

ON THE NATURE OF TRANSPOSITION OF CATEGORICAL FORMS OF THE RUSSIAN VERB

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the problem of the transposition of categorical forms of the Russian verb. The article describes the modal-semantic features of particular species-time values, which in the conditions of transposition acquire a figurative meaning. When describing cases of figurative use of time forms, the connection with the context is traced – the basis for the implementation of the connotative function: the lexical meaning of the verb, temporal qualifiers, syntactic factors, the correlation of the sentence with the situation are taken into account.

Keywords: transposition, transfer of language form, morphological transposition, figurative type of usage, direct and figurative meanings of specific forms, figurative - grammatical nature of context, temporal qualifiers, verb semantics, syntactic conditions.

Introduction

The processes of transposition are "constant companions" of the functioning of morphological forms, realizing on their sections of the existing grammatical system of various kinds of expressive and stylistic tasks - "effects of transposition". It is transposition that forms the core of a bright and peculiar phenomenon in text formation - grammatical figurativeness.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to determine the nature of morphological transposition, the features of the transfer of grammatical forms of the Russian verb; proof of the dependence of the connotative use of figurative tense forms of the verb not only on the type, but also on the properties of the context itself: temporal specifiers, semantics of verb forms, syntactic conditions.

Materials and methods of research

The descriptive method and the comparative method are used in the work. The material for the study was the contexts extracted from works of art, colloquial speech.

Results and its discussion

The term "transposition" was first introduced by Sh. Bally [1, p. 138]. He noted that the specificity of a linguistic sign lies in its duality - in a certain contradiction, which makes up the linear (discrete) nature of the signifier and the global (non-discrete) nature of the signified.

In the Big Encyclopedic Dictionary, transposition is defined "as the use of one language form in the function of another form - its counterterm in the paradigmatic series" [8, p.519]. In the broad sense of the word, transposition is the transfer of any language form, for example, the transposition of temporary forms, faces, moods, types of sentences.

At the present stage, the following types of transposition are distinguished: lexical, derivational, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, functional (or stylistic). A special place in theoretical grammar is occupied by the problem of morphological transposition, since it is connected with the most important questions about the invariant and particular meanings of the

grammatical form, about morphological oppositions and their neutralization (S. Kartsevsky, E. Krzhizhkova, E. H. Shendels, A. V. Bondarko, M. A. Shelyakin and others).

It is necessary to distinguish between systemic (primary) and non-systemic (secondary) meanings of morphological categories, which are the result of a figurative or neutralized use of a grammatical form. Morphological transposition is characterized by the functioning of a word form in an unusual communicative situation, which occurs as a deviation from the standard. Morphological transposition is due to variation at the level of connotations and contributes to the functional specialization of the grammatical form in this type of use. The transposition is based on the phenomenon of functional-semantic discrepancy between the plan of expression and the plan of content.

Transposition can be both linguistic (usual) and speech (occasional) in nature. In the latter case, the process of transposition is realized only under certain conditions and is not fixed by the norm. Speech transposition is characterized by the presence of special connotations in words or grammatical forms associated with the use of these units in new contextual conditions for them, with a shift in their semantics, often with a combination of several meanings in them.

Transposition is illocutionary because it shows the position of the speaker. For example, to depict the planned action and the intention of the subject, it is possible to use the so-called "prophetic time", i.e. forms of the present tense in the meaning of the future. Compare: "Tomorrow I am going to Paris with my confidant. (A.N. Ostrovsky); "In an hour my work is over and I'm free." (Turgenev) The speaker realizes that the event will happen tomorrow, in an hour, but he is so sure of its occurrence that he presents this event as if it is already happening, using the temporary meaning of the present tense form of the verb..

Focused only on meaningful phenomena, the transposition does not apply to all morphological meanings, but primarily to nominative meanings, which include the time of action.

The grammatical basis of temporary transfer is the contradiction between the meaning of the form and the real conditions of speech. The main prerequisite for transposition is the placement of the form of time in the context of a different temporal content. By creating a certain contextual environment, the speaker adjusts the listener to the necessary temporal plan of the narrative, i.e. using lexical means, temporal specifiers, tense forms of the verb of the previous context, indicates the real time of the event, and then, depending on his intentions, chooses one or another tense form for the verb.

The transposed form does not lose its invariant meaning, but together with it, with the help of the context, it performs the function of its opposite term. The replacement member becomes the carrier of two functions simultaneously: the function of its counter-member under the replacement condition, and its own function, which usually plays the role of a special background feature.

"In the case of transposition, it is almost always possible to replace it with a form expressing a direct meaning" [5, p. 58]. The ability to replace forms does not mean that these forms are equivalent in context. It is necessary to distinguish, on the one hand, what is expressed by the context, and, on the other hand, what is expressed by the form itself. The implementation of the own categorical meaning of the grammatical form in the conditions of the context is interpreted as

"one of the manifestations of the obligatory property inherent in morphological categories in languages of the inflectional-synthetic type: the meaning of the form must necessarily be expressed, even in those cases when it contradicts the meaning of the context" [3, p. 96].

When determining the general meaning of the form, those meanings that come from the context and are perceived by the form during transposition should not be taken into account. In terms of transposition, particular meanings go beyond the general, characterizing the scope of its use. Particular meanings revealed as a result of transposition essentially differ from private, contextually determined meanings that arise in various conditions of the use of forms. It is unjustified to see here the manifestation of any "special" meanings, and even more so to put them on a par with other accepted meanings of the form.

Coming into contact with the categorical meaning of the form, the contexts of transposition participate in the implementation of such semantic functions, in which the connotative elements of figurativeness, emphasized expressiveness, can play a significant role.

There are three types of realization of the grammatical meaning of time in terms of figurative use:

1. In some cases, the grammatical meaning of the temporal form, contrasting with the temporality of the context, appears bright and emphasized, that is, in this case, the context does not suppress or drown out the meaning of the form ("real historical").
2. The clash of context and form can lead to a weakening, muffling of the temporary meaning expressed by the verb form. This meaning takes on the character of an accompanying semantic and stylistic connotation when the context expresses the correlation of the action in time with reality (the past perfect in the context of the future).
3. The influence of the context can be expressed in the fact that the temporal meaning of the form is revealed in a transformed form - in one or another modal variant (figurative use of the forms of the future imperfect) [2, p. 171-172].

The figurative meaning of the verbal forms of tense is not actually the meaning of these forms themselves, it depends on the lexical-syntactic conditions. Therefore, in essence, it characterizes not the general meaning of the verb form, but the scope of its use. One grammar is not able to convey the whole gamut of temporal relations, but its role is large enough to force each verb, which organizes the center of the sentence, to take on a specific tense form, to provide this form with a more general and particular meaning. Modification, detailing, etc. are provided by the communicative situation, vocabulary, type of text with its communicative-pragmatic norm.

The factors of transposition of time forms are:

- 1) temporal distributors, which are combined with the verb and convey to it this tense as a semantically more mobile form;
- 2) the semantics of the verb form itself;
- 3) tense forms of the verb in adjacent sentences of the text.

The central link is the zone of concretizers, which represents the level of lexical meanings in grammatical transposition. Consider their action on the example of the forms of the future perfect tense, which have a wide scope of use. These forms are used, first of all, when designating *the actual usual action and property*.

When designating a property, a certain semantic context is mandatory, namely: words with a quantifier (always, every time), multiple (often, sometimes) or modal meaning: *He is always covered in mud. You will always stumble. He will definitely get involved.* Favorable for denoting a property is such a word order in which the quantifier or modal word is at the beginning of the phrase and the logical stress falls on it.

Understanding the verb form in the usual sense is facilitated by elements of the context that indicate the typicality of this action:

- a) the generalized-personal meaning of the subject: As in youth you see that the ice has come down from the river, you swim, run, and whatever;
- b) pronouns you, you in a generalized personal meaning: What are you? You will run to one, look at others, and he sits cramming;
- c) particles - actualizers: how? what? after all, yes.

So, the future perfect in the meaning of the past single action as a surprising and unexpected fact is realized in the constructions of the verb of the perfect form + particles, *after all: Such happiness will bring people! They'll write it down!*

One of the atypical meanings of the future perfect tense is the designation of a sudden onset action in the past. It is not a recurring, but a single action, and usually in its initial stage with an unusually rapid development. The unexpectedness of the action is emphasized by the use of the adverb suddenly, the intensity of the process is emphasized by the combination of the verb with the intensifying particle how. *How the queen jumps back, and how she waves her hand, And how she slams on the mirror, how she stamps her heel! (Pushkin).*

The use of particles *so* and *how* limits the expression of a contemptuous or ironic denial of a future fact to forms of the past perfect tense. - *How! I went to marry him! (Will not go).*

The context may contain a specific temporal qualifier. For example: In the sentence "... *this is how it was: yesterday one person whom I will not name you comes to me and tells how someone crept into the house of the Ligovskys*" (Lermontov), actions expressed in word forms come and tell are focused on the plan past, indicated by the word form *was*, which determines the temporal plan of the entire statement. In addition, there is a lexical indicator of the localization of an action in the past (*yesterday*).

When using the present imperfect in the sense of an upcoming action (or present intention, planned future), the speaker uses circumstances that indicate a closer future. Compare: *Tomorrow she works in the library.* But not: *A year later, she works at the library.*

The conditions for amplification in the form of the future perfect signs of the present, manifesting themselves in modality, are as follows:

1. Denial of the possibility of achieving a result by a strenuously carried out action or the possibility of an expected action at the moment of speech. "The negative modality contains a shade of completeness, the limit inherent in the forms of a perfect form" [7]. Compare: *I won't write (can't write) a letter at all; I won't talk, I won't wait; stands and does not even move, (does not move).*

With such an application, the form of the future tense is often supported by the particle *not at all*: *Who are you brothers? - Yefim shouts - Burbot! We won't take it out! Crawled under a snag.* (Chekhov).

The future perfect with negation (almost from a few verbs) can denote a complete absence of action: *The Dnieper is wonderful in calm weather, when it rushes freely and smoothly through forests and mountains full of its waters. It won't flicker, it won't rumble.* (Gogol)

2. A statement of the absence of the desired action in the very act of communication with an indirectly motivating, according to the definition of A.V. Bondarko, subtext [2]. *Why don't you invite us (do not invite) to drink tea? Why don't you ask (don't ask) about business?*

Here, the actions are of a specific one-time nature and are attached to the moment of speech. The context of the question actually emphasizes the modality of reluctance.

The expressive meaning also depends on *the lexical meaning of the verb*. It is important to note that in many cases the figurative use of tense forms in Russian is limited to a narrow circle of verbs. So, according to A.V. Bondarko, can be used in the context of the future form of the present tense of the verbs "movement in space", verbs denoting actions that "depend on the will of the subject" and represent "an event that has a certain significance from the point of view of the speaker" [4, c.341- 342].

In the meaning of *the present forthcoming action*, verbs denoting a purposeful (planned) action can act. Of the goal-oriented verbs, verbs of physical action are used in a prophetic sense more easily than mental ones. The most active are verbs denoting definitely - directed actions of the type: *go, go, leave, leave, fly out, swim, go, return*; verbs of speech activity: *speak, tell, confirm, call*; acquisition verbs: *to order, to take, to receive*.

Prophetic meaning is allowed by verbs denoting an involuntary transition to a new situation, which is the result of someone else's planned action: *With his departure, I lose my assistant*. Phase verbs are used, denoting the occurrence of such a state of affairs, which, although associated with human activity, is not specifically planned by him, and nevertheless can be predicted with a high degree of probability: *We're running out of flour in a few days*.

The use of the present imperfect in *the meaning of the immediately preceding action* is most typical for verbs of speech (*offers, calls, jokes, promises*): *The doctor prescribes a lot of walking*. In this case, the verb names an event that does not take place at the moment of speech, although the action expressed in the present tense form was carried out before the moment of speech, close to it or immediately before it.

The obligatory meaning of the past perfect form is expressed in relation to situations where the named actions have not taken place, but the speaker has no doubts about the obligatory implementation of which. Such usage is practically limited to a few singular verbs of non-purposeful meaning of loss and death. *"God forbid," the laborer thinks, "they steal something from us in the house—I'm gone! Why didn't you save the master's goods?"* ("Folk prose")

The volitional meaning of past tense forms in purely colloquial expressions such as: *I went. I ran* - conveys the intention of the speaker or the addressee of the speech to act at the moment

immediately following the moment of speech. This meaning is expressed in the group of verbs of motion, while only with the prefix on -: *Well, did you go? We swam. I crawled.*

In this case, it is impossible to use a verb with a different lexical meaning. *Well, I've read the book. Well, I ate a pear.*

It should be borne in mind that the forms of the past tense perfect in the sense of the near future cannot be combined with the circumstances of the upcoming action, in contrast to the verbs of the future tense in the usual sense: *Well, in a minute I ran.*

The considered form is combined only with pronouns of the 1st person, therefore, it is possible only in the mouth of the subject of the action, the exception is the context of the question. But in fact, this is not a question, but a repeat question, as if quoting an action-statement already made by the subject in order to maintain the context.

In constructions with the future perfect, when denoting a sudden onset action in the past, verbs of one-act and initiatory modes of action can be used, and verbs denoting the gradual accumulation of a result are unacceptable. – *And then how he will scream at me, how he will knock on me with his feet. (K. Chukovsky); I went up to them black grouse, shied skis, they are from under the snow one by one, as soon as they start, as they start to fly out. (M. Prishvin) Compare: And how will he accumulate money.*

The forms of the future perfect, as well as the forms of the present imperfect, can emphasize the usual, permanent nature of the action, however, one that is “limited by the idea of an internal limit, associated with the achievement of a result” [6, p.118]. Potential meaning is most easily acquired by verbs of the future perfect with the meaning of intellectual or physical effort: *He will solve any example. He will lift a heavy box.* A smaller number of forms expresses the potential meaning of verbs in the meaning of perception: *He will hear any rustle.* It is even more difficult to express the potential meaning of many verbs of speech (declare, thank), which, apparently, can only have it in negative constructions: *A word will not say in simplicity - everything is done with a grimace. (Griboyedov); Eat, never thank you.*

A successful study of the functions of verb tenses in figurative use is not feasible without establishing the *syntactic conditions* in which these forms appear. Syntactic conditionality is expressed in the fact that transpositionally significant factors are the single or non-single use of a gramme in simple sentences, its participation in a complex sentence, in interrogative or negative constructions; transpositionally essential features also include the construction of sentences: the reverse word order and the phenomena of ellipsis.

For example, confidence in the impossibility of performing this action is expressed by using the present-future form of the perfect as part of an interrogative sentence, which contains a confident expressive-colored negation, the so-called rhetorical question: *In fact, who will go to the county court? And if he looks into some paper, he will not be happy with life. (Gogol).*

Or the colloquial use of the verb to be in the composition of the predicate in interrogative sentences like: *Who will you be? She herself, who will she be?* In this case, the context establishes the plan of the present constant, while the form of the future simple brings in an as yet unrecognized fact.

The meanings of repetition, the usual form of the future tense arise in complex sentences. When designating the actual usual action, the most commonly used is the coordinative construction: *He will always come exhausted, tired, I will feed him, warm him up*. Sometimes it can be a conditional, concessive or temporary construction: *If you want to eat - come home, eat; If you praise just a little - they will definitely wrap it in a bag on the road, and you can't refuse*. (Gilyarovsky).

Often the minimum context is not enough. In this case, the context (situation) as a whole indicates the figurative use. So in order for the form of the type I will say to be combined with the circumstances, often, usually, it is necessary to have at least two correlative actions: *He will often say something without thinking and then regret it*. Such contexts differ from each other in modal shades and stylistic character.

Conclusions

A brief analysis of cases of transposition confirms that the interaction of the lexical and syntactic conditions of the context with the grammatical meaning of the temporary form makes it possible to express additional semantic shades and expressive connotations, which in turn enriches speech, gives it brightness and expressiveness.

When determining the features of the transposition of grammatical forms of time, the following criteria should be taken into account: 1) the temporary form, used in a figurative sense, does not express the temporal plan of the sentence; 2) this form retains its main paradigmatic meaning; 3) between the temporal meaning of the form and the semantics of the context in which it is used, there is a clearly expressed contradiction; 4) the transposed form serves to create an expressive meaning; 5) it is possible to replace the figuratively used form with another form expressing a direct meaning, but at the same time the imagery of expressing a temporary relationship is lost. The figurative use makes it possible to figuratively expressively present the implementation of the process in time and clarify its modal characteristics.

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