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THE CATEGORY OF FUTURALITY IN A SYNERGISTIC PARADIGM

Currently, the focus of linguists is on the text, its structural organization, lexical-semantic and formal connections of its constituent elements. The text is considered not only as a source of data about the language, but also as the main unit of communication, the individual speech implementation of the language system, inextricably linked with mental activity, and, thus, inseparable from the person who generates or perceives it. In the conceptual system of human, the concept of time is presented as one of the main components, which is the result of generalizing a long experience of interaction with the environment. The conceptual category of time is based on the idea of an objectively existing fourth dimension, however, since the concept of time is the result of the individual's creative activity in understanding the modes of existence of real objects, already at the conceptual level the concept of time is not free from subjective shades of meaning associated with the peculiarities of human perception and cognition. Our research is devoted to a comprehensive study of the category of futurity and the means of its expression in the text of artistic and journalistic styles, as well as to the study of the expressive and stylistic aspects of its functioning. The relationship between synergistics and linguistics is difficult to describe fully, as they are already so complex and multifaceted. At the subsequent levels of the human information system, the conceptual category of time receives a representation in the form of a functional-semantic category of temporality (the level of linguistic content categorization), which correlates in the system of grammatical classes and units with a three-term grammatical category of time. This issue can be partially resolved by reviewing the basic works on linguosynergistics that exist today. The forms of tense have been repeatedly scrutinized in linguistic literature, however, there are still no works devoted to a detailed examination of the futural category of the English verb in the light of the functional-semantic approach [1,477]. In accordance with the object of the research, the work offers a detailed description of the nuclear and peripheral zones of futurity, gives a characteristic of the expressive-stylistic effect of the specific forms of the verb, and demonstrates the potential intensifying nature of the category of futurity. In recent years, interest has increased both in foreign and domestic linguistics, learning problems have become more and more attention is paid to the style of expression, textual categories of interaction with problems, reflecting the significant and functional category of the author's subjective intention and subjective reader's perception. In modern scientific concepts, there is a transition from linguistics to linguistic acceptance, which includes the study of language within oneself and for oneself, to anthropological linguistics, in close connection with a person, consciousness, thinking, spiritual and practical activities. The anthropocentric turn in linguistics in general and the linguistics of the text in particular determines the prospects for research in this area. It has been a priority for the study of semantic morphology over paradigmocentric morphology, which focuses on enumerating the formal means of expressing categorial semantics.

The communicative and functional approach is also associated with the anthropocentric aspect of modern linguistics, one of its manifestations is the concept of the intentional use of grammatical forms. According to A.V. Bondarko, intention means the connection of the semantic functions of grammatical forms with the speaker's intentions, the communicative goals of speech-meaningful activity, the ability of the content expressed by this form to be one of the real elements of speech meaning. Intentionality is closely related to the tasks of the pragmatic direction in linguistics - the study of the potential of the influence of a work of art on the reader. Expressive-emotional means have a sign of ingenuity and act in the function of influencing the interlocutor. Synergistics examines the self-organization of complex systems of various nature and purpose [2,133]. As a rule, such systems consist of dissimilar elements, structurally and / or functionally interconnected. Synergistics studies self-organizing objects in all areas where they exist. At the

same time, each object of study remains in the field of vision of traditional sciences, but synergetics adds its own ideas, terminology and conclusions. The description of "one of the most important" functional-semantic categories as temporality requires the researcher, first of all, to answer the question about the relationship between temporality as a logical category and the linguistic way of refraction of this category. At the same time, one cannot ignore specific linguistic means such as paradigmatic, syntagmatic, lexical, lexical-grammatical, etc. The set of linguistic means of one or another logical-semantic category is very extensive. If the core of the means of expressing a logical-semantic category is a morphological category, then we, following A.V. Bondarko, can note the presence of a functional-semantic category in this language. This category with the nuclear and peripheral means of its linguistic expression constitutes the functional-semantic field. The means of expressing futurity, interacting with each other and functioning together, form a field of futurity. The field of futurity is formed from constituents of different levels: morphological, syntactic, lexical, lexical and grammatical. Synergetics proceeds from the fact that any object of its attention is systemic [3,491]. Synergetics is an independent science, and its collaboration with other sciences lies in the fact that it uses their paradigms, concepts, approaches to research, adding its own vision of self-organization.

A number of well-known linguosynergetics developments were made in the mainstream of quantitative linguistics - a set of approaches aimed at creating quantitative descriptions of natural and artificial languages, statistical calculations of the frequency of linguistic phenomena in the texts of R.G. Piotrovsky, R. Köhler, and G.G. Moskalchuk. This direction reveals a number of interesting features in the construction of language and texts, but is not able to cover the sphere of cognitive linguistics, which is also permeated with self-organization. At the same time, such works are a natural link that allows us to understand the synergetics of human mental activity, and thus, these studies are relevant [4, 78].

The works of R.G. Piotrovsky cover several areas in which the self-organization of the language is manifested. As the scientist showed, studying the vocabulary, syntax and structure of texts, evolutionary changes in European languages lead to a "diachronic leap" - a rapid change in the language system, i.e. transition from one position of stability to another. An example is the replacement of the synthetic property of the Latin language with the analytic property of modern Romano-Germanic languages. Synergetic processes of creolization of European languages also occur in leaps and bounds. Examples of "diachronic leaps" (without using this term) are given in the work. The fundamental changes in the grammar of the English language are investigated, affecting verbal and nominal paradigms, sentence structure, the emergence of a system of universal grammatical markers, analytical forms, morphologization of phonetic phenomena, etc. R.G. Piotrovsky investigated the entropy characteristics of texts of various subjects and various degrees of completeness, comparing them with the entropy of individual speech-thinking activity.

The entropy (degree of orderliness) of these objects quantitatively and qualitatively reveals differences and even antinomies, i.e. polarity of pairs: language system - speech system; collective style is an idiolect. These works provide numerical characteristics and concretize the general idea of language filters, expressed by V.V. Nalimov. The findings and the developed methodology of R.G. Piotrovsky uses a linguistic automaton for computer translation in his research, insisting that its improvement is possible only when taking into account the synergetic processes of speech-thinking activity and the entropy analysis of its product. However, we believe that this is already the field of cognitive science. R.G. Piotrovsky also notes that, realistically assessing, a productive synergetic model of speech-thinking activity has not yet been found, so the linguistic automaton can only be partially improved. Modern Linguistics is showing more interest in the meaningful side of language. Over the years, researchers have used temporality, modality, directionality, etc. they have drawn attention to an integrated approach to the analysis of major categories such as. analysis of the language in terms of internal categories is reflected in the theory of the functional-semantic category of A.B. Bondarko.

According to this theory, which uses a functional approach to the study of questions of the theory of language, it always represents a system of functional-semantic category. This term was proposed by A. V. Bondarko. It is possible to reveal the meaning of the category of functional-semantic futurity by defining the connection between temporality as a logical category and the linguistic means in which this category is expressed, the deconstruction of the category is logical. This category, with the nuclear and ecological means of its linguistic expression, forms a functional semantic space. The concept of a field in grammar has been developed in linguistics since the 60s and 70s. 20th century (V. G. Admoni, M. M. Gukhman, E. V. Gulyga, E. I. Shandels, A. V. Bondarko and others). In many ways, it is based on conceptual category theory. Tools of this languages interact based on the commonality of their semantic functions ".

Futurity is a category that is defined by the semantics of verbs and adverbs. The category of futurity is considered not only as a source of data about language, but also as the main unit of communication, an individual speech implementation of the language system, inextricably linked with mental activity, and, thus, not separable from the person who generates or perceives it [5, 111]. The use of the functional-semantic approach in describing the category of futurity made it possible to cover both the content and formal aspects of this phenomenon, to carry out a comprehensive study of all means of its expression. The article considers the text-forming potential of the futural category, which is expressed in its participation in the creation of a text as an independent speech work, ensuring its structural and content unity due to the image of the future created in the text. The category of futurity gives an idea not only about the informational component of the text, but also about the author's assessment of the transmitted information, as well as about the emotions of the author and characters associated with this information.

The most stable and significant for futural semantics is the interaction of the categories of futurity and modality, which is due to the cognitive nature of the future. At the level of linguistic content categorization, there is an intersection and partial overlap of semantic areas occupied by the functional-semantic categories of futurity and modality. The functional-semantic field is a multifaceted phenomenon that creates difficulties in research. There are many problems in the analysis of futurity, which are complicated by the relatively small number of studies on the category of futurity [6, 455]. During the functioning of a language, the various linguistic instruments included in futurity interact with each other and complement each other. The "core and environment" of expression tools are different, emphasizing that each category in terms of expression is a "complex" category because the expression plan creates language tools. The field of futurity consists of means of different levels: morphological, syntactic, lexical, lexical and grammatical.

In linguistics, there are several points of view on determining the status of future tense forms: Some linguists attribute the future tense to the area of modality, others consider this form "atemporal". VN Yartseva says that the future tense can be attributed to the "area of modality", and "semantically, this can be explained by the tone of uncertainty associated with understanding the future". Since any verb connects an action with tense, and the tense form of the verb is the main means of temporal localization of this action, the temporary localization of an action through its tense forms should be considered the main one. N. A. Slyusareva agrees with this, noting that the expression of the category of tense with verbal forms constitutes the basis (core) of time space.

According to AV Bondarko, for example, if morphological means are the core of means of expression, then we can note the existence of a functional-semantic category in this language. Thus, futurity is a functional-semantic category, a set of multi-level means of expression associated with the semantic community of the future. With the functional approach, the category of futurity is analyzed as a multilevel unity that includes means of expressing morphological, syntactic, lexical and lexical-grammatical levels. The verb forms are the core of the means of expression in this category. According to this theory, each temporal system is a functional-semantic category [7, 118].

When describing any functional-semantic category, first of all, it is necessary to identify the semantic features of the forms (structures) that represent this semantic category. So, in order to describe the structure of the functional-semantic category of temporal justice, according to R.Z. Muryasov, it is necessary to make an inventory of semantic features, represented primarily by separate temporal forms, i.e. forms of grammatical categorial level, then to reveal temporal features, expressed by semi-grammatized structures and means of other language levels.

The description of "one of the most important" functional-semantic categories as temporality requires the researcher, first of all, to answer the question about the relationship between temporality as a logical category and the linguistic way of refraction of this category. At the same time, one cannot ignore specific linguistic means such as paradigmatic, syntagmatic, lexical, lexical-grammatical, etc. The set of linguistic means of one or another logical-semantic category is very extensive [8, 123]. If the core of the means of expressing the logical-semantic category is a morphological category, then, following A.V. Bondarko, we can note the presence of a functional-semantic category in this language. The functional approach allows us to reveal the patterns of constructing an utterance: this is an analysis from the perspective of the subject of speech. Many researchers consider it important to develop a functional approach to linguistics. The functional aspect connects the language system and the speech system. It is a connecting link between the systemic and activity-based approaches in language learning. The functional approach allows you to more fully describe the language system. With the functional approach, language is investigated in the

direction "from content to form", "from functions to linguistic means". The analysis, directed from form to content, reflects the point of view of the listener, from meaning to form - the point of view of the speaker.

The functional approach allows us to identify patterns in the construction of an utterance: this is an analysis from the perspective of the subject of speech. Many researchers consider it important to develop a functional approach to linguistics. The functional aspect connects the language system and the speech system [9, 96]. It is a connecting link between the systemic and activity-based approaches in language learning. The functional approach allows you to more fully describe the language system. With this approach, the language is viewed as a multilevel formation, consisting of morphological, syntactic and lexical levels. So, the meaning of time can be conveyed not only by the temporal forms of the verb (morphological level), but also by lexical and other means. With a systematic approach, these ways of expressing temporal meaning turn out to be disconnected, which cannot be said with a functional approach: the ways of expression are interconnected and interdependent. With this approach, the language is viewed as a multilevel formation, consisting of morphological, syntactic and lexical levels. So, the meaning of time can be conveyed not only by the temporal forms of the verb (morphological level), but also by lexical and other means. With a systematic approach, these ways of expressing temporal meaning turn out to be disconnected, which cannot be said with a functional approach: the ways of expression are interconnected and interdependent.

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ҚАЗАҚ ЖӘНЕ ҚЫТАЙ ТІЛІНІҢ ФРАЗЕОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІРЛІКТЕРІНІҢ ҚҰРАМЫ

Тәуелсіз ел болып ту көтергеннен бері мемлекетіміз халықаралық сахнаға шығып, шетелдермен терезесі тең түрде жан-жақты қарым-қатынас жасауға талпыныс жасап тұрған шақта, халықаралық қатынасты заман талабына бейімдеу үшін де қазақ тілін шетел тілдерімен салыстыра зерттеудің қажеттілігі туындап отыр. Бұлардың қатарына қазақ тілін қытай тілімен салыстыра қарастыру да жатады.

Тіл – ғасырлар жемісі, халық мұрасы, ұлттық қазына. Халық өміріндегі тарихи бел-белестер, ұлы өзгерістер, сыры ұрпақтан-ұрпаққа тіл арқылы жетеді. Ұлт мәдениетінің негізгі көрсеткіші – көркем әдебиеттің де шынайы болмысы, шеберлігі оның тілі арқылы көрінеді. Ал осы тілдің бейнелілігін, байлығын арттыра түсетін сөздік қордың ауқымды бөлігі – фразеологизмдер болғандықтан, әлем жұртшылығы ХХІ ғасырдың табалдырығын аттаған бүгінгі таңда фразеологиялық қорын зерттеудің теориялық және практикалық жағынан да өз негізі бар. Мәселен, ұлы ұстаз Конфуцидің атақты тұрақты тіркесінде былай деген «后生可畏» баламасы «жастарға барлық жол ашық».

Кез-келген халықтың халықтығы мен ұлттық болмысын танытатын оның өнері болса, сол өнердің алды - қызыл тіл деп халық даналығында айтылғандай, тілдің байлығын, терең тұңғыық сырларын ашқан сол тілде сөйлейтін халықтың даналығы екені сөзсіз.