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TRANSPOSITION OF PARTS OF SPEECH AS A NON-MORPHOLOGICAL METHOD OF WORD FORMATION

Abstract: The article outlines the process of transposition of parts of speech in Russian and Uzbek linguistics. The author reviews some works dedicated to the study of various aspects of transposition of parts of speech. The article also examines the types of transposition of parts of speech in the modern Russian language and provides necessary examples. Moreover, it presents a set of assignments and tests compiled specially for students of HE.

Key words: analysis, transposition, transition, part of speech, linguistics, aspect, language levels, non-morphological method, word formation, substantivisation.

Language: English

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Introduction

Such issues as the analysis of the historical background of the study of parts of speech, as well as the origin of lexical-semantic groups of words in the language, paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations, their development and correlation with the categories of reasoning, their transition to different language levels have always been the focus of interest for modern linguistics.

An immense contribution was made to the classification of the parts of speech of the Uzbek language, the evaluation of their main indeterminate morphological, semantic and syntactic peculiarities by a number of linguists such as A. Fitrat, Yu. Tursunov, F. Kamol, A. Gulomov, G. Abdurakhmonov, Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, A. Khodjiev, R. Kungurov, M. Mirtozhiev, M. Sodikova, A. Nurmonov, H. Nematov, R. Rasulov, G. Zikrillaev, I. Madrakhimov etc. Almost all of them in their works emphasize the relevance of the topic of interaction of parts of speech and the need for its in-depth study.

It should be noted that in the 30s and 90s of the 20th century, and particularly since the independence of our country, a lot of studies have been pursued on the investigation of different levels of the Uzbek language, a considerable volume of research has been carried out to study the Uzbek language, and also the main features of the language have been widely revealed. Particularly, substantial progress has been achieved in the grammatical, lexical-semantic and methodological study of parts of speech.

In fact, at present, the problems of the theory of parts of speech in Uzbek linguistics, including the development and beneficitation of the paradigm of parts of speech, their interaction and transition within the paradigm, the motivational foundations of the transition process, intralinguistic (only linguistic factors and processes) and extralinguistic (beyond the bounds of language) reasons, types of transition, the question of its place and role in evolution has not been seriously settled yet and the few and far between examinations on this problem are generally considered transient. [12]

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A.K. Gulyamov was one of the first people who began to study the problem of the transition of parts of speech. In 1954 he published an article “Approaching the problem of adverbialization in the Uzbek language”. [4, 3-15] In this article, the author explains the process of transition as a lexical or morphological-syntactic way of word formation, and he claims that this method is very productive in the modern Uzbek language.

There are loads of works in Uzbek linguistics which examine various aspects of transposition of parts of speech. For example, the works of Z.S. Isokov (“The relationship of parts of speech and the place of particles in the Uzbek language”), A.E. Botirova (“Functional-syntactic analysis of primary and secondary functions of parts of speech in the Uzbek language”), A.B. Pardaev (“The role and linguapragmatics of functional words of the Uzbek language in the linguistic system”), S. Mamatkulov (“The transformation of the predicative syntagma (phrase) in the Uzbek language”), Ya.D. Eltazarov (“Interconnection and transition of parts of speech in the Uzbek language”), A. Begmatova (“The transpositional possibilities of participles in the Russian and Uzbek languages”), I.I. Rasulov (“Substantivization of participles as a morphological and syntactic way of word formation”), Sh.A. Solikhodzhaeva (“Conjunctionalization of notional words into functional in the Tajik and Uzbek languages”).

A. Begmatova considers the main peculiarities of the adjectivization and substantivization of the participles of the Russian and Uzbek languages in greater detail in her article in terms of a comparative typological analysis. According to the author substantivization is one of the main ways of word formation in the Russian language and remains as good as adjectivization, but in the Uzbek language, on the contrary, adjectivization is the most productive way of word formation (we mean the morphological-syntactic way). [2]

In his article entitled “Substantivization of participles as a morphological and syntactic way of word formation”) I.I. Rasulov reached the following conclusions: the participles of both Russian and Uzbek languages are liable to the process of substantivization. Besides it the transition of the participle into the noun can be complete with some changes in its lexical meaning and grammatical properties and also it can be incomplete (occasional), in which no qualitative changes occur. The general trend of the transition of the participle into the noun system is conditioned by the fact that the participle-attribute is used alternatively to a phrase of the type “attribute – determinatum” and examined as a noun. [8]

Zh.D. Eltazarov identified and analyzed the types of transitions between parts of speech in the modern Uzbek language and their emigration, as well

as immigration form; he also estimated the mutual transition between significant parts of speech as a transformational transition, and the cases of mutual transition between significant, functional and separate categories of parts of speech as a result of evolution processes and semantic-structural optimization of the language. [14]

In her thesis Sh.A. Solikhojaeva discusses the main regularities and methods of conjunctionalization in more details, i.e. the transition of individual forms of notional words to the category of functional words, substantially the prepositions in the Tajik language and postpositions in Uzbek. [12]

A.E. Botirova made a thorough functional-syntactic analysis of the primary and secondary functions of the parts of speech in the Uzbek language. [3]

According to A.V. Rodenko, the nominal parts of speech in both Russian and Uzbek are considered independent, and they have a specific lexical and general grammatical meaning and constant morphological peculiarities (grammatical meanings). The differences in the compared languages are primarily due to the fact that they belong to different linguistic groups; native speakers of these languages differ in their traditions, customs and mentality. However, in the grammatical structure of the Russian and Uzbek languages we can observe certain similarities because the language itself, as a socio-cultural phenomenon is formed according to general laws. [9]

The research by D.E. Salimova is devoted to the description of the system of parts of speech of the Tatar and Russian languages and looked through as conceptual and functional categories, as groups, classes of words, which are considered a projection into the world of the language of objects and phenomena of reality that are diverse in their essence or in their perception by a person. The parts of speech comprising the basis of the grammatical structure of the language serve to break down and generalize the real world reflected in the minds of people - objects, actions, relations, features and qualities. By means of parts of speech, a person differentiates things, their peculiarities, actions, i.e. identifying differences in the surrounding reality and categorizing it. [11]

R.U. Turdieva mainly examined the techniques of dealing with adverbs in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The author believes that the content and methods of working with adverbs are largely determined by the difference in the ways of expressing adverbs in both languages. There are both common and diverse features that characterize the adverbs in these two languages. A comparative analysis of adverbs shows that their content in both languages is the same: both of them express a sign of an action and quality and an object or circumstance in which the action takes place. [13]

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O.E. Mavlonberdieva aimed at examining the semantic organization of the lexical-semantic group of the Russian and Uzbek verbs determining the movement in a comparative aspect i.e. microsystems (micro-field) of verbs with the semantics of movement in Russian and their correspondence in the Uzbek language.

In the thesis of A.A. Aimurzaeva called “Substantivization of adjectives and participles in the modern Karakalpak language” the problem of substantivization has been widely investigated as a special way of forming nouns in the modern Karakalpak language, taking into account its genre and stylistic features. [1]

Thus, the thorough analysis of studies devoted to the development of the problem of transposition and classification of parts of speech allows us to draw the following conclusions: the study of the concept *part-of-speech transposition* in linguistics is quite active and there are some works devoted to the study of the transposition of various parts of speech. However, despite the rather extensive literature on the transposition of parts of speech in Russian and individual studies of Turkic languages, all possible aspects of the study has not been presented yet. Today a comparative study of the transposition of parts of speech in the semantic-derivational, functional-stylistic and lexicographic aspects in different-structured languages has become a fundamentally new and actual issue in the Russian and Uzbek languages. The above-mentioned aspects of part-of-speech transposition in Russian and Uzbek will serve as an object of our further research.

In linguistics, the following terms such as transposition, transformation, transformationology, functional homonym etc. are extensively used.

The term *transposition* (derived from the Latin *transpositio – interchange, inversion etc.*) means the use of one linguistic unit (word, form, construction) in the function of another linguistic unit.

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary gives the following definition for the notion of transposition: “Transposition is a process of the transition of a word from one part of speech to another or the use of one language form in the function of another”. [6, 519]

There are 12 different types of transposition in the modern Russian language. They are:

1) Substantivization (transition to nouns)

Substantivization (from the Latin *substantivum – noun*) is a transition to the category of nouns of other parts of speech such as adjectives, verbs, participles, etc.

Substantivization can be complete, partial and occasional.

1. Complete substantivization is when an adjective has completely transferred into a noun, and it cannot longer be used as an adjective. *Examples: портной, мостовая, приданое* etc.

2. Partial or incomplete substantivization is a process when a word is used either as an adjective or as a noun. *Example: русский народ и русский, военный врач и военный* etc.

3. In occasional substantivization the transition occurs only in context. As an example for such substantivization might serve the title of Chekhov’s story: “Толстый и тонкий” (“Fat and thin”).

There are several varieties of substantivization by parts of speech:

1. Substantivization of the adjective

Examples: the word больной in the meaning of a patient of a medical institution; the word жаркое denoting the meaning meat.

These are the examples of substantives that represent surnames and the names of populated locality: *Иванов (son), Петров, Сидоров, Иваново (estate), Марьино, Митино*

These are the samples for incomplete substantives: “белое не надевать”, “девушка в красном”.

2. Substantivization of ordinal numbers:

Examples: “комнат на третье”, “жаркое на второе” (in the last example, there are two substantives).

3. Substantivization of the collective numeral.

Examples: “трое в лодке”, “двое на качелях”...

4. Substantivization of an adverb:

Examples: “завтра не умрет никогда”, “наше сегодня”.

5. Substantivization of onomatopoeia:

Examples: “далече грянуло ура”, “услышал мерное тик-так”, “высказал своё ай-яй-яй”.

Table 1. Thematic groups of substantivates

School subjects in colloquial speech	Places	Products	Placements or rooms	Miscellaneous
Английский	Блинная	Горячее	Ванная	Мостовая
Немецкий	Закусочная	Десертное	Гардеробная	Набережная
Русский	Пельменная	Жаркое	Гостиная	Портной
Французский	Пышечная	Жирное	Гримёрная	Белая
Узбекский	Рюмочная	Заливное	Перевязочная	Беленькая (водка)
Испанский	Сосисочная	Марочное	Приёмная	Красное (вино)

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	Столовая Чайная Чебуречная	Мороженое Острое Пирожное	Прихожая Процедурная Учительская	Сухое Белый (гриб) Нападающий Покойный
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In the Russian language, there are about 400-500 common words related to this category (excluding incomplete substantives).

2) Adjectivization (transition to adjectives)

The term *adjectivization* (from the Latin *adjectivum - adjective*) means the transition of different parts of speech into adjectives as one of the ways of word formation. The most numerous group of words that have transitioned into adjectives are the former participles such as “выдающееся произведение” (ordinary, exceptional), “блестящий ум” (outstanding, exceptional), “взволнованное лицо” (restless, depressing), “ведущий специалист” (main, leading), “изысканная речь” (perfect, graceful) etc.

Adjectivization can be complete or partial. Complete adjectivization occurs when the participle fully transferred to the adjective and used only as the adjective: “вопиющие факты”, “прелые листья”, “колючий кустарник”, “горючая слеза” etc. In case of partial adjectivization, the word functions as both a participle or an adjective: “изысканные на ремонт средства” - “изысканные манеры”; “опрокинутое ведро” - “опрокинутое лицо”; “знающий тайну человек” - “знающий специалист” etc.

3) Numbering (transition to numerals)

Numeralization is the transition of other parts of speech to numerals. Nouns such as *тысяча, миллион, миллиард* (a thousand, a million, and a billion) can function as the numerals. These words, as nouns have gender, number and refer to the first (тысяча) or second cases (миллиард). We can also add other numbers to them as numerals, for example: *миллиард пятнадцать миллионов* etc. Some nouns can be used in the meaning of the numerals as well. *Examples: Бездна дел, лавина опасностей, масса неприятностей, пропасть забот, пара ботинок.*

4) Pronominalization (transition to pronouns)

Pronominalization (from the Latin *pronomen - pronoun*) is the transition process of words from other parts of speech to the class of pronouns. The following parts of speech can be transformed into pronouns: nouns (*красивые люди - у тебя все не так как у людей*), adjectives (*известный художник - при известных обстоятельствах*), numerals (*один дом - один человек рассказал*), participles (*соответствующей должности - соответствующий приказ*).

Nouns, adjectives and numerals can go into the category of pronouns, for example: *человек от лени*

болеет (всякий, кто-то) (noun), *известный* in the meaning of known, or *some* and *any*, e.g., *При лечении надо соблюдать известную диету* (adjective), *один* in the meaning of *some*, e.g., *один юноша*.

Noun - pronoun: *брат, сестра, дело*

Adjective - pronoun: *целый, известный, последний*

Examples: То-то чужими руками жар загребать любишь. Знаем мы вашего брата (таких - местоимение)

Однажды утром мой младший брат подошёл к моей постели (существительное)

5) Adverbialization (transition to adverbs)

Adverbialization (from the Latin *adverbium - adverb*) is the transition of words from other parts of speech to the class of adverbs. Nouns (*любоваться солнечным утром - приехать утром*), adjectives (*в плотную бумагу - подойти вплотную*), numbers (*пятью столами - пятью пять*), adverbial participles (*лежа на диване - читать лежа*) can be transformed into adverbs.

When adverbs are formed from words of other parts of speech, in some cases, the original form is retained, on the basis of which the adverb is created (compare: *вначале - в начале лета, втемную - в темную комнату*), but in other cases it is usually lost (*справа, вдалеке*). The invariability of a word, the acquisition of new syntactic functions by the word and a change in stress are the signs of adverbialization as well e.g., *бегом - бегом, кругом - кругом, в первые дни - впервые*. Nouns (*любоваться солнечным утром - приехать утром*), adjectives (*в плотную бумагу - подойти вплотную*), numerals (*пятью столами - пятью пять*), adverbial participle (*лежа на диване - читать лежа*) can be turned into the category of adverbs.

Adverbialization is possible in word forms expressing adverbial meaning: case and prepositional-case forms of nouns and inflected words (compare: *шагом, вскачь, сбоку, слегка, влепую*) and adverbial participle forms of some verbs (compare: *походя* in the meaning of “*непринужденно, нехотя, молча*”). *Examples: Снова, высоко, пешком, издавна, почти, нехотя, впопыхах.*

6) Verbalization (transition to verbs)

Verbalization is the transitional process of words from other parts of speech to the category of verbs. Such a transition finds not a morphological expression, but a syntactic one: words of other parts of speech perform the function of a verbal predicate,

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for example: *Татьяна ах!* (ахнула); *он и баста, он и шабаи.*

The types of verbalization:

A) morphological verbalization: *крест* – *крестить*;

B) syntactic verbalization: “*Татьяна – ах!*” (instead of “*Татьяна ахнула*”).

7) Predication (transition to impersonal predicative words)

Predication is the word formation by the transition of various parts of speech into the category of state.

Examples: *Грустно, неудобно, ветрено, пыльно, веселее, теплее, охота, пора.*

Он ответил грустно. – Ему грустно.

In the system of transpositional processes at the level of parts of speech and inter-parts of speech semantic-syntactic categories, predication of pronouns takes a very modest place. *Example:* *Нашим соседям еще ничего, у них огород есть* (“неплохо, терпимо”: *predication*); *Ну как тебе там сейчас?* (“каково”: *predication*).

8) Modalization (transition to modal words)

The transition of nominative lexemes into modal words is called *modalization*. Various parts of speech go into the category of modal words:

- nouns: *правда, факт*;

- adjectives: *возможно, действительно, видно, вероятно*;

- short forms of participles: *вестимо, видимо*;

- adverbs: *никак, по-видимому, конечно*;

- verbal forms: *кажется, казалось,*

разумеется.

The verbs such as *оказывается, понимаешь, значит, говорят, пожалуй* are transposed into modal words: it turns out, you understand, so they say, perhaps; e.g: *Не было смысла гадать, кто из участников бесед проболтался либо донёс; угадать такого человека трудно, в конце концов оказывается виновником тот, кого меньше всего подозревали (В. Гроссман) > Оказывается, Юра – морской офицер и служит на Севере (Ф. Искандер).*

9) Prepositionalization (transition to prepositions)

There are frequent cases of using nouns in the function of prepositions, for instance:

в продолжение;

в течение;

в зависимости;

вследствие etc.

Вследствие дождя дорога стала очень неудобна (предлог).

В следствие по делу правонарушителей вмешался прокурор (существительное).

В продолжение ужина Грузинский шептался и перемигивался с капитаном (предлог).

В продолжение повести введены новые персонажи (существительное).

10) Conjunctionalization (transition to conjunctions)

Conjunctionalization is the use of other parts of speech in the function of conjunctions. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs such as *кто, что, который, где, куда, откуда* etc. are used in the role of conjunctions. They are called conjunctions or relative words. They have lexical meanings and perform a double function, connect the subordinate clause with the main clause and are considered a part of the subordinate clause e.g.,

Чудесны люди, с которыми живёшь.

Что ты сказал? (местоимение)

Я не знал, что ты позвонишь (союз)

Который час? (местоимение)

Город, в котором прошло детство (союзное слово)

11) Particulation (transition to particles)

Particulation is a transition to particles of other parts of speech. During the particulation process, the lexical meaning of significant words is substituted for their functional meaning.

For example: adverbs turn into affirmative particles: *отлично, прекрасно, ладно, добро...* Сам он рассказывает, да и *отлично*, пусть болтает. *Я хотел было остаться дома, но не вытерпел и отправился к ней.* (the verb *было* is used as a particle). The transpositive particle expresses unreality.

12) Interjectification (transition to interjections)

Interjectification (from the Latin *interjectio - interjection*) is the process of transition of notional words to the category of interjections. With such a transition, the words of the main parts of speech lose their lexical meaning and turn into the signal words expressing emotions and volition (expressions). [10]

Nouns (*Батюшки! Беда! Глупости! Караул! Право!*), verbs (*Здравствуйте! Поди! Помилуй*), pronouns (*То-то же!*), adverbs (*Полно! Куда!*) as well as phraseological units (*Вот оно что! Вот так-так! Вот так история! Вот те раз! Еще что! Черт возьми! Дело – табак!*) might be changed over the interjections.

There is the analysis of some examples.

Помилуй, да эдак ты гораздо интереснее! (The verb becomes an interjection)

The interjection *помилуй* is filled up with the general meaning of the motive to do an action.

Individual nouns can be utilized in the function of interjections and interjectional phrases. *For example: Караул! Ужас! Вот так история!* etc.

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Раздался пронзительный, умоляющий вопль... - Братцы, что это? Братцы, оставьте! Караул! (interjection)

Парады, караул, ученья – всё это оды не внушит, а только душу иссушит (noun)

Он вообще уехал из города... – Как! Не может быть... (pronoun changes over interjection).

When teaching the morphological and syntactic ways of word formation (transposition) to students of HE, the following tasks can be applied by the language instructors:

Task 1. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Знаешь,
было,
дай,
дайте,
смотри,
пускай,
давайте.

Test 1. Specify a sentence in which the verb acts as an interjection.

- Отец рассердится. - Подумаешь!
- Подумай над моим предложением.
- Смотри и запоминай!
- Ты, гляди, не торопись, Данилушко!

Test 2. Specify a sentence in which the verb acts as a particle.

- Отец рассердится. - Подумаешь!
- Подумай над моим предложением.
- Смотри и запоминай!
- Ты, гляди, не торопись, Данилушко!

Task 2. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Но, говорят, вы нелюдимы, в глуши, в деревне все вам скучно. – Говорят – modal word expressing the value of objectivity of information by indicating its source.

- Жаль, что люди много говорят о чужой жизни.
- Это ведь в романах только директора не страдают, не любят, не хохочут, а только знай руководят.
- Ужели от червяка в саду мне будет тесно? Пускай его себе живет (Крылов).
- Едут, кажется (А.Толстой).
- Что-то давно не видать, не слышать твоего друга.

Task 3. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Ты, Боря, смотри не влюбись (Макаренко). – Смотри – частица, выражающая предостережение.

- К ночи, видать, опять туман сядет, - сказала Ефросинья (Бородин).
- Помни, знай и верь.
- Дай я попробую ногу растереть (Соболев).

4. Берись по двое. Рычаг давай сюда! (Л.Толстой).

5. Мы, разумеется, не сидели сложа руки.

Task 4. Determine in which sentences verbs are used in the meaning of other parts of speech.

Э! Брось! Кто нынче спит! Ну, полно, без прелюдий... (Грибоедов). – Брось - междометие, выражающее волеизъявление либо побуждение.

- Не кори меня, не казни, помилуй!
- Мне, видишь ли, трудно судить об этом.
- А ну, Чубатый, давай поври тем еще чего-нибудь (Пантелеев).
- Он, должно быть, забыл о нас.
- Видишь ли ты дом с зеленой крышей?

Thus, having examined all types of transposition, we came to the following conclusions.

In Russian, the usage of one linguistic unit (word, form, construction) in the function of another linguistic unit is quite common.

With the transposition of parts of speech, a change occurs not only in semantics, but also in the grammatical properties of the original word, which leads to its transition to a different lexical-grammatical class. So, with the transition of the adjective *мороженое* (ice cream) to the noun *мороженое*, the inflectional paradigm of the adjective changes, since the noun does not change by gender, like the adjective, and has one gender meaning in all its word forms. If the inflectional paradigm of the adjective *мороженое* consists of 24 word forms (in the singular masculine, feminine, neuter there are 6 case forms + in the plural there are 6 case forms), the noun *мороженое* has 12 word forms (6 case forms each, in the singular and plural).

In a broad sense, transposition is the transfer of any linguistic form, for instance, the transposition of tenses (the use of the present time instead of the past or the future), conditionals (the use of an imperative in the meaning of an indicative or a conditional mood), communicative types of sentences (the use of interrogative sentences in the meaning of narratives) etc. The term *transposition* is also used to denote metaphors and other transfers in vocabulary.

Transposition is based on semantic or functional comparison of linguistic units; it is a relationship and a process in which 3 elements are distinguished: the original form (transposed word), the means of transposition (transposer), the result (transposition). The transposer is a sign of the connection between the determinable and the determinant. Transposition is one of the results and forms of manifestation of *asymmetry* in the language; it plays a great role in the structure and function of the language. With the help of transposition, the nominative possibilities of the language and the co-occurrence of words are expanded; it also serves to create synonyms for expressing shades of meaning.

In a narrower sense, transposition, or functional transposition, is the translation of words (or the basis

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ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 3.939
ESJI (KZ) = 9.035
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630
PIF (India) = 1.940
IBI (India) = 4.260
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

of word) from one part of speech to another or its use in the function of another part of speech.

There are 2 stages of transposition: 1) incomplete, or syntactic transposition, in which only the syntactic function of the original unit changes without varying its belonging to a part of speech. The means of such a transposition is a word form (“отец” → “дом отца”), a functional word (la maison du père), a dessemantic word in a semi-functional position

(“старый” → “старый человек”, i.e. “старик”; “быстрый” → “идти быстрым шагом”, i.e. “быстро”), setting (“я живу на втором [этаже]”); 2) complete, or morphological transposition, in which a word of a new part of speech is formed. The means of its formation are affixation and conversion. Differentiation between morphological and syntactic conversion in the process of transposition is one of the difficult problems of linguistic analysis.

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