



SYNCRETIC PHENOMENA IN THE SYSTEM OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN SOME WORKS OF RUSSIAN WRITERS

Ikramova Aziza

Bukhara State University

Abstract

The article discusses the content of the syncretism category, which is actively used in modern philosophical and scientific literature and linguistics. The main attention is paid to the analysis of syncretism as a key category of cultural knowledge. Psychological the nature of syncretism, the logic of the processes of formation and evolution of syncretic phenomena is traced.

Keywords: Syncretic phenomena, part of speech, syntactic role, sign of an object, adjectivization of participles, adverbialization of nouns and gerunds.

Introduction

Syncretic phenomena in parts of speech are the combination of signs of different categorical classes in words. Intra-particular syncretism is explained by various reasons. They can be conditionally reduced to three types.

First, it is associated with the transition of words from one part of speech to another and the emergence of functional homonyms. [3;55]. The transition of words from one part of speech to another is carried out on the basis of a syntactic function. The use of a word in an unusual part of speech of a syntactic role can lead to a change in its grammatical features. [4;456]. For example, the noun canteen was formed by substantiating the corresponding form of the adjective. Having passed into nouns, the word canteen began to name an object, and not a sign of an object, it ceased to change by gender, in a sentence it began to be used in the role of a subject, addition, circumstances of a place, but retained the adjective declension. As a result, it became necessary to differentiate the formally coinciding lexemes of the two parts of speech, adjective and noun: dining room is a word that has the properties of a noun (categorical features) and an adjective (inflections expressing grammatical meanings). [5]

In the Russian language, 1) the transition of words from one significant part of speech to another is observed: substantiation of adjectives and participles, adjectivization of participles, adverbialization of nouns and gerunds; 2) the transition of significant words into service and modal words, as well as interjections, 3) the interaction between service words. [6].





The formation of functional homonyms in modern linguistics is considered a special object of historical (diachronic) word formation. However, it cannot but be taken into account in the synchronous description of parts of speech, since in general it is a permanent process. [7]. And in a modern language, the same word form can appear in the syntactic positions of different parts of speech.

At the same time, a complete part of the river rupture does not always occur. According to V. Babaitseva's observation, when a unit moves from one part of speech to another, a "zone of syncretism" arises, that is, "a region of transitional formations characterized by the synthesis (combination) of differential signs of interacting parts speech both synchronously and diachronously [8]"

Substantiated participles can be cited as a vivid example of the described phenomenon. The substantiation of participles in modern language is productive. In the form of the neuter gender, participles usually form eventual substantives (past, past, happened), in the form of masculine and feminine gender - personal nouns (entered, entered, said, said, employee, employee, convicted, condemned).[9].

The peculiarity of such words is that they regularly retain the meaning of the verb categories of the type, tense and voice. Examples: We have to admit that none of these summaries is good for anything. [10]. Previously, the person described did not limp on any leg, and was not small and not huge in stature, but simply tall (Bulgakov). - What do you want me to swear ^ - asked the untied (Bulgakov). Turning her head up and to the left, the flying one admired the fact that the moon was rushing over her like a madman (Bulgakov). I didn't have to wait long. [11].

A girl, about five years old, opened the door for Ivan. Without asking the visitor about anything, she immediately left somewhere (Bulgakov). The whole globe of the earth under my feet I live I breathe I sing But in my memory I always remember those who died in battle (Shchipachev).

With a part of the river characterization of such participial substantivates, it is necessary either to single out words with verbal signs in nouns (which destroys the morphological integrity of nouns as parts of speech), or to expand the idea of the hybridity of participles, to attribute to them similarities not only with adjectives and verbs, but also with nouns, consider that the participle, as a class of certain verb word forms, tends to replace substantive positions (This is the decision that is made in this manual). Functional homonyms complicate the division of vocabulary into semantic and grammatical categories. They also partially explain the field structure of parts of speech as a whole.[12].

The second reason within part-of-speech syncretism is syntactic derivation, that is, the formation of such derivative words that, by definition, retain the lexical meanings



of their producing stems and receive morphological design different from them.[13]. As a result, nouns that are names of actions have not only the signs of a name (gender number, case, consistent definition, syntactic functions), but also the verb. [14]. They, like a verb, have the property of syntactic control, often retaining the corresponding verbal distribution: retell about something - рассказать о чем-нибудь ; a story about something- рассказ о чем-нибудь; teach something- обучить чему-нибудь; learning something- обучение чему-нибудь; go over anything- переходить через что-нибудь; going over anything- переход через что-нибудь; reward for something- reward for something; rewarding for something- награждение за что-нибудь .

Ordinal numbers as syntactic derivatives of cardinal numbers, on the one hand, morphologically and syntactically (consistent with nouns) coincide with adjectives, on the other hand, retain the properties of their productive stems:

- 1) "in the aggregate, they form an associative series of words connected with each other by a constant, strictly defined quantitative meaning in such a way that all adjacent words differ from each other by one seme (all words differ from one another adjacent in the system by the same meaning - a unit), first, second, third, fourth, etc."
- 2) they call a feature, indicating the place of an object in the counting row;
- 3) form compound forms similar to compound cardinal numbers;
- 4) the plural form of an ordinal word is not typical for combinations with specific (countable) nouns.

As a result of a thorough comparative analysis of ordinal numbers and adjectives, as well as ordinal and quantitative numbers, she established that the degree of correspondence of ordinal words and adjectives is 40%, and ordinal words and cardinal numbers - 44%. At the same time, she noted 15 signs by which ordinal words differ from adjectives, 12 features that combine ordinal and cardinal numbers, and 15 features that distinguish them 23

A special place among syntactic derivatives is animate participles and gerunds. Their transpositional function is indicated by morphological design.

A participle denotes an action in a definition position, and a participle denotes an action in a circumstance position. A feature of participles and participles as syntactic derivatives is that they retain not only the lexical, but also the categorical semantics of their productive stems. This prevents them from being combined with adjectives and adverbs. With a part-of-speech characterization of participles and gerunds, they are either left in the verb (which the morphological design of these word forms opposes), or isolated in a separate part of speech, which does not correspond to the idea that an independent part of speech should have its own categorical semantics



The third reason for syncretic phenomena in parts of speech is the functional convergence of words belonging to different categorical classes, in such syntactic conditions that do not allow or hinder the implementation of their grammatical properties in word forms. "In morphological categories there are constant changes in the ratios, and impulses, impulses to these transformations come from the syntax." etc. These are indicative words, correlating with short adjectives in the form of the neuter gender and qualitative adverbs, in the function of the main member of an impersonal non-verbal sentence. In general, such words refer to adjectives or adverbs, depending on whether they call the attribute of an object (the room is cozy, spacious, light, the plant is useful, the sky is cloudy, dark, the field is good), or the attribute of the attribute (to be comfortable, live together, cook well, dress simply). When such feature word forms appear in an impersonal sentence in a position with a bunch, they cease to differ grammatically, since in the absence of a subject, the short form cannot name the feature of the object and realize its property of being consistent, and an adverb without a verb ceases to denote a feature. The lexical semantics of a word is preserved, while, while not being aimed at expressing a feature of an object or a feature of an action, it is often correlated with the name of a feature as a state.

For example: The heart flutters with joy. Do not leave me I am so glad with you (Fet)-
Сердце трепещет отрадно . Не отходи от меня мне так отрадно с тобой (Фет);

I'm scared of this subject (Pasternak)- Мне страшно этого субъекта (Пастернак);

The face was scary, Fresh and sharp smelled of the sea On a platter of oysters in ice
(Akhmatova)- Лицо страшно, Свежо и остро пахли морем На блюде устрицы во льду (Ахматова);

It's fresh outside. Quiet in a spacious room. And outside the windows there is frost
(Akhmatova)- На улице свежо. Тихо в комнате просторной. А за окнами мороз (Ахматова);

Clouds rush around the village. Warmly illuminated. And captivating dreams are asking for the soul again (Fet)- Станицей тучки носятся. Тепло озарены. И в душу снова просятся Пленительные сны (Фет);

L.V. Shcherba (and many other linguists behind him) called the meaning of a state the category of state categorical for a part of speech, but it is not common for impersonal predicative words.

V.V Babaitseva distinguishes between common and occasional syncretic words. The first, as a rule, are stylistically neutral, the second are expressive, "because they attract attention with their unusualness. Especially expressive are cases of occasional substantiation of official and pronoun words .



For example, He waited for 'and', but a terrible" but "followed" (D. Granin)- Он ждал 'и', но последовало страшное "но"» (Д. Гранин).

Syncretic phenomena at the boundaries of parts of speech in the literature are far from being described sufficiently. But the available information also allows us to conclude that the known stability of the system of parts of speech is based on typical units of each class, units that have the entire set of features by which one part of speech differs from others.

As for syncretic units, they do not so much undermine this stability as indicate that lexemes and word forms that are only partially subsumed under general definitions are included in the traditionally distinguished parts of speech.

Syncretism is also found at the level of lexico-grammatical categories For example, the same noun can have the properties of abstract and specific words. Peter comes out of the tent surrounded by a crowd of favorites. His eyes are shining His face is terrible His movements are fast, he is beautiful (Pushkin)- The word moves - Nation is abstract, but, like concrete nouns, it has plural forms In grammatical (morphological) categories, syncretic units are impossible.

REFERENCES

1. Babaytseva VV The zone of syncretism in the system of parts of speech of the modern Russian language Philological sciences 1983 №5
2. Bondarko AV Grammatical meaning and meaning L, 1978 S 128-171
3. Ikramova, A. . (2021). SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL VIEWS OF POETRIC DRAMA IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LITERATURE. World Bulletin of Management and Law, 2(2), 51-55. Retrieved from <https://scholarexpress.net/index.php/wbml/article/view/93>.
4. IKRAMOVA A. A., IKRAMOVA N. A. FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN DRAMA //E-Conference Globe. – 2021. – pp. 446-451. <https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/issue/view/4>.
5. IKRAMOVA A. A. THE GENESIS OF DRAMA IN WESTERN AND UZBEK LITERATURE //E-Conference Globe. – 2021. – С. 496-501. <https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/article/view/372>.
6. Aminovna A. I. An Artistic Analysis of the Works of the English Writer Thomas Eliot //Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT. – 2021. – Т. 10. – С. 47-50. <https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/123>.
7. Саидова, З. Х. (2016). Обучение в сотрудничестве. Молодой ученый, (7), 701-703. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=25863421>.



8. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). Phraseologization as Cognitive Process. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 22-26. <https://literature.academicjournal.io/index.php/literature/article/view/14>.
9. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Teaching English through games // *Научный журнал*. 2017. №3 (16). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/teaching-english-through-games>.
10. Saidova, Z. K. (2017). DIDACTIC GAMES AS FRAMEWORK OF STUDENTS IN COOPERATION. *Научный журнал*, (3), 48-50. <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=28783699>.
11. Sadullayev, B. B. (2017). Didactic Games as Basis for Pupils Activity in Cooperation. www.auris-verlag.de.
12. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Psychological bases of the development moral and aethetic outlook of future vocational teachers // *Научный журнал*. 2017. №3 (16). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/psychological-bases-of-the-development-moral-and-aethetic-outlook-of-future-vocational-teachers>.
13. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2018). Questioning techniques in teaching English. *Достижения науки и образования*, (5 (27)). <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=34914073>.
14. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Implementation of some techniques in developing reading skills in English classes // *Достижения науки и образования*. 2018. №5 (27). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/implementation-of-some-techniques-in-developing-reading-skills-in-english-classes>.
15. Saidova Zulfizar Khudoyberdievna Model training method: classes in the form of buseness games, lessons such as lesson-court, lesson auction, lesson-press Conference // *Достижения науки и образования*. 2018. №5 (27). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/model-training-method-classes-in-the-form-of-buseness-games-lessons-such-as-lesson-court-lesson-auction-lesson-press-conference>.
16. Khudoyberdievna, Saidova Zulfizar. "English phraseology and its integration with terminology." *ACADEMICIA: AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH JOURNAL* 11.2 (2021): 1618-1622. <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aca&volume=11&issue=2&article=265>.
17. Khudoyberdievna, S. Z. (2021). STRUCTURAL GRAMMAR ANALYSIS OF PHRASEOLOGISM OF MENTAL PROCESSES AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS. *Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research*



Journal, 2(10),137-143.

<https://wos.academiascience.org/index.php/wos/article/view/401>.

18. Haydarov, Anvar Askarovich and Navruzova, Nigina Hamidovna (2021) "STYLISTIC FEATURES OF INTONATION," Scientific reports of Bukhara State University: Vol. 5 : Iss. 1 , Article 2.DOI: 10.52297/2181-1466/2021/5/1/2.<https://uzjournals.edu.uz/buxdu/vol5/iss1/2>.
19. Акрамов, I. (2021). ОСОБЫЕ ЗНАКИ, СВОЙСТВА И ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ АФОРИЗМОВ. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu.Uz), 5(5).
извлечено ОТ
http://journal.buxdu.uz/index.php/journals_buxdu/article/view/2386
20. Ruziyeva Nafisa Zarifovna. "THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING EUPHEMISMS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF SOCIETY." E-Conference Globe. Vol. 3. No. 1. 2021.
<https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/article/download/341/339>
21. Abdullayeva, Gulnora; ,GRAMMATICAL DISPROPORTION BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH AS A MAIN PROBLEM IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION OF THE LANGUAGES,EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD),5,9,409-412,2020,EPRA Publishing
<https://eprajournals.com/viewjournal.php?jid=3438>.
22. Mastura, E. (2017). DEPICTION OF THE NATURALISM PRESENTED IN THE CALL OF THE WILD. Интернаука, (7-3), 9.
<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=29041086>
23. Elmanova, M. (2017). PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF RW EMERSON'S" NATURE" AND" SELF-RELIANCE. Интернаука, 7(11 Часть 3), 9.
<https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=29041087>.
24. Расулов, З. И. (2010). Принцип контекстуального анализа эллиптических предложений (на материале английского языка). Вестник Челябинского государственного университета, (21), 91-94.
<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/printsip-kontekstualnogo-analiza-ellipticheskikh-predlozheniy-na-materiale-angliyskogo-yazyka/viewer>
25. GG Abdullayeva , PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD LANGUAGE LEARNERS IN TERMS OF TRAINING PROFESSIONAL INTERPRETERS.Web of Scientist: International Scientific Research,Volume 2, Issue 10,2021. Pages 108-118 <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/NT7CA>.

