he makes an attempt to explain the reasons for the real existence of the classified future event.

As is known, future tense is the most subjective time in the system of all tenses. Its processing is directly related to the perception of the subject's action. As a result of the analysis of the interaction of the subject and the future event, three main types of relations are revealed:

1) Voluntative future;
2) Evaluator future;
3) Insisting future.

Voluntative future - is an event that will occur in the future, depending on the subject of the action.

Evaluator future – as is known from the name, it presents events that will occur in the future in such a way that their character results in an assessment of the speaker.

Insisting future – refers to an event that will take place in the future, which depends not on the will and desire of the subject of the action, but on external factors.

The concept of a compulsive future tense occurs in rhetorical questions concerning the future destiny of the object of discourse.

It should be noted that there is no language in which there is not a feature in the present form of time, which, along with the present action, denotes the future action in a certain context. In addition, in languages where the future form of time does not exist, the present time differs from the present in terms of cathogory. Without taking into account such a situation, it is impossible to identify purely distinctive features among languages, as well as changes that occur in any process of language development. Thus, a formal morphological expression of the meanings of reality and non-reality arises in the declarative form in connection with the development of the future form of time. Therefore, the possibility, necessity, desirability, probability cannot relate to either reality or

unreality. In modern Germanıc languages, these relations intersect with each other.

Semantic-cognitive analysis of future time based on the material of modern Germanic languages provides basis for following conclusions:

1. The tense category should be considered as a cognitive category and a semantic category that reflects the logic of time relations in the language system.

2. The means of expression of future tense are united within the framework of the functional-semantic sphere of futurity. The FSS model of futurity has a two-level structure. The first level consists of sections that combine the grammatical means in which the future tense is express. They serve as an additional tool to determine the place where the event will take place in the future time. At the second level, grammatical means of expression of future time are combined, which implicate future tense. In this case, certain modal verbs, desires, wishes, intentions, expectations, and likely meaningful verbs are included in the structure of constructions.

3. Cognitive features of future tense category affect functional-semantic features of means of expression of futurity. They are manifested by the close relationship that exists between the categories of futurity and modality.

The content, main provisions and conclusions of the research are reflected in the following published articles:

1. Dilçilikdə zaman probleminin müəyyənləşdirilməsi tarixi // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2014. № 4 (92), – s.138–141

2. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində feil və onun qrammatik kateqoriyaları // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2015. №1 (93), s.8–11

3. Müasir ingilis dilində gələcək zaman formalarının tədqiqi // –Bakı: M.Fizuli adına Əlyazmalar İnstitutu. Filologiya məsələləri. – 2015. № 7, s.185–190

4. Müasir ingilis dilində zaman problemi // – Dil və mədəniyyət. Respublika Elmi-Praktiki konfransının materialları. – 8-9 oktyabr, 2015. s.285-287

5. Müasir ingilis dilində perfekt məsələsi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti. Dil və ədəbiyyat. – 2016. № 3, s.99–105.

6. Müasir ingilis dilində gələcək zaman problemi // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti. Elmi xəbərlər. – 2016. №4, s.137–143

7. Zamanın semantik differensiyası // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti. Elmi əsərlər. Dil və ədəbiyyat seriyası. – 2016. № 2, s.46–51

8. Müasir ingilis dilində zaman kateqoriyasının formal, semantik və funksional aspektdən təhlili // – Bakı: Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri. – 2016. № 4, s.17–23

9. Tense Problems in Modern English // – Austria,Vienna: European Journal of Literature and Linguistics. – 2017. №1, s.3–8

10. Gələcək zamanın nəzəri təhlilinə dair // Xarici dillərin tədrisinin aktual problemləri. ADU-nun yaranmasının 80 illiyinə həsr olunmuş Respublika elmi-praktik konfransı, – Bakı: Mütərcim, – 11-12 may, – 2017. s.342-343

11. Müasir ingilis dilində zaman kateqoriyası // – Bakı: Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. – 2018. № 3 (107), – s.47–50

12. Müasir ingilis dilində gələcək zaman formalarının semantikası // – Bakı: Elmi iş humanitar elmlər üzrə aylıq beynəlxalq elmi jurnal. – 2018. № 1, – s.29–33

13. Майбутні значення в сучасній англійській мові // – Дрогобич: Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук: Міжвузівеький звіринк наукових прань мололих вчених Арогобицького державного пелагогічного універеитету імені Ивана Франка. – 2020. № 30 (2), c.29–35

14. Grammaticalization of language means // Соціально-гуманітарні дослідження та інноваціина освітня діяльність матеріали ІІ Міжнародної наукової конференції, – Дніпро: 26–27 June, – 2020. c.174–175

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