

Adverbial Time Indicators of Correlation of the Event with the Actual Moment: Structure, Semantics, Functions

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Abstract: The paper aims to give a deep comprehensive analysis of the formal, notional and role characteristics of Ukrainian, Italian and English temporal adverbs, which express the time interrelation between a certain action and the actual moment and also identification of intertextual relations between these temporal adverbs. It is indicated that the adverbial lexical specifier, as an integral peripheral constituent of the functional-semantic field of temporality, is capable to reflect the coordination of the process relatively to such fundamental time orientation centers as the moment of speaking and the moment in the text. The author's strategy of classification of the relevant temporal adverbs is presented, the specificity of their functioning in three languages with different systems is amply illustrated with numerous examples from the national journalistic sources. During the process of systematization special attention was paid to the belonging of a certain linguistic unit to a definite timeline, the character of an adverbial temporal marker, the peculiarity of the correlation of the process with the actual moment as well as to the length of a distance between the event and the time orientation point. In order to clearly differentiate the classification components with greater and lesser specialization, the concept of the key and optional integrant of the distribution system was introduced. As a result of the multidimensional research of temporal adverbs in three languages with different grammatical organization, national-specific and common features of the adverbial expression of the correlation between the event and the real moment were identified.

Keywords: *temporal adverb; actual moment; moment of speaking; moment in the text; time orientation center; intertextual relations.*

How to cite: Vintoniv, M., Grachova, A., Fedorova, Y., Novikova, O., & Tiutiuma, T. (2020). Adverbial Time Indicators of Correlation of the Event with the Actual Moment: Structure, Semantics, Functions. *Postmodern Openings*, 11(2Sup1), 327-343.

<https://doi.org/10.18662/po/11.2Sup1/196>

1. Introduction

Any linguistic system as a harmoniously organized integrity has in its arsenal a large number of diverse grammatical and lexical means of detailing the temporal indicators of a particular process. Moreover, numerous forms of implementation of parameters functionally united by a common concept of «time», characterized by undeniable diversity. If the unit of the language displays such variation, the communicator's awareness of the temporal properties of the event, when it is indispensable to establish the relationship between the execution time of the action and a certain orientation point, the appeal to the concept of «temporality» seems fair. A thorough study of the scientific experience of European (including Ukrainian) researchers (Barchuk, 2017; Belousenko, 2012; Bondar, 2018; Osipchuk, 2020; Saratsli et al., 2020; Stringer, 2020; Suzuki & Wheatcroft, 2020; Xiang et al., 2020), Those interested in the problem of an adequate interpretation of this term allows us to state that temporality is a «linguistic aspect of the category of time», the semantic category of narrow specialization, as well as the Monocentric functional-semantic field. The presence in the semantic principle of this “continuous spherical formation” of actualization specifics is evidenced by the formation by the speaker during the speech act of a kind of meaningful complex that contains “orientation to the initial position of actualization as a reference point”.

Functional-semantic field is used in a significant number of scientific works (Feifei, 2018; Mandova, 2019)

The main position in the temporal functional-semantic field education is occupied by the verb paradigmatic complex, focused on clarifying the general deictic indicators of the event. At the same time, the full-fledged coverage of the temporal parameters of the communication situation became possible only through the operation of peripheral lexical specifiers, among which the temporal dialects have a special indicative potential. An illustrative evidence of the presence of these deictic, functionally multifaceted linguistic elements in the focus of scientific interest of scientists is the emergence of a large number of theoretical developments devoted to determining the lexical and grammatical status of adverbial time indicators, as well as their distribution into separate groups (Benazzo, 2008; Bondarko, 2019; Desheriva, 2015; Gabay, 2011; Hermas, 2020; Karmi, 2017; Klein, 2012; Pankov, 2018a, 2018b; Rauh, 2015; Toth, 2002). However, despite the number and thoroughness of recorded linguistically specialized linguistic studies, some aspects of the functioning of temporal dialects now

remain outside the scope of researchers. Therefore, we consider it quite timely and relevant to pose the issue of detailing the functional-semantic and structural properties of adverbial time markers that are configured to display the temporal coordination of the process relative to the present moment. At the same time, taking into account the active spread in modern science of the tendency to expand the linguistic boundaries of the scientific scope of the relevant research issues, it seems appropriate to carry out such an analysis and identify intertextual connections on the material of three different systems of languages: Ukrainian, Italian and English.

In our case, the phenomenon of intertextuality among temporal adverbs is presented on the basis of analysis and comparison of their structural and spatial orientation, functional and semantic parameters and ways of expressing reality and the time plane that they express. The complexity of the study of the phenomenon of intertextuality is due to both the high level of specificity and narrowness of the topic under study, and the fact that the phenomenon of intertextuality has become common recently, and to this day there are still no clear paradigms for the definition of intertextuality both in the plane of postmodern literature and in general.

In the analysis of intertextual relations of temporal adverbs in the Ukrainian, Italian and English languages, both the historical and formative component was studied as a basic sign of the presence of intertextuality among the studied linguistic units, as well as the presence of similar mechanisms of the adverbative expression of temporary relations among these adverbs. The existence of equivalent forms of temporal adverbs in these languages was also investigated which can be considered as confirmation of the phenomenon of intertextualization in these linguistic units can be considered.

The specific character of the mentioned lexical units is illustrated by numerous examples taken from the national print and electronic publications of Ukraine, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Without a doubt, the differentiation of centers of temporal orientation is an integral stage in the study of the role-playing identity of both the basic and peripheral (including the adverbial) components of the functional-semantic temporal field. According to the traditional classification principle, such reference points of reference, at the moment of speech and another moment, are subject to obligatory opposition. However, in detail, the mentioned interpretation mechanism is significantly inferior to the strategy used by F. Pankov to distinguish the focal points, among which the present moment (separately fragmented at the time of speech and the

moment in the text) and the established moment are highlighted. According to the scientist, the two alternatives for identifying the first reference point are different in the form of their implementation in a communication situation: the moment of speech is the time period during which the communicative act is «carried out (in written or oral format), but the moment in the text is in the narrative mode of the text a specific point in time in relation to which the temporal localization of the action is expressed». In our opinion, it is advisable to use this logic of differentiation of orientation points during the systematization and in-depth study of Ukrainian, Italian and English adverbial time signs aimed at reflecting the coincidence and non-coincidence of the process time with the actual moment.

2. Main research theoretical research

2.1 Temporal adverbs expressing the coincidence of the event time with the real moment

Of primary importance within the outlined adverbial unity is the opposition of indicators of simultaneity with the moment in the text and with the moment of speech. The two Ukrainian carriers of the functional-semantic load of the first type are the temporal adverb «here» with a dominant locative semantic connotation and the lexical token «then», the scope of the semantic-role implementation of which is limited exclusively by the temporal plane of the past or future. In semi-analytical Italian, in the lexical actualization of the coincidence of the process with the moment in the text, not only integral forms are actively involved, but also verbal combinations, the inclusion of which in the general classification scheme is considered inappropriate, given their partial heterogeneity. On the other hand, we consider the actual analogues of «here» and «then» linguistic units «qui» and «allora» to be full-fledged Italian-speaking adverbials of the considered substantial saturation. The English group of adverbial translators of the narrative text mode includes three components: the lexical token «here», the semantically diverse temporal adverb «new», and the «then» language element, which is also limited by the past-future sphere of phrasal implementation (like «then» and «allora»). For instance:

1. *Poi il fascicolo viene spostato per competenza a Busto Arsizio, ma a indagare è sempre il Noe: che, di intercettazione in intercettazione, arriva a mettere nel mirino Maroni. E qui accade il pasticcio [Then the file is moved to Busto Arsizio on an accrual basis, but it is always the Noe who investigates, who, from interception to interception, gets to target Maroni. And here the mess happens] - Il Giornale (Fazzo 2017).*

2. *By the end of October, Orwell believed he was done. Now he just needed a stenographer to help make sense of it all - The Guardian ("The 100 Best Novels", 2015).*

Adverbial time markers for the coincidence of an event with the moment of speech require mandatory distribution according to the nature of the time specifier. This classification principle provides for emphasis on the degree of concreteness of the corresponding semantic load of the lexeme. In particular, when the expression is synonymous with Ukrainian, the units are «now» and «at present» with a semantic connotation «at present / at the time of utterance», it is quite fair to give them the status of specific time indicators of simultaneity. But in the case of a situationally determined semantic implementation of these dialects in the meaningful course «at present», it is advisable to consider them in the aspect of non-specificity. An integral representative of the same classification segment is the temporal adverb «today», which is necessary to display the temporal parameters of a real situation, potentially remote from the moment of speech. An additional reason for enlisting the aforementioned token to the «non-specific category» is the presence in it of a semantic connotation «at present». In the Italian language, unconditional semantic heterogeneity (in terms of concretization) of the adverbs of time adverbs of detail of simultaneity with the communicative episode «ora» and «attualmente», which are carriers of semantic shades «at the moment» and «at this time / period». In contrast to these words, the temporal adverb «adesso» (synonym for «ora») is concretized, as well as the non-specific temporal indicators «oggi», «oggi» and «oggi» (their common formal attribute is the unit «oggi») characterized by the uniformity of their functionally semantic settings. On the English-language linguistic soil of active use in the two positivities, the semantic directions acquired the adverbial time index «now», multifaceted in its meaningful originality. It is in the comprehensiveness of the semantic realization of this word that we see the reason for its tendentious combination with amplifying adsorbent elements «just» and «right», the result of which is the formation of the lexical constructs «right now» and «just now» to indicate a specific coincidence of the event with the moment of speech. It should be emphasized that the temporal inverbs «today» (an analogue of «СЬОГОДНІ» and «oggi»), «nowadays» and «currently» are mandatory components of English non-specific adverbial unity. For instance:

1. *Dobbiamo rimanere competitivi, di mercato non mi interessa ne parleremo più avanti e le cose potrebbero cambiare in una settimana. Ma attualmente è l'ultimo dei miei pensieri [We have to stay competitive, I don't care about the market, we'll talk about it*

later and things could change in a week. But he is currently the last of my thoughts] - *Il Messaggero* (Lengua, 2017).

2. *The doctor can see you now... from miles away* - *The Telegraph* (Withers, 2018).

3. *In sostanza, non è facile creare 'un ambiente personale' dentro un palinsesto destinato a milioni di ascoltatori. Lui ci riesce e lo fa con un guizzo personale. Una rarità, oggi* [In essence, it is not easy to create a 'personal environment' within a schedule intended for millions of listeners. He does it and does it with a personal twist. A rarity, today] - *Il Giornale* (Giordano, 2017).

4. *The firm currently employs 1,300 staff and contractors across its UK operations, both onshore and offshore* - *The Independent* (Morrison, 2018).

2.2 Temporal adverbs expressing mismatch time of the event with a valid point

Comprehensive diagnostics of the linguistically specialized constituents of this adversative integrity presupposes a clear establishment of that sector of the common time plane within which a specific event is localized in its coordination with a reference point. Accordingly, the opinion on the differentiation (among the lexical units of the outlined type) of the adverbial time markers of the previous process to the present moment and the adverbial time indicators of the sequence of events with an orientation center seems fair.

2.3 Temporal adverbs expressing the anticipation of a valid moment

First of all, adverb-time specifiers of the outlined type are subject to distribution based on exclusivity / inclusiveness. We consider it quite fair the decision to grant the status of the lexical Actuator of inclusive time to such Ukrainian temporal dialects as «this» and «still» (identical in word-formation indicator), as well as «still» and «until now». Their Italian correspondences are «sinora» and «finora», which are distinguished by the similarity of formal organization and the unconditional originality of their functional-semantic setting. Despite the overrepresentation of their exclusive informative connotation («up to this point») highlighted in specialized explanatory literature, the tendency of the mentioned adverbial units to express an inclusive preceding process is obvious to the present moment. Similar role and semantic differences are inherent in the determinant of the continuity of the earlier begun action - the Italian temporal dialect «ancora». In English, in addition to quantitative verbal constructions with lexical and grammatical heterogeneity (they are not included in the division system), the «still» and «hitherto» adverbs are actively used lexical temporal detailers of the

inclusive preceding. Attention should be paid to the presence of a substantial shade of duration in the first token, while the second adverb is mainly focused on expressing exclusive time within the considered segment of the time axis. For instance:

1. *Ora a me sembra che sinora il papa nei suoi comportamenti pubblici segua una partitura ben interpretata, priva di spontaneità, che ben si presta a fare di lui un personaggio popolare, onnipresente nei mass media che hanno una funzione amplificante di ogni minimo suo gesto* [Now it seems to me that so far the pope in his public behavior follows a well-interpreted score, devoid of spontaneity, which lends itself well to making him a popular character, omnipresent in the mass media that have an amplifying function of every little gesture] - *Il Giornale* (Veneziani, 2014).

2. *Just four countries considered to be industrialised still execute criminals: the US, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan* - *The Telegraph* (Smith, 2018).

Given the unconditional prevalence of the exclusive form of the preceding event of the point of temporary coordination, we consider it appropriate to systematize Ukrainian, Italian and English temporal inverbatives with a defined functional and semantic load according to two inapplicable interpretation criteria: by the degree of remoteness from the reference point and by the specificity. At this qualification stage, a separate scientific consideration of the most specialized adverbial expressors of contact, distant, concretized and non-specific prematurity is envisaged. In particular, as a result of a careful study of the first classification, which is directly related to the Russian-language category, temporal adverbatives to indicate the approximation of the process to date, the tokens «recently», «lately», «newly», «freshly», «just, not long ago» and «just now» are listed (among them, the first is a temporary indicator maximum «remote contact», as opposed to «now» - the determinant of the very proximity of an event to the center of reference). Italian lexical elements with identical substantive and role characteristics are temporary markers «recentemente» and «ultimamente» (synonymous and formally similar), «appena ora», «or ora» and «fa». It should be emphasized that, despite the etymological-related connection, the linguistic units «ora» and «or ora» (optional), differentiated by the level of contact of the process time actualized by them in accordance with the present moment, «ora» are interpreted as «recently», «or ora» - as «directly a minute ago».

Special attention should be paid to the non-autonomous and specific in terms of functional and semantic parameters Italian temporal adverb «fa», actively involved in numerous verbal constructions to indicate a specific time interval between the event and the reference point. One of these adverbial combinations, in which there is a «fa», is «poco fa», endowed with the status

of an optional component of the presented classification system. The key English time markers of the contact preceding event to the focal point are the adverb units of «recently», «lately», «newly», «freshly», «just, not long ago» and «just now». It should be noted that the first two temporal dialects are characterized by an identical formal organization (their common feature is the «-ly» morpheme) and a tendentious tendency to semantic realization in meaningful outlines «recently» (the dominant lexical-semantic version) and «recently». A special place (from the list of mentioned temporary detalizers) is occupied by a functionally peculiar and semantically complicated token «freshly», focused on expressing a meaningful connotation «recently made». We see the reason for combining this adverbative element with past participles in the «freshly» role setting to display the temporal proximity of the actual results of the past process to the coordination center. It should be noted that the optional adverbial components of the English variation of the corresponding systematization segment are the equivalent Ukrainian «НЕДАВНО» and «НЕ ТАК ДАВНО» lexeme «not long ago constructions», as well as the semantically diverse time indicator of the contact previous «just now». For instance:

1. *Financial Times ha recentemente pubblicato un'intervista a Lapo Elkann impegnato a riconquistare l'attenzione del pubblico dopo un anno tumultuoso [inancial Times recently published an interview with Lapo Elkann committed to regaining public attention after a tumultuous year] - La Stampa* ("I Want to Bring", 2018).

2. *First up, freshly made barista-style coffee will soon be available on board - The Sun* (Lewis, 2018).

Without a doubt, the group of adverbial temporary markers of distant prematurity is less significant in quantitative terms. In particular, the material of the Ukrainian language invented only one core (adverb «long ago») and two optional linguistic components («ago» and «later») with the indicated functional and semantic status. Scientific consideration of the last verbal units in terms of their periphery is carried out taking into account the phrasal non-independence of these dialects, which are subject to mandatory integration with indicators of a specific time period. The only full-fledged Italian adverbial actuator of the temporal remoteness of a past event from a reference point is the «lontano» form, the spatio-temporal semantic implementation of which is not evidenced in the relevant explanatory sources, however, it is illustrated by quantitative usage withdrawn from the Italian press. Only one optional adverbial element is involved in the English vocabulary expression of the distant variation of the previous one: the combination «long ago», the antonymic composition «not long ago». For instance:

1. *E lontano, lontano nel tempo, come cantava anche il grandissimo Luigi, si è persa la vita di Petrullo, con un epilogo tragico, la soluzione più difficile e, insieme, più spettacolare [And far, far in time, as the great Luigi also sang, Petrullo's life was lost, with a tragic epilogue, the most difficult and, at the same time, most spectacular solution] - Il Giornale (Damascelli, 2017).*

2. *How will we identify with something that happened so long ago, something that most people have no family connection to at all? - The Telegraph ("Last Minute", 2015).*

Particular attention should be focused on a multidimensional study of Ukrainian, Italian and English temporal adverbatives, focusing on concretized and non-specific mapping of the temporal properties of an event that occurred earlier than the present moment and does not include it. In the Ukrainian language, the indicated functional-semantic originality has separate tokens «yesterday», «the day before yesterday», «the day before», «last year», as well as the adverbs of the construction «yesterday morning», «yesterday afternoon», «last night», «last night», «the night before yesterday» and «the night before yesterday», endowed with the status of optional components of the distribution system. We emphasize the meaningful bipolarity of the adverbative «yesterday» and «the day before yesterday», which are subject to scientific consideration from two interpretative positions, which is due to the diversity of lexical and semantic variants of these linguistic elements. It should be emphasized that a common feature of the Ukrainian peripheral representatives of the segment of the classification complex under consideration is their structural and semantic identity: the first dialects in the mentioned compounds are determinants of a clearly defined time period, while the second adverbs detail the diurnal fragment of the corresponding time episode. To the unity of Ukrainian adverbial actualizers, non-specific prematureness rightly includes the words «when», «somehow» and «earlier», as well as a semantically peculiar lexeme «then» (optional). This temporal adverb acts as a pointer to the previously characterized clear combinations of clear temporal parameters of the event, allow to mark partial concreteness of the substantive fundamental principles of the outlined lexical unit.

The Italian language as a linguistic complex with a semi-analytical grammatical organization has not only holistic inverbative forms, but also structurally heterogeneous lexical combinations to indicate a specific / non-specific previous action of the present moment. In particular, in addition to such full classification components as «ieri» (the carrier of two positive semantic connotations), «prima», «anteriormente» and «precedentemente» (temporary details of non-specific prematurity), mandatory scientific

consideration requires a correlative with the noun and adjective adverbial unit «l'anno scorso» (Italian-language analogue of «last year»), as well as lexical elements with specific substantive content «ieri sera / iersera», «ieri mattina / ier matt ina», «ieri notte / ier note» and «ieri pomeriggio». It should be emphasized that, despite the lexical and grammatical heterogeneity, these verbal constructions are subject to mandatory enrollment in the general distribution system in the status of optional components, given their semantic integrity and indivisibility. Separately, we note that in the Italian language, in the lexical expression of the semantic connotation «one day before yesterday», both adjective-adverbative messages (they are not included in the classification developed by us) and a rarer but optimal adverbial means of temporary marking «avantieri» are used. For instance:

1. *Ieri notte, transitando in via Gioberti, i carabinieri hanno visto il branco colpire violentemente un 25enne brasiliano e sono immediatamente intervenuti* [Last night, passing through via Gioberti, the carabinieri saw the herd violently hit a 25 year old Brazilian and immediately intervened] - *Il Messaggero* (“Rome, Kicks and Punches”, 2018).

2. *In particolare i consulenti hanno esposto alla Corte le caratteristiche dell'arcata dentaria: morso inverso e incrociato, anteriormente unico* [In particular, the consultants exposed the characteristics of the dental arch to the Court: reverse and cross bite, previously unique] - *Il Giornale* (Marino, 2020).

In the English linguistic field, only one fully-fledged and semantically bipolar (like «вчора» and «ieri») adverbative indicator of clearly defined temporal parameters of the past «yesterday» event was found, to which the non-specific language units «once», «formerly» (partially synonymous) are contrasted, «before» and «historically». Like its Ukrainian and Italian correspondences, the temporal adverb «yesterday» is the basis for the formation of such formally homogeneous and semantically indivisible lexical messages as «yesterday morning», «yesterday afternoon» and «yesterday evening», as well as the archaic form «yesternight» (optional classification components). We will focus on the informative and contextual contact of the English adversatives «historically» and «anciently»: both time specifiers of an indefinite form of correlation of process time with actual moment are attracted to the narrowly specialized sphere of historical narration, while the second (peripheral) classification representative is indicated by an unconditionally low level cohabitation. By the low prevalence in the communicative environment, differentiated and optional facultative adverbs of time indicators are not specific to the previous one, such as «heretofore» and «sometime». For instance:

1. *The Government's housing shake-up was lampooned yesterday by the Tories, who compared it to the Stalinist era and said "there could be no greater tribute to central planning" - The Telegraph* (Jones et al., 2002).

2. *Historically the majority of cities took the shape they did not because anyone thought that this was ideal but because of the necessities of defense, accessibility and energy - The Guardian* ("Urban Myths", 2006).

2.4 Temporal adverbs expressing the following actions at the present moment.

The principle of the distribution of adverbial temporal specifiers, filling the common temporal plane of the future, is a partial vocation to the previously described mechanism for systematizing adverbial expressors of a previous event to an orientation point. Therefore, at the first classification stage, the differentiation of temporal adverbatives seems to be quite logical to indicate inclusive and exclusive variations of the sequence. In particular, the Ukrainian group of adverbial markers of inclusive time is represented by the forms «henceforth» and «now», generalized by their original content, and also the bearer of a more specific semantic connotation «henceforth». Despite the quantitative significance of analytically generated heterogeneous messages focused on expressing the inclusion of a present event by an upcoming event, the Italian linguistic complex is virtually devoid of integral adverbial units with a defined functional-semantic load. But on the material of the English language two corresponding temporal dialects «henceforth» and «henceforward», characterized by formal similarities, were invented. For instance:

1. *Following the tragic death of the operatic heavyweight, it has been announced that henceforward the Three Tenors will be known as 20 Quid - Daily Mirror* ("Result", 2012).

In the course of an in-depth study of the adverbial Actuator of exclusive temporal relationships between the process that has not yet been implemented and the reference point, it should be noted that the most specialized lexical indicators of contact following in the Ukrainian language are semantically identical tokens «anon», «soon», «eftsoons» and «quickly» are synonymous «now» and «immediately», as well as parts of the locative adverb are not far away. Such peculiar (in a functional and semantic perspective) temporary detalizers as «fast» and «not for long» are granted the status of optional spokesmen for an «approximate future». In the Italian-language linguistic design, the corresponding classification segment is six-component: the presto temporal adverbs occupy the central position in it, «prossimamente», «subito» and «immediateamente» (the last two words are

aimed at specifying the temporal indicators of a spontaneous event as close as possible to the reference point), but the faculty The creators of the phenomenon of contact within the time sphere of the future are the adverbs of the message «ben presto» and «poco dopo». It should be emphasized that the numerous verbal combinations recorded on the basis of the Italian language, focused on displaying contact following, cannot be included in the general distribution system, given their lexical and grammatical heterogeneity. An identical situation is present in the English language, historically due to the attraction of which to analyticism is absolutely obvious. Among the English integral adverbial forms to indicate the minimum distance in time between the future action and the actual moment, we should distinguish the synonymous lexemes «soon» and «shortly», the adverbatives «near» and «close» traditionally spatial in meaning, the semantically versatile lexical element «now». And also equivalent to the Ukrainian «негайно» temporal adverb «immediately». Note that the reason for scientific consideration from the perspective of the optionality of the linguistic unit «presently» is its archaic nature, and «anon» is its stylistic originality. For instance:

1. *Giuseppe Conte dovrà subito mettersi al lavoro sul capitolo-nomine* [Giuseppe Conte will immediately have to work on the nomination chapter] - 24 Ore Sole (Mobili & Rogaro, 2018).

2. *This has led Unesco to predict that Africa will soon be home to half of the world's illiterate* - *The Telegraph* (Kirk, 2016).

It can be confidently stated that it is analyzed on the basis of the three rhizo-systemic materials as a mechanism for the adverbative display of the exclusive distant following of the process by the focal point, which is characterized by insufficient development. The validity of this statement is evidenced by the quantitative insignificance of adverbial time indicators with the corresponding functional-semantic load. In particular, in the Ukrainian language, the key lexical elements to indicate the remoteness of a planned event from the reference point are the forms «soon» and «far», in Italian the outlined fragment of systematization is represented by only one optional lexical construction «più tardi» (analogue «later»), but the two English adverbational actualizers of the distant future are the linguistic units «far» and «away». For instance:

1. *Cosa ci dirà ve lo faremo sapere più tardi* [What he will tell us, we will let you know later] *Il Giornale* (“Milan, Ronaldo”, 2007).

2. *Exams are still several weeks away so don't panic* - *The Telegraph* (“Last Minute”, 2015).

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Concerning the issue of adverbial actualization of the non-specific exclusive following of the process behind the reference point, it is worth noting the functional-semantic diversity of some lexical temporal details. In particular, the linguistic units «after», «later» and «a little later», traditionally qualified as expressors of a temporary order, are subject to the status «temporal dialect» (optional), provided that they carry out a meaningful connotation «later», and also in the absence of additional temporary pointers next to these tokens («first»). In Italian, the temporal marking of the indefinite sequence of actions currently focuses on the adverbs «domani» and «dopodomani», the token «allora», tendentiously combined with «soltanto / solo» and verb forms of the future tense, as well as optional, relatively synonymous temporal «dopo» and «più tardi» details. The English-language adverbial expression of the unspecified future of the process is realized by the heterogeneously partially-new properties of the token «later» and semantically specific units «tomorrow» and «then».

3. Conclusions

So, in adverbial temporal marking, the correlation of an event with a real moment has both common and distinctive features in the three different systems of languages. The component of the filling of linguistically specialized classification segments is not identical in quantitative terms, because, unlike the Italian and English languages, in which 53 adverbial units with the necessary functional and semantic parameters are recorded, the Ukrainian language is represented by 63 temporary expressors. The active dominance of heterogeneous lexeme constructions in semi-analytical

Italian and analytical English language complexes to indicate the correlation of the process with the actual moment indicates the grammatical peculiarity of the mentioned linguistic systems, opposed to the synthetic Ukrainian. The universal attributes as the markers of intertextual relations of the adverbial temporal detailing of the indicated type include: 1) the potential feature of some verbal elements in several temporal planes; 2) the mechanism of the adverbial expression of the concretized and non-specific matches preceding and following by operating with equivalent forms now («ora», «зараз»), yesterday (ieri, «вчора») and tomorrow (domani, «завтра») is identical (in three languages) 3) a tendentious reflection of the indicated prematureness / future semantically integral verbal constructions with full adverbial (in Ukrainian) and semi-adverbial (in Italian and English) lexical and grammatical load. We consider it scientifically promising to expand the classification framework of the study with the aim of a more detailed study of the specifics of the lexical expression of the relationship of the action with the point of time orientation.

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