

S. Fomina,
candidate of philological sciences,
Semen Kuznets
Kharkiv National University of Economics

SEMANTIC AND COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF CONCEPT "TIME" IN FICTION GENRE TEXTS

The phenomenon of time is the subject of study of many sciences and component of many arts. Time plays an important role both in society and in the life of an individual. People of different centuries and countries differently evaluated and imagined time. One of the oldest myths about the time is the Greek myth of Cronus, when the god ruled the world.

A lexical unit time "tid" in Old English designated a period of time or action, in the Middle English it acquired its writing form "time" and added a synonymous meaning "space", which makes the same synonymous variant with the word time. Etymological study of the word *time* proves not only the existence of objective category of time, but also the semantic relationships of time with space and movement, as well as with a number of other phenomena, including the nature, religion.

Time can be verbalized by words of different parts of speech: nouns (time, moment, summer, childhood and century), adjectives (eternal), adverbs (in the evening, forever), verbs (get old) and others. Status of temporal key words have following ones: *time, moment, minute, hour, day, morning, afternoon, evening, night, year, winter, spring, summer, autumn, life, childhood, youth, old age, history, millennium, eternity*. The similarity of nuclear tokens of concept TIME is confirmed in dictionaries and the same words are often used in poetic language by different authors, but we have to notice that a temporal interval can be represented not only by the way of explicitly but also implicitly—without using the word "time" but by ways of verbalizing associations: "start of the morning" – sunrise, "night" – the stars, the moon.

Category of time is widely represented in the languages by a group of word combinations and sayings, the interpretation of which discovers their cultural and national significance and character.

Thus, the concept of time confirms the continuity of both the cultural and national consciousness of people and possibilities to gain connotations, more relevant to the modern rhythm of life: "time is money". So, semantic-cognitive aspect of time verbalization in languages is reflected in the experience and historical memory of people, that is relevant attributes of practical knowledge, in which an information layer (conceptual side – fixing the language, its dictionary definition); imaginative and interpretive content of the concept of time is implemented.

Macrostructure of the concept of TIME in the novel by H. Wells "The Time Machine", is composed by such main structural components – information, imagery and interpretive elements, and represented by 223 verbalize descriptors (in brackets the number of signs of time and its percentage is given).

Information content consists of the value of the lexemes with temporal semantics in dictionary sources that explain the temporal relationship in the perception of native speakers, so features that define the essence of an object and associated with differential components of the concept referents.