

TRANSPOSITION OF NOMINAL PARTS OF SPEECH IN MODERN RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the theory of transposition in the study of the syntactic category of a special class of parts of speech in the Russian language of the word of the state category. The author shows that during transposition the words of the category of state come from the classes of noun, adjective and adverb in -o. The concept of transposition in the sphere of parts of speech is considered either as transitivity, or as a transposition, or as a conversion, or as a substitution. In addition, the multi-stage mechanism of transposition of words and word forms in the sphere of parts of speech, grammatical category and lexical and grammatical categories is considered as the grammatical functioning of the Russian language and the approach of lexical economy, which complicated the modern grammar of the Russian language and blurred the boundaries and volume of units of the same or different levels of language.

KEYWORDS: *Theory Of Transposition; Syntactic Category; Morphological Category; State Category Words; Part Of Speech.*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomena of transitivity in the grammatical structure of the Russian language create great difficulties in classifying words into parts of speech, since during the categorical transformation of word forms, functional homonyms arise, on the one hand, and syncretic forms, on the other. This circumstance makes it difficult, and in some cases even impossible, to unambiguously interpret this or that form in terms of its relation to a certain part of speech.

The theory of transposition in the sphere of the part of speech remains a very controversial issue, in the processes of which words move from one part to another, while the theory is studied in the works of A.A. Potebni, A.M. Peshkovsky, L.V. Shcherby, Yu.D. Apresyan, O.M. Kima, A.Ya. Bauder, O.S. Akhmanova, A.V. Bondarko, V.V. Babaitseva, A.I. Smirnitsky, V.G. Gak, E. Kurilovich, S. Bally, F.S. Batsevich, R.M. Gaysina, T.G. Rabenko, M.F. Lukina, O.B. Sirotinina and others. The transposition of grammar as a branch of functional grammar is currently considered by scientists mainly A.V. Bondarko. On this basis, the general tasks in the field of

part-speech transposition at different levels of language are assumed in science to be “defining the essence and purpose of the mechanism of transposition at the level of word classes, characterizing the emigration and immigration transposition of words in relation to each part of speech, identifying the reasons for the possibility / impossibility of certain types of part-speech transpositions, analysis of transpositional processes in the sphere of parts of speech in terms of their one-sidedness / multilateralism, single-stage / multi-stage, reversibility / irreversibility, etc., classification of parts of speech, taking into account the theory of transpositional phenomena. [5]. Regarding the decision of certain types of transition of words in the part-speech system, it is necessary “to identify the semantic and grammatical features of a categorical transitional form from one part of speech to another, i.e. determination of changes in terms of lexico-semantic, grammatical and syntactic categories, lexical and syntactic distribution, morphemic structure, etc. In addition, the development of criteria for distinguishing between grammatical and lexical-grammatical parallels of a particular part of speech and the establishment of steps of a part-speech transpositional word form, presented, with on the one hand, typical phenomena that have a full set of differential features of the corresponding part of speech, and on the other hand, syncretic, intermediate formations that combine the properties of the original and derived parts of speech in different proportions have an equal status.” [3]. Regarding the grammatical generalities of the word category of state A.V. Isachenko interprets that these words “in their external form coincide either with short adjectives or with adverbs, appear in the function of a predicate with analytical forms of time, semantically - with certain states” [2]. According to V.V. Vinogradov [1], the words KS outwardly differ from adjectives and nouns by the absence of declension forms and the presence of tense forms with the help of a copula, from adverbs by tense forms and the inability to qualitatively or circumstantially determine the verb and adjective.

In this regard, there is a change or loss of either semantic or grammatical features at the level of one part of speech and the transition of classified features of another part of speech. We show 6 examples of different homonyms “warmth”:

1. A sleepy warmth enveloped him.
2. The home is warm and cozy.
3. He was warmly welcomed.
4. The house is warm.
5. Children are warm.
6. Living with my grandmother was warm and fun.

It should be noted that in 1) heat is represented as a noun cf. as a subject, corresponding to the gender and number with the predicate covered; c 2) heat in the form of a short adjective serves as a predicate corresponding to the gender and number with the underlying dwelling; c 3) the adverb warmly expresses the welcome from the position of limiting the action; the function of the word heat in 4), 5) and 6) is not equal to the word heat in the previous examples.

The words of the state category are formed by the transposition of nouns and adjectives, during which the lexical meaning and syntactic function of the derived word and the generating stem diverge. Eventually, words move from one part of speech to another. Words that produce -o in the form of adverbs and short adjectives, such as quiet, joyful, cheerful, scary, clear, dark, windy, hot, cloudy, snowy, frosty, etc. retain a clear sign of quality; by origin, they go back to short

adjectives and are their functional homonyms: empty, cheerful, thick, simple, pitiful, enviable, etc. Used as the main member of an impersonal sentence and denoting a state, former adjectives lose their declension forms and acquire morphological invariability, in the lexical the meaning of which has the same of the state as fun, sad, scary, etc. In addition to these, there are still many “special” words like violet, which are presented without the meaning of the state, it remains possible to combine with the infinitive and control the case, in the subnormative Russian language the class of predicatives expressing the meaning updated feature and having a valence on dates. etc., is not completely closed and is supplemented by such predicates as dec. I'm purple, I'm lazy, I'm in half, I'm parallel, he's in half, she's dumb, Muscovites are spectacled, etc. When studying the syntactic category, it is difficult to determine the syntactic function of the infinitive in combination with words in -o, which in form are presented either in relation to the words of the state category, short forms of adjectives and adverbs. Since in a sentence like Living with my grandmother it was warm and fun, the word for -o is considered as fun either as a subject or as a complex predicate with live with my grandmother. As for the types of sentences, they are either considered as two-part or as impersonal. In this regard, the author of the work believes that in a two-part sentence, when the word KS is combined with an infinitive and an infinitive combination, the infinitive and its phrase through objectification are considered as a noun or other neuter subjects in the sentence, in connection with this, regarding the etymological origin, the predicate is presented in the form cf. r., i.e. The words KS inherit the syntactic function of short adjectives and describe the state of doing something. In explanatory sentences, as Russianists note, “the synthesis of explanatory (subjective and object) meanings is observed with contact words that combine the categorical meaning of short adjectives and words of the state category on -o”, It is a pity that he will not come; It's good that you are with me. The adverb, as a part of speech, enrolls in a group, like A.A. Shakhmatov noted that “adverbs denoting both representations of qualities-properties and representations of relations that are conceivable not attributively, circumstantially.” The adverb intersects with other parts of speech.

And the brightest and most expressive of all is the blurring between adverbs and CS. Adverbs and adverbial words are morphologically indeclinable by gender, number and case, in the absence of inflection, in the ways of designating the degrees of comparison of words in -o, for its combined form, it is still “as in prepositions and conjunctions”, refers from the work of A.A. Potebny about adverbs: “The loss of inflectability is not connected in them with the destruction of a special meaning, but is only a means of designating the category of an adverb.” Transitivity from qualitative-relative to subject-adverbial adverbs passes into the class within the adverb” draws our attention. There are a number of KS words that do not have parallel homonyms, cf. it is necessary, it is possible, it is impossible, it is fearful, it is necessary, it is not known, etc. cf. I am also unaware, I am afraid in the dark. Thus, due to the inconsistency of linking words, when words become impersonal predicatives, they lose their original meaning and such grammatical features as case forms, gender, number. Words like it is necessary, it is possible, it is necessary, it is impossible, which in modern Russian refer either to modal words or to predicative adverbs, in general there is no definite affiliation in modern Russian. These words regarding modality and verbalness strongly do not correspond to the features of the adverb. In addition, adverbs “cannot be predicative”, moreover, “the meaning of the sign of action in them is so strong that it cannot be combined with the abstractness of the link”.

Moreover, in the group, words have some homonymous words like nouns such as sin, torment, hunting, etc. These words come from nouns, acquiring the meaning of a state instead of the

objectivity of nouns. It should be noted that words that can turn into CS from nouns belong to the category of abstract nouns that to a large extent convey the meanings of sensation and evaluation of the external world, cf. Russian flour, laziness, hunting, leisure, time, sin, shame, shame, etc. See my lack of time to go shopping, reluctance to eat, it was a sin to think. In addition, some words like Rus. it's a pity, it's a pity, it's necessary, like transitive verbs, they can control the accusative case, i.e. to have a direct object with you, see I feel sorry for him, he felt sorry for himself, for this you need ten rubles, you need bread. This feature again brings the words of the parsed type closer to verbs. In sentences with them, both the subject and the object are expressed. In morphological terms, the Russian words KS express the following features with the help of a bunch: analytical forms of time - the present tense with a zero connective, analytical forms for the past and future tenses with a connective to be; analytical forms of the view with the help of a bunch of how to be, become, become, etc. and analytical forms of inclination. As a temporal distributor of the predicative stem of a sentence, the verb copula is a regular component of the scheme. The form of the present tense without a link can be considered as an implicit indicator of the category of time, and the forms of the future and past tenses as an explicit indicator of time. The same applies to the category of mood: the form of the indicative mood has an implicit indicator, and the form of the subjunctive mood has an explicit one. From this point of view, we also receive confirmation of the independent status of the CS in terms of speech. The words KS are used in the function of a predicate impersonal sentence with the dative case of the subject, cf. I am cold, Anna is sad, and in the role of a predicate two-part sentence with a subject-infinitive, for example, It is easy for me to swim, He is ashamed to express his opinion in front of everyone. It can be said that the words of the CS of the dative-predicative structure form a special semantic class, the members of which have a syntactic that does not coincide with the use of verbs and short adjectives. Thus, the strong fact of the correlation of the word of the category of state with its parallel parts of speech shows that transposition as an operating mechanism of language in grammar is represented by the transition from nouns, short forms of adjectives and adverbs to a group of words of the category of state.

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