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ҚОЖА АХМЕТ ЯСАУИ АТЫНДАҒЫ  
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## **BINARY TENSE SYSTEM IN KAZAKH, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

The article analyzes the representation of binary tense system in Kazakh, Russian and English languages. The binarity as the universal law of perception of all things is reflected in categorization of the surrounding world, in contradistinction of various phenomena of language and at the conceptual level.

The peculiarities of absolute and relative time representations in grammatical category of tense are analyzed; the oppositions of connection at the level of two interrelated categories of aspect and tense in Russian, Kazakh and English languages are defined.

The field approach with the analysis of semantic and metaphorical oppositions have been applied here in order to research the category of tense. The nuclear conceptual and semantic oppositions, their national linguistic peculiarities connected with polychronism and monochronism of the examined cultures are defined.

In lexical and phraseological "representation of time" the metaphorical component is allocated with such models as "time – eternity"; "time – river/water"; "time – space"; "time – man"; "time – female"; "time – animal" where the binary nature of human perception of surrounding reality is also exhibited.

**Keywords:** opposition, binarity, category, aspect, function, time, fundamental concept, absolute time, polichronous, monochronic, grammatical category, language units, temporality.

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## **ҚАЗАҚ, ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ ЕКІЛІК УАҚЫТ ЖҮЙЕСІ**

Мақалада жұптастық жүйесінің қазақ, орыс, ағылшын тілдеріндегі уақыт категориясының репрезентациясы қарастырылады. Бинарлық немесе жұптастық барлық заттардың әмбебап заңы ретінде қоршаған ортаның категориялануы мен тілдегі әр түрлі құбылыстардың қарама-қарсылығында және ұғымдық дәрежеде бейнеленеді.

Грамматикалық уақыт категориясында абсолютті және салыстырмалы уақыт жайлы құбылыстардың бейнесінің ерекшеліктеріне талдау жасалынады, екі өзара байланысты түр және уақыт категорияларының дәрежесінде орыс, қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі тіресім қатынастары анықталады.

Жұмыста уақыт категориясын зерттеу өзіндік зерттеу әдісі арқылы жүргізілгендіктен, семантикалық, метафорикалық тіресімдер мақалада зерттелген. Негізгі ұғымдық және семантикалық тіресімдер, олардың қарастырылып отырған мәдениеттерінің полихрондылығы мен монохрондылығымен байланысты ұлттық тілдің ерекшеліктері анықталған.

Лексикалық-фразеологиялық «уақыт көрінісінде» метафоралық құрамдас бөлік белгіленген, ол келесі модельдерден тұрады: «уақыт – мәңгілік»; «уақыт – өзен»; «уақыт – кеңістік»; «уақыт – адам»; «уақыт – әйел»; «уақыт – жануар» және т.б., оларда адамның

қоршаған ортаны қабылдауының бинарлық сипаты көрінеді.

**Кілт сөздер:** тілесім, бинарлық, категория, аспект, қызмет, уақыт, фундаменталдық ұғым, абсолютті уақыт, полихрондық, монокрондық, грамматическалық категория, тілдік бірліктер, темпоралдылық.

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## **БИНАРНАЯ СИСТЕМА ВРЕМЕНИ НА КАЗАХСКОМ, РУССКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ**

В статье рассматривается репрезентация системы бинарности в категории времени казахского, русского и английского языков. Бинарность как универсальный закон восприятия всего сущего находит отражение в категоризации окружающего мира и противопоставленности различных явлений в языке и на понятийном уровне.

Анализируются особенности отражения представлений об абсолютном и относительном времени в грамматической категории времени, определяются оппозиции связи на уровне двух взаимосвязанных категорий вида и времени в русском, казахском и английском языках.

В работе применяется полевой подход к исследованию категории времени, в связи с чем в статье изучены семантические, метафорические оппозиции. Определены ядерные понятийные и семантические оппозиции, их национальные языковые особенности, связанные с полихронностью или монокронностью рассматриваемых культур.

В лексико-фразеологическом «представлении времени» выделена метафорическая составляющая, состоящая из таких моделей, как «время – вечность»; «время – река/вода»; «время – пространство»; «время – человек»; «время – женщина»; «время – животное» и др., в которых также проявляется бинарный характер человеческого восприятия окружающей действительности.

**Ключевые слова:** оппозиция, бинарность, категория, аспект, функция, время, фундаментальное понятие, абсолютное время, полихронность, монокронность, грамматическая категория, языковые единицы, темпоральность.

The binarity – is the fundamental concept, which is a cornerstone of all things, it is the universal law of life. Its dialectics of duality – is a basis of both conceptual and linguistic categories.

The binary opposition is exhibited at all linguistic levels. For example, on phonetic and phonological level - there are oppositions of voiceless and voiced sounds, hardness – softness of consonants; on lexical level - there is an opposition of antonymy; on morphemic and word-formation level - there is an opposition of root and affix morphemes; on grammatical level - there is an opposition of grammatical meanings and forms within the frame of grammatical category.

According to linguists, the conceptual and linguistic (semantic) categories are identical. It does not make sense to oppose semantic categories to conceptual ones out-of-terminological alternativeness in terms of different names of the same phenomenon. It is an opposition of linguistic categories dealing with language units to logical ones, which are not focused on linguistic units (on content of language units or representation of a reality categorization by means of language), but reflect the general norms of world perception without reference to a possibility of their expression

[1, p.47]. A.V.Bondarko does not oppose these categories, noting that linguistic (semantic) categories represent such complex of conceptual categories, which "are in the relation of regular compliance with those language semantic functions in which these categories find their embodiment and specific-language and specific-speech realization" [2, p. 63].

L.M.Vasilyev thinks that conceptual and semantic categories are not identical as "semantic categories, unlike conceptual ones, have language realization, they are embodied in specific linguistic means (lexical and grammatical), unique to each language. They are closely connected with the sphere of connotations, with additional semantic content correlated to figurative thinking, sphere of structural meanings and functions, i.e. to various types of purely language knowledge" [3, p. 43].

Gramme of grammatical categories, word-formation and lexical subclasses of significant words, functional words, syntactic constructions and super segment means act as expression of semantic categories [3, p. 43].

We insist on differences between conceptual and linguistic categories because conceptual categories are considered to be unconditional to this or that specific way of expression (language features).

Language, as we know, acts as the source of conceptualization, categorization and linguistic units, in fact. It is a peculiar way of formatting of the gained knowledge. Verbalization has national and cultural distinctions. "In other words, in language, its central, communicative, epistemic and informative functions are naturally intertwined. Consequently, the research of linguistic categories cannot be conducted in a separation from the cognitive processes generating them. It cannot be conducted without categorization process, which is one of the leading functions of human consciousness" [4, p. 5].

Linguistic category in "a broad sense – is a group of language elements having common features. Linguistic category in the narrow sense – is a sign (parameter), which is splitting the extensive set of homogeneous linguistic units into limited number of noncrossing classes, the members of which are characterized by the same value of this sign (for example, "category of case", "category of animate /inanimate", "category of aspect", "category of voiceless and voiced sounds") [5, p. 215]. Alternatively, in other words, it is the integration of words into these or those groups based on commonality of their lexical and grammatical characteristics.

The term "category" is also used in the narrow sense as one of the manifestations of the mentioned sign, for example "category of accusative case", "category of inanimate", "category of perfective aspect", "category of voiceless sounds", "category of mode" [6].

The binarity is revealed at the conceptual as well as linguistic levels of time category. Time is traditionally perceived as an objective and subjective conceptual category. This opposition reflects human, subjective perception of reality.

What is meant by time?

There is the following definition in Philosophical encyclopedia: "the fundamental concept of human thinking displaying the variability of the world, the procedural nature of its existence, the occurrence in the world not only "things" (objects, subjects), but also events" [7].

According to Efremova's Dictionary, time - is "one of the main - along with space – form of matter existence, denoting the duration of life and the sequence of changing conditions of all material systems and processes in the world" [8].

Time, since ancient period, was an object of investigation. Plato analyzing a concept of time divides all things into existence and formation. The first item - is eternal, the second item exists in time; it appears and disappears in time.

Absolute time, as well as existence is eternal, time "itself without any relation to something external, moves evenly, and can be called as duration" [9, p. 30]. Time cannot be measured.

Relative time has certain duration, it is measured, and it is defined as psychological one, as man and his ideas about the world create its structure. What does it mean?

It is believed that time - is a way to limit the consciousness. The man uses this concept for the timing of the physical processes of the world surrounding us. According to philosophical view, when the person abstracts from his ideas about himself and surrounding world, he finds himself out of the time, he destroys this nonexistent, according to physicists, concept and comprehends what is eternal.

According to N.D. Arutyunova, "time is separable from the man, but the man is inseparable from time. If the sense of the time is based on perception of natural cycles, then mental structures have connected themselves with the linear time dismembered by "a presence point" in the past, future and present, which united it into a single flow. The man adopted the model of the time and inserted into it two difficult and contradictory components: point and movement, the direction of movement. The point moves and the time moves together with the point and the eventful world moves by the line of the time" [10, P.52-53].

The analysis of scientific literature according to the theme of investigation has shown that the allocation of oppositions has a significant value for the description and identification of the nature of linguistic categories.

The grammatical category is based on the relation of opposition; it is the system of the grammatical forms opposed each other with homogenous meanings. The concept of grammatical category and a concept of grammatical opposition are inseparable from each other: these are two sides of the same phenomenon.

O.S. Akhmanova considers opposition as:

1) the distinction of two (or more) homogenous units of language, capable to perform semiological function, i.e. to be semiologically relevant;

2) the division of difficult system of linguistically relevant distinctions into a number of the minimal pairs [11, p. 357]. The transfer of grammatical oppositions, i.e. categorical grammatical oppositions reveal the correlation of these or those grammatical forms in language.

The opposition in linguistics assumes the decomposability of linguistic units of one level (phonemes, morphemes, word meanings); the division of the opposed units into general ("the bases for comparison") and various elements, so-called differential factors [5].

Therefore, in order to analyze the oppositions in the category of time we applied scientific method of comparison, the component and contextual analysis, descriptive, linguocultural and comparative methods.

The scientists use traditional models of time to investigate the language tense: cyclic and linear, modelled in 1899 by M. Guyau [12]. Cyclic time corresponds with cosmological consciousness, but linear time corresponds with historical one: "Cosmological consciousness assumes that in the course of time the same ontologically specified text is constantly circulated... Meanwhile historical consciousness, in principle, assumes linear and irreversible... time" [13, P.32-33].

These models of time define two types of linguistic tense. At the same time, N.D. Arutyunova believes that time in the abstract model is formal, separated from the world and the man: the straight line sets only the sequence of points, but not the sequence of casually connected events [14, p. 688].

American scientist E. Hall allocates two types of cultures depending on orientation in time: "monochronic" and "polychronous". Monochronic cultures are focused on the linear time (the European nations), that is why the punctuality and accurate observance of terms are important for them. Representatives of polychronous cultures (East nations) soften their requirements to fixed periods and punctuality [15].

So, applying methods of the linguacultural, semantic and comparative analysis and taking into

consideration the data in the field of culture research [16; 17; 18], we have concluded that for Kazakh nomads the concept of "time" is defined and was defined (in a certain degree) cyclically. Such phenomena of national culture as *mushel* (a 12-year cycle) and *musheleu* are connected with it (the calendar of 12 years chronology).

Kazakhs still register the "mushelzhas" age. It is not all 12-year cycle, but only a year, which follows the last 12th year of each next cycle, that is 13, 25, 37, 49 years, etc. This year is considered to be dangerous for the person, therefore it is so important to perform good deeds as much as possible, share a crust of bread with people and to make pious acts.

Our ancestors noticed that each 12 years our human body experienced the period of a biological activity.

Number 12 for the Kazakh culture is significant. There are 12 months in a year and 12-year turn around the sun is typical for the Jupiter planet. As the largest planet of solar system with hard rays, Jupiter significantly influences annual climate changes of Earth. These changes with modifications are repeated each 12 years. Such phenomenon is revealed in Kazakh calendar «with» 12 animals.

It was considered that there were 12 significant components in the bodies of the men and animals. Therefore, when Kazakhs wish somebody well, say: "mushe tugel bolsyn" ("Let all your 12 organs be safe") [19].

A peculiar way of time measurement has been connected with nomadic style of life and economic activity. The following definitions of time were rather typical: *Biya sauym*, *bas sauym* (first milking), *koi koralgan mezigil* (time to pen cattle), *Biya bailagan uakyt* (time to tether a horse), *Shai kainatym* (time to boil a water for tea), *sut pisirim* (time to make a milk), *et asym* (time to cook a meat).

The linear perception of time is reflected in the combinations of *yesterday - today - tomorrow* (in Kazakh language: *keshe - bugyn - erten*). These are conceptual and grammatical oppositions of "past, present and future". The linear division of time is transferred to the sphere of grammatical categories. Moreover, the grammatical category of tense is becoming the center of conceptual category of a temporality.

The linguistic category of time is expressed by the tense of the verb, by aspects and lexical units of temporal semantics.

The comparative analysis of tense and aspect categories has allowed us to present the following theoretical statements: the oppositions connected with a concept of time are firstly revealed at the level of categories. Therefore, tense and aspect represent a peculiar grammatical opposition. Time is focused on the moment of speech, on speaker particularly, but aspect is focused on - observer. The observer's figure with a certain temporal position arises from semantics of aspect as opposed to speaker, who arises from a context of the speech act [20]. "The observer defines the situation from the position of its flowing (duration, repeatability and existence of result)" [21, p. 121].

In particular, ternary equipollent opposition presents the category of tense in Russian language. We will specify: it is known that in Russian language three forms and aspectual oppositions in the verb present the linguistic tense at the grammatical level. Verbs of imperfective aspect have the forms of all three tenses (present, past, future), and verbs of perfective aspect have the forms only of two tenses (past and simple future). There is no present tense.

The opposition of imperfective and perfective aspect is presented in Russian verbs of past tense. Past tense of imperfective aspect identifies the fact of the past event, without reference to its end or result. Verbs of past tense of perfective aspect designate the action, which has reached the end. Two forms of past tense create the opposition on the basis of completeness / incompleteness of action or culmination of the action, for example: *I read the book. I have read the book.*

Private oppositions of aspectual classes of verbs specify the main aspectual opposition.

The ways of verbal action viewed as "lexical and grammatical categories of the verbs designating various temporal, quantitative-temporal and productive modifications of action expressed by means of word-formation formants" [22] are the important components of the Russian aspectual verb.

Based on comparative analysis of aspectual specificity of Russian verb, and ways of verbal action designated in modern linguistics, we have allocated the following binary oppositions in a category of tense:

1) telic/atelic verbs (*to build, to paint - to walk, to talk*);

2) verbs with phase semantics: the inchoative verb is opposed to definitive one (*to start talking, to fly up - to be over, to fade*);

3) the verbs different in intensity of action: predicates with the meaning of

"continuously, slowly and repeated actions" make opposition to verbs with the meaning of "intensity, sharpness and momentariness of action" (*to deliberate, to walk up and down, to drive about - to push, to blow, to whistle*);

4) static/dynamic verbs (*to lie, to sit - to build, to walk*);

5) verbs of specific/abstract action (*to look for a dog - to look for a meaning of life*);

6) productive/procedural verbs (*to learn, to read, to awake - to be engaged, to dream, to talk*);

7) unilateral/nondirective verbs (*I was running, I was bearing - I ran, I bore*).

In a group of dynamic durational verbs, the additional internal opposition *short procedural dynamic meaning / long procedural dynamic meaning* [23] is identified (*to throw a stone, to show the road / to throw stones, to show photos*).

**The relevant present** designates the real action coinciding with the speech moment. The following concepts of the relevant present are distinguished:

a) the meaning of the specific action coinciding with the speech moment: *Children **play** in the yard*;

b) *the expanded present: I **study** at the third year of university* – the verbs denote the actions, which are coinciding with the speech moment, but beyond their end;

c) *the constant present* (action constantly coincides with the speech moment): *The earth **rotates** around the Sun* - action constantly coincides with the speech moment [24; 25; 26; 27].

The constant present is opposed to concrete present, for example: *He is listening to classical music ("now"). He listens to classical music ("preference")*.

**The irrelevant present** identifies the nonlocalized in time activity, which is indifferent to the moment of speech. It can express:

a) *the abstract present* – the action, which is not attached to any point or certain period of the present. It is usually revealed in popular expressions: *We never know what we've got until it's gone*;

b) *the potential present* – forms identify the ability of the person to perform an action, usually it is the qualitative characteristic of the person: *Petya plays the violin well*;

c) *"the scenic present"* - is used in scenic notes;

d) *the figurative present or descriptive present: Just a white forest **blackens**. And the fir turns **green** through hoarfrost, And the small river shines under the ice* (A. Pushkin) [24; 25; 26; 27].

Consequently, it is possible to speak about the opposition of the relevant present to irrelevant one, reflecting the temporal distinctions.

According to linguists, the present tense is the widest temporal plan, as there are present forms in the meaning of the present and the relevant present coinciding with the speech moment [25; 28]. R. Jakobson, thought that "the present itself was not defined within the frame of time" [29, p. 215] – the verbal forms of present tense could be correlated with indicators of past and future tense, showing thereby the connection of the present with the corresponding temporal plans, for example:



*I have been waiting for you - since five o'clock. We are working today until seven o'clock of the evening.*

Past, present and future tenses are also functioning in Kazakh language. The comparison of their forms demonstrated the existence of the internal oppositions connected with grammatical features of verbal act expression. Therefore, present tense (*osy shak*) in the form of *nak osy shak* (proper present tense) by means of auxiliary verbs *tur/zhatyr* represents the duration of action, for example: *Saule shashyn tarap tyr. "Saule combs her hair (the action is undurable)". Saule shashyn tarap zhatyr. "Saule is combing her hair (the action is durable)".*

The application of the distributive analysis, along with semantic and comparative ones, has allowed to define that auxiliary verbs in Kazakh language of the present tense also express the phase opposition. Therefore, if the action is in the starting point of development, the verb *kele zhatyr* is used, but if the action is in the process of development, the verb - *bara zhatyr* is used. *Ot zhanyp kele zhatyr. "The fire begins to burn".*

*Ot zhanyp bara zhatyr. "The fire is burning intensively".*

*Basym auryp kele zhatyr. "The beginning of headache".*

*Basym auryp bara zhatyr. "The headache is in the process".*

Besides, the present tense allocates the semantic opposition connected with four auxiliary verbs *otyr, zhatyr, tur, zhur*. Depending on the type of auxiliary verb, the form of complicated present tense expresses various semantic nuances.

- **Otyr** points that action happens at the moment of speech (sitting position): *Karim shai iuip otyr. "Karim is having tea".*

- **Zhatyr** shows the permanent and durable character of the action: *Diana instituta okyp zhatyr. "Diana studies at the institute". Men kele zhatyrmyn. "I go (I keep going)".*

- **Tur** shows the repeatability of action, the action happens now (standing position): *Eki adam soilesip tyr. "Two persons are talking". Sen magan kelip tur. "Come to visit me (regularly)".*

- **Zhur**, it is the same as *zhatyr*. It shows the permanent and repeatable character of the action: *Diana instituta okyp zhur. "Diana studies at the institute". Samat magan kelip zhur. "Samat visits me" [30].*

All these verbs have a general meaning of the durable action.

In the past tense, in the form of obvious past tense (*zhedelotkenshak*) the category of aspect is realized, for example: *men zhazdym – "I wrote/has written".*

Long ago past tense (*buryngy otken shak*) demonstrates the opposition of two forms: certain and uncertain long ago past tense: *men zhazyppyn ("I wrote/has written") / men zhazganmyn ("I wrote/has written")*. The aspectual distinctions are also revealed.

Future time in Kazakh language is defined by grammatical criteria and modal criteria [30]. Respectively the opposition of forms is based on assumption, aim and intention, for example: *Men zhazarmyn. – "I, perhaps, will write" (assumption); Men zhazbakpyn. – "I am going to write" (intention).*

In English language, the system of aspectual-temporal forms includes three tenses - present, past and future of three types – simple (Indefinite), representing the action generally; lasting – prolonged (Continuous), representing the action in its development at the specified moment; completed (Perfect), representing the action in the completed form at the specified moment.

Traditionally, grammarians allocate 16 temporary forms in English language, which are divided into 4 classes: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous and Future in-the-past. Each of these classes includes three forms of time.

We suppose, that in a category of tense of the English verb there are two main binary oppositions: 1) the opposition of aspectual forms (the lasting / completed action: Continuous, Perfect); 2) the correlation of actions and events with the speech moment (absolute (Indefinite)

/relative tense (Perfect)).

Perfect forms have two oppositions, as it is a transitional category. Its function – is the establishment of close connection between past and present, the denoting of past facts correlating with present tense [31].

Views of scientist according to perfect forms can be arranged into 3 groups:

- 1) perfect – is a special temporal category;
- 2) perfect - is a special aspectual category;
- 3) perfect is neither temporal nor aspectual category [32].

Field approach in investigation of the oppositions in conceptual and linguistic category of tense helps to observe other internal oppositions where the binarity, the universal mechanism of reality perception is revealed. According to A.V. Bondarko, we may have an idea about conceptual fields (i.e. about universal conceptual zones) on the basement of comparison of functional and semantic fields of different languages, as a result of the generalization of the invariant basic signs in the functional and semantic fields of content [33].

Field approach allows to observe the representation of conceptual category of tense not only at the level of grammar (level of grammatical categories), but also at the lexical-phraseological level.

Yu. Levitansky's poem «The time was stopped. The clock was striking» demonstrates that the feeling and perception of time can be defined by not only our consciousness, by emotional state as well:

*Time was stopped. The clock was striking,  
but time was stopped meanwhile,  
and it was strange to hear at **this time**,  
that somewhere else the **clock was ticking.** (Yu. Levitansky)*

The time is represented here as objective and subjective category: the objectivity is expressed by his measurement in clock (*the clock was striking, clock was ticking*), and subjectivity was in a phrase, "time was stopped".

Linguistic units of time identification are endowed with figurative opposed characteristics: *dark days, years of deprivations and adversities, happy day.*

Lexical equipollent oppositions are presented by adjectives *long/short (day, term); ancient, immemorial times/modern times* and by verbs (*the day) has come (has begun)/has ended.*

Differences in representation of time are visually revealed through lexical identification of concrete temporal periods. It is possible to observe it with the help of concept verbalization "days".

Year and days – the natural phenomena, "consciousness and language fix and identify them, but further fractional partitioning of days, as well as years, depends on human consciousness and language, which reflects it" [34, p. 17].

According to ethnographic data, Slavs in the ancient time divided the year not into four, but into two periods – summer and winter. There are also boundary days-holidays identifying the middle of the summer and winter – Midsummer Day during summer time and Christmas (Christmastide, Epiphany) during winter [35].

The world-view of Russian culture representatives identifies winter and summer as equipollent opposition that it is reflected in the Russian proverbs: "*The summer lays up, the winter eats*", "*There is no harmony between winter and summer*", "*There is frost in winter, there is thunderstorm in summer*", "*The summer could be longer if winter let it be*", "*Lay up in summer, save up in winter*", "*Winter is not summer, it wears a fur coat*", "*There will be a winter, there will be also a summer*", "*There are no alternatives for winter and summer*".

The idea to perceive a day or a year circle as a cycle is the most archaic and was typical for many world languages as it had, according to N.I. Tolstoy, the extra linguistic platform [36]. Division of 24 hours into day and night can also be explained by extra linguistic factors. However,

the "division of day and year cycles into intervals of time and periods – is typical for human's mind perception and experience..." [37, p. 17].

Having studied the conceptual and linguistic categories of tense on the material of Russian language relying on separate fragments of Kazakh and English languages, we have come to the following conclusion:

- first, human perception of the world is binary;
- second, the binarity is revealed at the level of various linguistic oppositions: lexical and grammatical;
- time - is a multidimensional concept, the complexity of its understanding finds various reflection in a peculiar interrelation of two grammatical categories of tense and aspect in Russian, Kazakh and English languages. It demonstrates that linguistic category of tense represents the features of national worldview;
- temporal lexical and metaphorical oppositions demonstrate the preservation the traditional ideas of cyclic time in Russian and Kazakh cultures;
- the binarity at the level of lexical oppositions is shown in the contrast of the beginning/end, movement/statics and also in the speed of the movement;
- metaphorical perception of time generates opposition "eternal/terrestrial" or "eternity/time", based on the idea of absolute and relative time;
- the philosophical nature of time category is reflected at the linguistic level in the form of various metaphorical models. Time - is the person, animal, natural phenomenon, and space and material value.

Thus, the oppositions revealed by us in conceptual and linguistic categories of time show the broad and various understanding and perception and the binary character, which is shown on grammatical, lexical and phraseological levels.

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