

Ontological Character of the Language Actualization of Temporality in the Political Discourse

Flera Ya. Khabibullina^{1,a,*}, Iraida G. Ivanova^{1,b}, Galina A. Trapeznikova^{2,c}

¹Department of Fundamental Medicine, Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Mari El, Russia

²Department of Foreign Language Communication, Mari State University, Yoshkar-Ola, Mari El, Russia

^akhflora@yandex.ru, ^biraida44@yandex.ru, ^cgalinatra@gmail.com

*Corresponding author

Keywords: Political Discourse, Ontology, Futurity, Functional-semantic Field, Grammatical Means, the Russian Language, the French Language

Abstract: The article deals with the temporal localization of language from the standpoint of a fundamental ontology in political discourse on the example of grammatical means of expression of futurity in the difference-structured languages. The grammatical means of the different-structural languages are studied as a marker of the language manifestation of the futurity. Naturalness is the media of the realization of the category of time. The purpose of the study is to compare the means of realization of the functional-semantic field of the futurity in the political discourse of the multi-structural languages. The object of this study is the functional-semantic field of futurity in the French and Russian political discourse. The subject of the study is the realization of the futurity in the political discourse of the languages in question.

1. Introduction

Time, being a basic element of the surrounding world, captures one of the most important positions in the universal linguistic world-image. For a person, time is not only an object of reality interacting with him/her on an external level, but also a category that influences a person's life at all levels, establishing its external social and cultural side, as well as the inner one - spiritual and psychological.

The category of time from the Greek. χρόνος was studied within the framework of philosophical doctrines (Plato, Timaeus, Aristotle, Aurelius Augustine, G. Reichenbach, etc.), religious mythological concepts, epistemological studies (I. Kant).

In linguistics, the study of the category of time occurs in two aspects: the analysis of the concept of time as an objective category of perception of the world, as an element of the linguistic world-image and analysis of the deictic category of time in the system of language, i.e. deictic category of temporality.

Such researchers of cognitive linguistics as K.G. Krasukhin, A.E. Karlinsky, E.S. Yakovleva, N.K. Ryabtseva, A. Islam, N.I. Tolstoy, N.A. Potaenko, V.G. Gak, N.D. Arutyunova, S. E. Isabekov, E. N. Orazalina, F. Iliuf and others consider the concept of time in the framework of the culture of peoples and the linguistic world-image.

The first linguist who considers language from the standpoint of ontology is V. von Humboldt, the founder of theoretical linguistics. The researcher includes language in the circle of the fundamental properties of man, arguing that the action of the human language extends theoretically to the whole infinite reality, embracing the world as a whole. The category of temporality is postulated as a marker of language manifestation, and the utterance is an ontological unit. Along with various media environments - sound, light, space, etc. - time is recognized as a universal marker of any language manifestation as a natural relationship of space-time coordinates. In the development of its problems, the theory of dialogue in the concept of M.M. Bakhtin may prove very effective. He studied temporal-spatial relations in a piece of art (chronotop). The understanding of the dialogue in its interpretation is, in principle, different from the traditional interpretation, because it is conceived as a

phenomenon possessing the fundamental properties of universality. Dialogue in this case is based on the recognition of the fact that a statement (if it is viewed not in isolation but in relation to other utterances) is only a link in the chain of verbal communication, on the one hand, absorbing the previous links of this chain, and on the other, being a reaction to them. At the same time, the utterance is connected both with the preceding and with the subsequent links of verbal communication.

The study of the semantic and structural properties of the time category in the language system is among the tasks of representatives of Western functional and cognitive linguistics. Among them, especially significant contributions were made by O. Espersen, E. Benveniste, B. Comrie, E. Givon, J. Baiby, E. Dahl, L. Mikaelis, F. Brizard and many others.

Modern anthropological linguistics operates on the statement that language and mind are interrelated, and they in their turn depend directly on the facts and phenomena of the surrounding world [1].

The central place in the conceptual system "time", interpreted by the agents of political discourse, is occupied by the microconcept "the future". Politicians using this category direct their efforts to verbal modeling of the "future" in order to attract as many supporters as possible. At the same time, politicians, journalists and other agents of the political sphere strive to make sure that the masses perceive their opinions and beliefs as being in accordance with their own interests. The verbalization of the future can be represented in the aspect of the functional-semantic field (FSF) (authors).

The theoretical basis of the study was the works of L.G. Ababiya, N.F. Aleferenko, N.M. Vasilieva, V.G. Gak, M.S. Gurycheva, N.A. Katagoshchina, A.L. Zelensky, L.I. Ilya, E.O. Kostetskaya, I.N. Kuznetsova, T.A. Maysaka, S.R. Merdanova, B.D. Nekhedzi, R.G. Piotrovsky, L.P. Pitskova, T.A. Repin, G. M. Shcherba, Yu. Stepanov, M. Tabachnik.

Among all peoples there are the images of time that are reflected through language and have the same, similar signs. In different nations these concepts are not identical, since they represent cultural and social characteristics of time perception.

In Indo-European languages, the grammatical category of the future tense was formed later than the categories of past and present tenses, which is associated with extralinguistic circumstances. The understanding of time by a human of the ancient era differs significantly from the understanding of time by modern man. The future as a category of perception of the world was not fully formed in the mindset of the ancient man, and, therefore, there was no need for the formation of a special grammatical deictic category that could refer action to the future.

In the worldview systems of Europeans, changes take place with the adoption of Christianity and the rejection of paganism. The concept of the surrounding world changes, and the time model also changes with it [22].

With the development of manufactory and urbanization, the futuration of consciousness continues. Man does not associate his activity with nature. He understands that he himself can control his own destiny. And as a consequence, he operates more freely with the concept of the future.

In the 12th-13th centuries, in the early medieval period, a process that M. M. Guchman calls "the paradigmaticization of future tense" was formed. There is an opinion that the presence of "futural present tense" or "modal future tense" is also a sign of complete paradigmaticization of this form [23]. Thus, in French, modal constructions with the verbs *devoir* and *vouloir* were used to express the future event more often than other constructions, thereby entering the verb paradigm only in the 13th century.

The paradigm of the future tense of the French verb is supplemented with new forms, or rather old ones, already existing in the language, but which have acquired a new semantic-functional purpose. In modern French, the "aller + Infinitif" construction is used, which began to undergo a process of grammaticalization in the 15th century. Over time, this construction along with its own original lexical meaning became more common in the newly acquired meaning of the planned future action [24].

At present, the category of the future in French can be expressed not only with the help of Future Simple, Future Immediat, but also with the help of other modal verbs and constructions that are used for the implicit and explicit expression of a future event.

2. Methodology

The object of this study is futurity in political discourse in the field of the Russian and French media. The material of the study is statements by politicians presented on the official websites of periodicals and also publications in some leading printings in Russian and French languages: weeklies, newspapers and magazines: *Le Monde*, *Le Figaro*, *Le Parisien*, Russian social and political publications: websites of different parties and movements.

The study is based on the following research methods: definitional analysis, comparing methods, the method of continuous selection.

3. Results

Among all categories of time, the category of the future has the most subjective character, it is often associated with the position of the speaker, his aspirations, intentions or desires, so the category of futurity passes through the process of grammaticalization through the transformation of modal verbs and constructions expressing aspiration and desire. This change has occurred in many Indo-European languages.

D. Baiby analyzed the forms of the future in almost 300 modern languages and eventually created a list of grammatical and lexical means, which became the basis for future forms, such as verbs of movement, means of expressing commitment, intentions, abilities and adverbs of time [5].

At the level of language semantics, the category of the future tense is transmitted as a semantic category of futurity, defined as a deictic vector category that expresses the ratio of the event described to the time after the moment of speech. At the heart of this semantic category is a functionally semantic field of futurity, the structural elements of which require further analysis.

At the present stage of the development of linguistics, researchers have different points of view about the fact which meaning of the category of the future tense is a primary one and what is derived from it. At the same time, many linguists reject the existence of a temporal value in this category and exclude it from the system of tenses, and some consider it to be polysemantic.

The status of the category of the future tense is not sufficiently understood according to its originality of morphological formulations (grammatical form, various lexical-grammatical means of expression, etc.), which is stimulated by the semantic content of the category of the future, reflecting also the modal characteristics of the action. The direction for the future is often conditioned by the speaker himself and depends on his preference and on his desire to present the future fact as a reality that will take place regardless of any conditions. This feature was also described by A.I. Smirnitsky: "Such a moment seems to be allocated only to this case, at the author's discretion, according to what and how he wants to say" [23].

Such grammarians as I. Bush and G. Helbig emphasize the primary nature of the modal value, based on the hierarchy of meanings. They note that the expression of the supposed action is the main variant of the meaning of the category of the future tense, and the temporal as the secondary one, not excluding and not denying it at all. We emphasize that in cases when the speaker describes the event as a fact relating to the future, he uses the present tense form of the verb [1].

In traditional grammar, the ability to express the modal meaning (uncertainty, indeterminacy, and then, the ability to realize various modal shades) is conditioned by the very nature of the future tense. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that one can not reject the relationship of the temporal value to the modal value. The future tense form can be used without contextual qualifiers. But if it is required to express a clear opposition of the future to the present, then the temporal meaning of the future, which ensures the unity of form in the content plane and which is the natural basis for modal connotations of meanings, as well as ways of using the future tense. In this case, the means of expressing the

future tense in the temporal plan could enter the system of verb tenses, and in the modal one could form the basis of the supposed modality or modality of probability [3].

Thus, we can summarize that the idea of primariness of the modal meaning of the future tense has a significant spread in modern linguistics. In our opinion, the term "modal tense" assumes a kind of modality zone for the French language, more precisely, a special modality of the future tense. Modality can be used to denote a category. However, it should be taken into account that temporal meaning is common to all means of expressing the future, which guarantees the integrity of this category in terms of its content, and the specific meaning of the future is the basis for all modal shades and ways of expressing the future tense.

Actually, the "future time" in a particular language is the grammatical form of the verb whose main (or) only function is precisely the expression of the time reference to the future [18].

The methods of expressing the time reference to the future in the languages of various structures are investigated both in the synchronic and in the diachronic plan [8, 9, 10, 15, 16]. At the same time, researchers pay more attention to grammatical forms of thinking about the future, although along with them, lexical methods also function in languages and compete successfully with them. Judging from the research data, both grammatical and lexical methods are different, moreover, often in addition to designating an action or situation in terms of the future, these forms may contain additional information on modality, aspectuality.

According to this theory, using a functional approach to the study of questions in the linguistic theory, each tense system is a functional semantic category (FSC) (the term is proposed by A.V. Bondarko) [3].

French and Russian linguists confirm the methodological reasonability of studying the correlation between linguistic and extralinguistic phenomena, in particular, temporal ones, based on a system of functional-semantic fields. In the framework of the functional approach, many researchers such as M.A. Shelyakina, T.A. Sukhomlina, Yu.S. Maslov, M.V. Vsevolodova, N.G. Shaymerdinova, E.I. Shends, T.V. Bulygina, M.Ya. Glovchinskaya, E.V. Guliga, K.T. Rysaldy, A.V. Bondarko, Z.K. Akhmetzhanova, M.B. Nurtazin, G.A. Zolotova, A. Zhanabekova, G.K. Shayrakhmetova, Chevalier, J.-C., Pellat, J.-C., Rioul, R. and others study the functional-semantic features of temporality, which gave reason for the formation of the grammatical category of time in the system of language.

The concept of the field is studied in linguistics from the 60's and 70's. of the 20th cent. (V.G. Admoni, M.M. Gukhman, E.V. Guliga, E.I. Shendels, A.V. Bondarko, and others). It is considerably based on the works by I.I. Meshchaninov on the theory of conceptual categories, on the doctrine by V.V. Vinogradov about the modality as a semantic category, which has a mixed lexico-grammatical character in the languages of different systems.

The functional-semantic field (FSF) is a category with nuclear and peripheral means of its linguistic expression. There are "core and periphery", each of which in terms of expression is a category of "complex", containing various means of expression [1]. The field of futurity (FF) is formed of means of different levels: grammatical, lexical, lexical-grammatical, semantic.

As the center of the FF, futurum is the most specialized and common means of expressing the future tense.

The future present tense is in close periphery of the field. The meaning of the future tense is an indirect semantic function of the present form, it is determined by the situation, the context and, to some extent, the aspectual characteristic of the verb.

The modal future and the future perfect are in the far periphery. Modal constructions and the form of perfect tense have some future significance only in combination with contextual indicators of the future.

The future perfect tense represents the future terminated and is used in both absolute and relative functions (in this case it expresses the future action that precedes another future action).

In different languages the future tense is expressed either in the form of the present tense with corresponding adverbs, or is created on the basis of combinations of modal verbs in the present tense

with an infinitive, verbs of movement in the present tense with an infinitive, verbs of becoming, as transition from one state to another, in the present tense with an infinitive. The form of the future tense, representing an event not yet realized as a fact of reality, possesses a high degree of abstraction and interpretation of the surrounding world.

Thanks to the future tense, the subject of speech can imagine something that does not exist yet as a really ascertained fact.

The history of the formation of the realization of the category of the future in French, beginning with the Latin *futurum I*, is presented by Repin T.A. [21], Gak V.G. [11], Bondarko A.V. [3], Kolmogortseva V. M. [17] , Piotrovsky R.G. [20], Gurycheva M.S., Katagoshchina N.A. [13].

Speaking of modern French, M.P. Tabachnik characterizes the futurity as a functional-semantic category. He believes that the language category of time concretizes the actions, distributing them along three segments of grammatical time: the plan of the present (for expressing the simultaneity of the speaker's speech), past (for the expression of the precedence) or the future (following the moment of speech). In the language system there are various means for this purpose - grammatical ones, to which special temporary forms belong, as well as lexical ones, which are special phrases with a temporary nature [25].

The particular action as a phenomenon of current reality is always determined in time and is defined, as V.G. Gak points out, by a number of characteristics of internal and external order. Internal ones refine the action from the point of view of its determinancy, form and tense and are expressed by morphological means.

Grammatical tenses, which have formal distinctive features, are recognized as categorical, since that in the language only something that has formal expression is categorical [25]. Uncategorical are those elements that are connected by other levels of the system (semigrammatic, lexical). Thus, each time system has an inter-layer depth and represents a functional-semantic category.

E. Kurilovich believes that the grammatical future tense is opposed to the "present + past" and expresses the possibility, probability, etc. The French scientist A. Yvon, while criticizing the terminological structure, suggests combining the forms on - *rai-*, - *rais-* in one inferred modality, since the future action can, in his opinion, only be foreseen, but not regarded as real. The same opinion is shared by L.S. Barkhudarov, putting all forms on - *r* - beyond the indicative, because they are contrasted with the indicative mood as a separate "potential modality" due to the presence of a common formal characteristic (-*r*-) and a general semantic characteristic (a designation of the action potentially possible) [2].

Most linguists recognize that the grammatical category of the future tense is one of the forms of the linguistic expression of the indicative modality. Analysis of linguistic facts from the point of view of FSC (functional - semantic category) of futurity makes it possible to achieve a more accurate description of the category being studied. This functional semantic category is such a linguistic entity that covers the grammatical orientation of the future tense and the components of which serve to express the various nuances of futurity as one of the aspects of the indicative modality.

It was interesting to note that FSC of futurity is organized according to the principle of the field. The core of the microfield of futurity is the microsystem of grammatical forms, the microsystem of futurity (the F-microsystem) is an element of the morphological level of the language system that interacts with other grammatical parameters of the one-level plan. The center draws elements of other levels (semi-grammatical, lexical) into its orbit of influence, from which the periphery of the F-microfield is formed.

On the time axis, directed from the past to the future, the future plan follows the plan of the past and the present plan. The temporal forms of the future and the past are located symmetrically about the common axis of present tense.

The category of grammatical tense serves not only to indicate the time of action, but also is the basis of the morphological structure of the French verb (together with the categories of modality and

person). The main purpose of the forms of present tense is the presentation of the action occurring at the moment of speech, the forms of the past tense - the presentation of the action completed before the beginning of the moment of speech. The main purpose of the future tense forms is to represent the actions that could occur (or not occur) after the moment of speech. Their realisation is presented by the speaker with a greater or lesser degree of probability. That is, the future tense forms express in the language the hypothetical character of the supposed action. The meaning of hypothetical character is inherent in all forms of the future tense, not depending on whether the speaker is completely sure of the realisation of the action or not.

Thus, the value of hypothetical character combines the grammatical forms of the future tense and the elements of other linguistic levels (semi-grammatical, lexical) into a single functional semantic category of futurity. The F-microsystem includes components of purely grammatical content: simple verbal forms on -r-, which are the dominant of this FSC; verb periphrasis «*aller + infinitive*». The future tense is also composed of syntactic combinations such as: *vouloir + infinif, devoir + infinitif, être sur le point de + infinitif* and others.

Thus, the F-microfield includes elements of different linguistic levels. That is, the central structures should be considered simple tense forms on -r-. In the immediate vicinity of them is a zone of complex and super complicated verb forms, the verbal periphrasis "*aller + infinitive*". They are followed by a zone of other tense plans, for example, Future antérieur. Then the least grammaticalized zone follows, which includes the modal verbs and phrases of a periphrastic character with a grammatical orientation (lexical way of expressing the futurity), and finally, the last zone of the periphery includes aphoristic precedent statements in the French language (the semantic method).

FSC of futurity as a system consists of the following components:

- *Core. Zone of simple tense forms in -r- (Future simple) (grammatical method).*
- *Zone of other tense plans (Futur Antérieur).*
- *Zone of modal verbs and word combinations (stable) of a periphrastic character, with a grammatical orientation (lexical method).*
- *Periphery. Aphoristic precedent statements in French (semantic way).*
- *A zone of complex and super complicated verb forms, the verbal periphrase "aller + infinitive" (Future immédiat) (grammatical method).*

In the Russian language, the expression of futurity did not have such a wide variety. In the Old Russian language there were three future tenses: the future is simple and the two future complex.

The future simple was formed from the syncretic form (present / future) of tense in connection with the development of the category of aspect: the present was left for the imperfective aspect, the future time was formed for the perfective aspect. **The first complex future** was formed by combining the auxiliary verbs *имею* [imeti], *хотю* [hoteti], *начати/почати* [nachati/pochati] in the personal forms of the present tense with the infinitive of the verb that is to be used in the future tense. This time is called an **absolute** complex future.

That's why some scientists do not consider this form as analytic one, but bring it closer to the compound verbal predicate. Gradually, this future time acquired the importance of an imperfect aspect.

The second complex future (precedent future) was formed by joining the auxiliary verb *буду* [budu] in the correct person with the participle of -l in the right gender and number. This tense is called the **precedent future**, since it denotes an action that will precede another future action. This brings him closer in functions with a subjunctive mood call this time the future complex **relative** [12].

The current state of the study of the verb tense in the Russian language is determined, in our opinion, primarily by the works of V.V. Vinogradov and A.V. Bondarko.

To express the future in the Russian language, there is an analytical (future complex) and synthetic (future simple) forms [18]. At the same time, V. V. Vinogradov, emphasizes that the analytical

(descriptive) form has no connection with the present, the action is fully relevant to the future, and the synthetic form has a certain contextual connection with the present. The analytical form is less used, perhaps because the Russian language is a synthetic language. In addition, the synthetic form has more functionality.

Also, it should be noted that the ways of expressing the future tense are appeared not only at the grammatical level, but also at the lexical and semantic levels.

The adverbial modifier of the time interval, and words possessing the function of a temporary order in the Russian language (soon, then, in the future, after, in an hour, etc). belong to the lexical-grammatical and lexical levels are

It is possible to define a subjunctive mood in Russian at the use in conditional constructions to lexical level. This or that specific temporary localization, if necessary, is marked by lexical means.

A separate element of lexical means is the expression *нужно* [pust], which can be accompanied with verbs either in the future tense and in the present, at the same time, it can have the function of expressing the futurity.

Modal constructions (want, can, must, etc + infinitive form of the verb) refer to the lexical way of expressing the futurity in the Russian language.

The use of a negative particle with imperative forms of the verb of an imperfective aspect and a perfective aspect can be referred to the semantic level. We should note that prescription in relation to non-fulfillment of the action, i.e. prohibition of action, is expressed only by forms of imperfective aspect. A prohibition can be referred to an action that is already occurring at the time of speech.

A prohibition can also refer to an action that is not yet occurring at the time of speech, as well as to a succession of actions.

Aphoristic statements in Russian can also refer to the semantic way (proverbs, sayings, phrases-symbols, quotations from songs and poems, etc.).

Thus, the future functional semantic field includes elements of different language levels in the Russian language. That is, simple future time should be considered a central structures. In the immediate vicinity of them is a zone of a complex future of time and lexical means. After this, the verbal forms follow in the imperative and subjunctive mood, and finally, the last, peripheral zone includes aphoristic precedent statements and the imperative form of the verb with the negative particle *not*. FSF of futurity in the Russian language as a system is presented in the following form:

- *Core. Zone of a simple future tense (grammatical method).*
- *Zone of complex future tense (grammatical method) and lexical means (lexico-grammatical and lexical methods), as well as modal constructions (lexical method).*
- *The zone of verb forms in the imperative (grammatical way) and the subjunctive mood (lexical method).*
- *Periphery. A zone of aphoristic precedent utterances and imperative verbal forms with a negative particle not (semantic way).*

The morphological method, which occupies the core of the FSF of the category of futurity remains the main and predominant way of expressing the futurity in the political discourse. The core of the field of futurity includes in French language Futur simple, close to which is Futur immediate. F. ex.,

fr.:

Futur simple

Ces interventions américaines dans la campagne présidentielle ne doivent pas être simplement vues sous l'angle de la duplicité et de l'ingérence étrangère. Elles sont surtout de mauvaise augure quant à la politique. Nous **ferons** tout ce qui est en notre pouvoir pour l'empêcher. 'These American interventions in the presidential campaign should not simply be viewed at the angle of duplicity and foreign interference. They are a bad omen about politics. We will do everything that is in our power to prevent it' (J. Cheminade).

Offrez à la jeunesse un avenir meilleur ! Oui, ce **sera** dur de gagner. Ce **sera** dur de réussir. Les

problèmes ne vont pas disparaître avec le candidat sortant. Si seulement il pouvait emmener les problèmes avec lui – même si, j’en conviens, il est le premier problème ! Nous **aurons** à faire des réformes courageuses : réforme fiscale, réforme bancaire, réforme territoriale, réforme pour soutenir la production. ‘Give youth a better future! Yes, this will not be easy to achieve. It will not be easy to get. The problems will not disappear with the retiring candidate. If only he could take problems with himself, I’m quite sure that he is the real problem! We need to carry out bold reforms: tax, banking, territorial reforms, reforms to maintain production’ (F. Hollande).

Et puis, je **veillerai** au respect des valeurs de la République. Je **réconcilierai** les Français. Je les **rassemblerai** autour d’une belle cause, je vous l’ai dit : l’avenir de la génération qui arrive. Et je **ferai** en sorte que la laïcité ne soit pas un objet de conflit dans la République, mais un sujet de réunion, de rassemblement, de réconciliation. ‘And then, I will take care of observing the values of the Republic. I will contribute to the reconciliation of the French people. I will unite them around the same goal, I told you this already: for the sake of the future of our generation. And I will try to make it so that secular identity does not cause conflict in the Republic, but the theme of assembly, unification, reconciliation’ (F. Hollande).

Futur immédiat (verbal periphrase «aller + infinitif»)

La victoire vous **allez la chercher**, la victoire vous **allez la mériter**, la victoire vous **allez la conquérir**, la victoire vous **allez l’arracher** des mains de la Droite pour l’offrir au peuple tout entier. ‘The victory that you are going to find, which you are going to earn, which you are going to win, that you are going to wrest from the Right Party, in order to offer it to the people as a whole’ (F. Hollande).

Je me suis engagé avec ma force, mon énergie, pas pour moi mais pour l’idée que je me fais de notre pays. Je **vais** vous **dire** une chose du fond de mon cœur, si vous décidez de vous mobiliser, si vous décidez de vous engager dans cette campagne, alors, le 6 mai, personne **ne** vous **volera** le succès, c’est vous qui décidez. ‘I am involved with all the strength, energy, not for myself, but for an idea for the good of our country. I will tell you one thing with all my heart, if you decide to join this campaign, then, on May 6, no one will steal your success, because it will be you who will decide’ (F. Hollande).

In the Russian language, the grammatical way is presented with the **future simple** and **future complex tenses**:

Future simple tense

Rus.:

Мы **приведем** в действие конкретные механизмы ликвидации социального неравенства. Это главное, что **может спасти** страну от исторического поражения! [Мы приведем в действие конкретные механизмы ликвидации социального неравенства. Это главное, что может спасти страну от исторического поражения!] ‘We will put into play concrete mechanisms for eliminating social inequality. This is the main thing that can save the country from a historic defeat!’ (A programme article by S. Mironov).

Я **не пойду** ни на какие компромиссы и проволочки по этому вопросу. Хватит! 13% налога на миллионные доходы — это за пределами здравого смысла! *Скоро* в рейтинге Forbes **останутся** лишь российские миллиардеры, особенно при мировом финансовом кризисе. [Я не пойду ни на какие компромиссы и проволочки по этому вопросу. Хватит! 13% налога на миллионные доходы — это за пределами здравого смысла! Скоро в рейтинге Forbes останутся лишь российские миллиардеры, особенно при мировом финансовом кризисе.] ‘I will not make any compromises and permit any delays on this issue. Enough! 13% of the million-dollar income tax is beyond common sense! Soon, only Russian billionaires will remain in the Forbes rating, especially with the global financial crisis’ (A programme article by S. Mironov).

Future complex tense

Rus.:

Из года в год богатые **становятся** богаче, а бедные — беднее. Если выгоды от экономического роста **будут получать** только богатые, а все тяготы **будут ложиться** на плечи простых людей, оптимистический сценарий, нарисованный чиновниками, вряд ли **осуществится**. [Iz goda v god bogatyie stanovyatsya bogache, a bednyie — bednee. Esli vyigodyi ot ekonomicheskogo rosta budut poluchat tolko bogatyie, a vse tyagoty budut lozhitsya na plechi prostyih lyudey, optimisticheskiy stsenariy, narisovannyiy chinovnikami, vryad li osuschestvitsya.] ‘From year to year the rich get richer, and the poor become poorer. If the benefits of economic growth are received only by the rich, and all the hardships will fall on the shoulders of ordinary people, an optimistic scenario drawn by officials is unlikely to materialize’ (A programme article by S. Mironov).

Я поддерживаю и **буду поддерживать** новые, независимые профсоюзы, способные на деле защитить интересы трудящихся. [Ya podderzhivayu i budu podderzhivat novyie, nezavisimyye profsoyuzyi, sposobnyie na dele zaschitit interesyi trudyaschihsya.] ‘I support and will support new, independent trade unions that are in fact able to protect the interests of workers’ (A programme article by S. Mironov).

Я **буду четко следовать** конституционному принципу социального государства и **остановлю** передачу социальной сферы частным рынкам. Качественное образование и высокотехнологичные медицинские услуги **будут доступны** всем гражданам России, независимо от размера кошелька. [Ya budu chetko sledovat konstitutsionnomu printsipu sotsialnogo gosudarstva i ustanovlyu peredachu sotsialnoy sferyi chastnyim ryinkam. Kachestvennoe obrazovanie i vyisokotehnologichnyie meditsinskie uslugi budut dostupnyi vsem grazhdanam Rossii, nezavisimo ot razmera koshelka.] ‘I will clearly follow the constitutional principle of the social state and stop the transfer of the social sphere to private markets. Qualitative education and high-tech medical services will be available to all Russian citizens, regardless of the size of the wallet’ (A programme article by S. Mironov).

The forms of the future tense are often used without any additional modal meanings in Russian. F. ex.:

Rus.:

И третье. Искренне считаем, что, если мы не **нормализуем** ситуацию в Сирии и других горячих точках, терроризм **станет** новым видом войны, которую **будет вести** весь мир. [I trete. Iskrenne schitaem, chto, esli myi ne normalizuem situatsiyu v Sirii i drugih goryachih tochkah, terrorizm stanet novyim vidom voynyi, kotoruyu budet vesti ves mir.] ‘Thirdly. We sincerely believe that if we **do not normalize** the situation in Syria and other flashpoint areas, terrorism **will become** a new kind of war that the whole world **will lead**’ (D. Medvedev).

However, due to the specific meaning of the future tense associated with actions that have not yet been pursued, in specific conditions of the context of the future tense form, Russian political discourse can be accompanied by an additional modal semantics emanating from the context. Let's follow these features on the example of the speech of Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev at the Munich Conference on Security Policy February 13, 2016. Modal values of the future tense:

assumptions and probabilities: Опасность таких подходов заключается в том, что и через десять, и через двадцать лет мы **будем** с вами **обсуждать** одни и те же темы. Если, конечно, вообще **будет** что обсуждать. ‘The danger of such approaches is that we will discuss the same topics with you both in ten years and in twenty years. If, of course, there **will be** anything to discuss’;

expectations and desires: В-третьих, киевские власти по-прежнему настаивают на том, что местные выборы должны быть организованы на основе нового украинского закона. Кроме того, украинская сторона, к сожалению, не выполнила свои обязательства по широкой амнистии, которая должна распространяться на тех, кто участвовал в событиях 2014–2015 годов. Без амнистии эти люди **не смогут принять** участие в выборах, что **сделает** их результаты сомнительными, а это вряд ли **понравится** ОБСЕ. [V-tretyih, kievskie vlasti po-prezhnemu настаивают на том, chto mestnyie vyiboryi dolzhnyi byt organizovanyi na osnove

novogo ukrainskogo zakona. Krome togo, ukrainskaya storona, k sozhaleniyu, ne vyipolnila svoi obyazatelstva po shirokoy amnistii, kotoraya dolzhna rasprostranyatsya na teh, kto uchastvoval v sobyitiyah 2014–2015 godov. Bez amnistii eti lyudi ne smogut prinyat uchastie v vyiborah, chto sdelat ih rezultaty somnitelnymi, a eto vryad li ponravitsya OBSE.] ‘Thirdly, the Kiev authorities still insist that local elections should be organized on the basis of a new Ukrainian law. In addition, the Ukrainian side, unfortunately, has not met its obligations toward a broad amnesty, which should apply to those who participated in the events of 2014-2015. Without an amnesty, these people **will not be able** to participate in elections, which **will make** their results quite mixed, and this **will unlikely be enjoyed** by the OSCE’;

confidence: Теперь что касается Сирии. Мы работали и **будем тщательно работать** над реализацией мирных совместных инициатив. Они идут трудно, но **альтернативы** межнациональному и межрелигиозному **диалогу не существует**. [Teper chto kasaetsya Sirii. Myi rabotali i budem tschatelno rabotat nad realizatsiey mirnyih sovместnyih initsiativ. Oni idut trudno, no alternativyi mezhnatsionalnomu i mezhreligioznomu dialogu ne suschestvuet.] ‘Now as for Syria. We have worked and **will carefully work** on the implementation of peaceful mutual initiatives. They develop with difficulties, but **there is no alternative** to interethnic and interreligious dialogue’.

Staying in the system of tenses, the future tense interacts extensively with modal values.

If, in terms of future tense, there is a narration about a situation involving several actions, then the use of the forms of a simple and complex future tense is determined by the taxis functions of the aspects: the simple future forms express successive actions, the forms of the complex future express simultaneous actions against which events will occur.

Rus.:

Мы явно **столкнёмся** и с внешним противодействием, но мы должны для себя решить, готовы ли мы последовательно отстаивать свои национальные интересы или **будем** вечно их **сдавать, отступить** неизвестно куда. [Myi yavno stolknuyomsya i s vneshnim protivodeystviem, no myi dolzhnyi dlya sebya reshit, gotovy li myi posledovatelno otstaivat svoi natsionalnyie interesyi ili budem vечно ih sdavat, otstupat neizvestno kuda.] ‘We **will** obviously **face** external opposition, but we must decide for ourselves whether we are ready to defend consistently our national interests or we **will** always **back them down, retreat to** God knows where’ (V. Putin).

4. Conclusions

1. Political discourse is characterized by temporal signs and is turned into the past, the present and the future.

2. Analysis of the functional-semantic category of futurity, organized according to the FSF principle, revealed that the microsystem of grammatical forms is the core of the microfield of futurity.

3. Futurity as a functional semantic category is a set of means of expression of different levels, linked together by a semantic community of the future. Means of expression of futurity have a wide variety in French and Russian languages and are correlated as a core and periphery within the framework of the FSF.

4. The morphological means are the main means of realization of futurity in French language: the core of the FSF - Future simple and the nearby category - Future immédiat in political discourse. They are used most often as informational, analytical and prognostic vectors.

5. The central structures for the expression of futurity in the Russian language should be considered a simple future tense. In the immediate vicinity of it is a zone of a complex future tense. The zone of a simple future tense refers to the core of FSF and represents a grammatical way of expressing futurity. The leading vectors of the futurity are informational, argumentative, analytical, prognostic.

6. Common features of the expression of the grammatical way of expressing the futurity in the

languages under study are, firstly, the core zone of FSF (future simple (French)) and future simple tense, secondly, the unified vectors of futurity - informational, analytical and prognostic. Unlike the French language, in which the nearest category of futurity in political discourse is Future immédiat, in Russian there is a zone of a complex future tense. An additional parameter of realization of the futurity in the Russian political discourse is the argument parameter.

7. Due to the specific meaning of the future tense in the Russian language, connected with the actions not yet implemented in the specific conditions of the political context, the future tense forms can be accompanied by the additional modal semantics of the assumption and probability, intention, expectation and desire, confidence.

Acknowledgement

The authors of the article express gratitude for the translation into English to Natalya Smirnova, Teacher of English and French, the Centre of learning foreign languages Go! English, Russia.

References

- [1] Aleferenko, N.F (2004). Language Theory Introductory Course. M.: Visshaya Shkola. 368 p.
- [2] Barkhudarov, LS (1975). Essays on the morphology of modern English. M: Visshaya Shkola. 156 p.
- [3] Bondarko, A.V. (1984). About the grammar of functional semantic fields. News of the USSR Academy of Sciences. V. 43. № 6. P. 492-503.
- [4] Bondarko, A.V. (2005). Field structures in the system of functional grammar. Problems of functional grammar. Field structures. SPb.: Nauka. Pp. 12-28.
- [5] Bybee, Joan L., and William Pagliuca. (1987). The evolution of future meaning. In Papers from the VIIth International Conference on Historical Linguistics. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. P. 109 - 122.
- [6] Chevalier, J.-C. (1994). Grammar of contemporary French. Paris: Ed. Larousse.
- [7] Chevalier, J.-C. (1994). History of French grammar. Paris: Ed. Presses universitaires de France.
- [8] Flera Ya. Khabibullina, Iraida G. Ivanova & Maria N. Pirogova. (2017). Functioning of political aphorisms with a future meaning in the media of the international and russian regional languages. Abstracts & Proceedings of INTCESS 2017 - 4th International Conference on Education and Social Sciences, 6- February - Istanbul, Turkey – Pp.622-629. http://www.ocerint.org/intcess17_epublication/abstracts/a178.html
- [9] Flera Ya. Khabibullina, Iraida G. Ivanova, Galina A. Trapeznikova. (2018). The basic characteristics of aphorisms and means of their expression in the russian and french political discourse. Abstracts & Proceedings of INTCESS 2018- 5th International Conference on Education and Social Sciences, 5-7 February 2018-Istanbul, Turkey. URL: http://www.ocerint.org/intcess18_epublication/abstracts/a90.html
- [10] Flera Ya. Khabibullina, Iraida G. Ivanova, Inna G. Chesnokova (2018). Syntactic means of expression of language tolerance in french and russian political discourse. Proceedings of INTCESS2018- 5th International Conference on Education and Social Sciences 5-7 February 2018-Istanbul, Turkey. P. 566-565. http://www.ocerint.org/intcess18_epublication/papers/91.pdf.
- [11] Gak, V.G. (1986). Theoretical grammar of the French language. Morphology. M.: Visshaya Shkola. 312 p.
- [12] Gorshkova, K.V. & Khaburgayev, G.A. (1981). Historical grammar of the Russian language. M: Visshaya Shkola. 359 p.
- [13] Gurycheva, M.S. & Katagoshchina, N.A. (1964). Contrastive-comparative grammar of Romance languages. M.: Nauka. 136 p.
- [14] Ivanov, V.V. (1983). Historical grammar of the Russian language. M.: Prosvechshenie 1983. 401 p.

- [15] Khabibullina, F. Ya., Ivanova, I. G. (2017) Aphorisms with the Meaning of Future in Political Discourse in Languages of Different Structure. *Russian Journal of Linguistics*, 20 (4), 844—857. DOI: 10.22363/2312-9182-2017-21-4-844-857.
[file:///D:/Habibullina_fya/My%20Documents/Downloads/17313-17958-1-PB%20\(1\).pdf](file:///D:/Habibullina_fya/My%20Documents/Downloads/17313-17958-1-PB%20(1).pdf)
- [16] Khabibullina, Flera. Ya.; Trapeznikova, Galina. A.; Smerchinskaya, Irina. V. (2017). The functional aspect of aphorisms-slogans in the political discourse of various structural languages (on the basis of lexical-semantic group "elections"). 4TH International Conference on Education, Social Sciences and Humanities (SOCIOINT 2017). P. 288-296. <http://www.ocerint.org/socioint17%20e-publication/abstracts/papers/254.pdf>
- [17] Kolmogortseva, V.M. (1965). System of grammatical means of expression of the future tense in modern English. M.: Visshaya Shkola. 24 p.
- [18] Kostetskaya, E.O. & Kardashevsky, V.I.(1973). Practical grammar of the French language for non-linguistic universities. Moscow: Visshaya Shkola. - 278p.
- [19] Pellat, J.-C. and Rioul, R. (2009). Methodical grammar of French, Quadrige. Presses universitaires de France. 1152 p.
- [20] Piotrovsky, RG (1956). Essays on the grammatical stylistics of the French language. M.: Visshaya Shkola. 199 p.
- [21] Repin, T.A. (1996). Comparative typology of Roman languages. SP: Publishing house of St. Petersburg University. 280p.
- [22] Serebrennikov, B.A. (1988). The role of the human factor in the language. Language and thinking. M.: Nauka. 242 p.
- [23] Smirnitsky, A.I. (1955). Perfect and the category of temporal attribution. The set of the perfect forms. Meaning of a perfect. *Foreign languages at school*. No. 1, p. 3-11; № 2, P. 15-29.
- [24] Sukhomlina, T.A. (2007). Category of futurity and the means of its language manifestation (on the material of the English language). Samara. 177 p.
- [25] Tabachnik, M.P. (1975). On the interaction of grammatical meanings of tense and aspect. In: *Problems of Romano-Germanic Philology (grammar and vocabulary)*. V. 64/157 /. Kursk: Kursk state. ped. in-t. Pp. 178-193.
- [26] Vinogradov, V.V. (2001). Russian language. Grammatical doctrine of the word. M.: Russki Yazik. 720 p.