

SEMANTIC FOUNDATIONS OF TRANSPOSITION OF LANGUAGE UNITS FROM ADVERBS INTO PARENTHETIC-MODAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

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The article examines the semantic preconditions necessary for the transposition of linguistic units from the class of adverbs into the interstitial semantic and syntactic category of parenthetical-modal words and expressions. It was revealed that in Russian language adverbial word forms belonging to different semantic groups of the self-characterizing and adverbial modifier-characterizing adverbs are exposed to transposition which allows the subject of the modus to evaluate the information transmitted in the statement from different angles. Attention is drawn to the fact that this type of modalates characterize the reported information in terms of the logical evaluation of the situation (vice versa, additionally, conjointly, etc.), categorical and problematical reliability of the information and its connection with the source (for sure, likely, sooner, as I think/believe/say, etc.); expressive meaning (really, (to feel) pity, disturbingly, etc.); linguistic form of thought expression (generally, shortly, simply и т. п.); degree of the situation's commonness, its relationship to time (sometimes, frequently, rarely, usually, etc.).

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Studying the potential transposition of linguistic units that are different parts of speech is one of the most important tasks of transposition grammar of Russian language (see e.g. [1, 3–4; 6–13]. In this context, the process and result of the modalation of adverbs and short adjectives, including the ones that are used in an impersonal-predicative position, is of particular interest. As it was rightly pointed out by V.V. Babaytseva, "typical speech facts ("extreme cases", in the words of L. Shcherba) easily fit into the columns ("cells") of different classifications, and as a rule, do not cause problems. However, in a living language and speech facts that do not have a complete set of distinctive features of any particular grammatical category dominate. These cases are responsible for the existence of so-called "difficult questions of grammar" [1, p. 3–4].

Significant formation of syncretic word forms is generated by the mechanism of modalation of words and word forms from the class of adverbs into the interstitial class of parenthetical-modal units. Structure of modalates such as *for sure*, *generally* appears to have a complex grammatical interlacing of the features and functions of both adverbs and modal words, and when transposition is combined with the processes of particulation and conjunctionalization – the features of conjunctions and particles. Manifestations of interaction of category features in the syncretics' structure are quite diverse (see also [1–4; 14; 16–20]).

Results of research and their discussion

Studying the mechanism of the transposition of language units from adverbs into the

interstitial class of parenthetical-modal units shows that certain semantic foundations are needed for the modalation of adverbial word forms, i. e. specific features of their structure and semantics which under the favorable syntactic conditions are able to change the traditional proportion of form and content thus providing the ability to express speaker's thought more precisely and in a saving manner. "Old" form in the context of the transposition is, in a way, adopting to express new meanings and semantic nuances (see also [1, p. 188–189]).

Semantic features of adverbs facilitate or hinder their categorical rebirth into modal words. It should be mentioned that, when determining semantic base of modalation adverbs, we abstract from those foundations which are relevant for the implementation of "parallel" transposition processes that involve the same adverbial word forms. For example, compare: (1) **"pure" type of modalation of adverbs** in cases such as *for sure* (1a) (modalate with a meaning of categorical authenticity); *my way (of thinking)* (1b) (modalate with a meaning of information source); *rarely* (1c) (modalate with a meaning of situation commonness degree); *(to feel) pity* (1d) (modalate with a meaning of emotional evaluation of utterance) and (2) **"combined" types of modalation of adverbs** that can be observed in the following combinations:

a) **modalation + particulation** (functional contingency with modal, affirmative particles in undivided sentences [*absolutely, surely, naturally*] (2a);

b) **modalation+conjunctionalization** [*then, later* (functional contingency with structural

words and conjunctions that perform connective function in a text) (2b) (see also the types of combination of transpositional processes in interjection of adverbs [8, p. 278–379, etc.]):

(1) (a) *It's better to act **for sure** → Don't hurry, there is no one there already, **for sure**;*

(b) *Let's do it **my way** now → In **my way** of thinking, this is all in vein;*

(c) *This can **rarely** be seen → He came to work on the stroke of 7 am, **rarely** – at the beginning of 8am;*

(d) *Everyone felt **pity** for that clumsy boy → **Pity**, but no one noticed his triumph.*

(2) (a) *He **surely** scored a success in this → "Do you agree with that decision?" – "**Surely**".*

(b) ***Then** we'll discuss it detail → And **then**, we should keep in my mind that it's just the very first experience.*

What semantic foundations are needed to implement the modalization of adverbs, i. e. the transpositional process that can occur either in "pure" form or in combination with other types of interstitial part of speech transposition – particulation and conjunctionalization? Studies show that adverbial word forms that are present in two lexical-grammatical categories – self-characterizing and adverbial modifier-characterizing adverbs – are used in function of parenthetical-modal components (see semantic classification of adverbs in [5, p. 704–705]).

Among self-characterizing adverbs, words represented in several lexical-semantic groups are transposed into parenthetical-modal units.

Firstly, those are adverbial formations with semantics of way and manner of action that are transposed into modal words with meanings of: (3) logical evaluation of a situation (*vice versa, conjointly, additionally*); (4) categorical authenticity of information (*for sure*); (5) emotional evaluation of utterance (*really*); (6) linguistic forms of thought expression (*generally*); compare the following examples:

(3) *He always tried to do everything **vice versa** → Contrary to forecasts, the weather was not warmer, but **vice versa** – colder;*

(4) *No one knew the time of the train's arrival **for sure** → **For sure**, the equipment that was delivered is not enough;*

(5) *He **really** loved his work → But **really**, what kind of enemies are we?! We get along just fine;*

(6) *It's **generally** restricted to swim here → **Generally**, back then no one had a slightest clue about that.*

Among adverbs of manner there is a large group of words ending with suffixes -o, -e, the group consists mostly from descriptive adjectives;

they are transposed into parenthetical-modal words with meaning evaluation of utterance in terms of: (7) categorical and problematical authenticity (*absolutely, clearly, positively, resolutely, demonstrably, rightly, likely*); (8) emotional and expressive coloring (*disturbingly*); compare the following examples:

(7) *This word is **likely** to have resembling variants in many languages → It is **likely** that we'll part ways with our guide;*

(8) *That stranger acted quite **disturbingly** → **Disturbingly**, but no one even paid attention to that.*

Adverbial comparatives such as *shortly, precisely (speaking), accurately, simply* form a specific group of words that are subject to transposition into parenthetical-modal words and expressions with meaning of evaluation of linguistic form of thought expression, style and speech manner of a speaker (modus subject) (9). Such modalates are often synonymous to chunks of language with a verbal core – adverbial participles of infinitives; compare: *precisely ≈ precisely speaking; simply ≈ simply speaking*:

(9) *I can't quite comprehend you, speak **precisely** → I didn't know much about art, or, **precisely (speaking)**, didn't know anything at all about it;*

Secondly, among self-characterizing adverbs such singular adverbial word forms with quantitative semantics (degree) as *no way* are subject to modalization. They are used in parenthetical-modal position to evaluate information in terms of problematic authenticity (of supposition) (10):

(10) *There is still **no way** he can solve this → **No way**, this is Nikolay, but he should have left yesterday!*

Thirdly, self-characterizing adverbs with meanings of comparison or assimilation (11) are subject to transposition into parenthetical-modal words. They let speakers evaluate the degree of authenticity of utterances by quoting or referring to other people (*as you/we/I/ say/ believe, think*; and their colloquialisms *in their/ her language, etc.*)

(11) We have discussed several different options, but they decided to act **as we said** nonetheless → **As we said**, this is the best option.

Of course, not all adverbs of manner and degree are modalized. It is not likely to expect transposition of such adverbs with semantics of defined or undefined quantity as *twice, thrice, doubly, trebly, in twain, a lot, a few, not much/many, quite a few* into parenthetical-modal words. The same could be stated about adverbs with undertones of strengthening or weakening of characteristics such as *very, extremely*,

exceedingly, devilishly, hardly, barely, almost, scarcely. Russian language also lacks in modal words that originated from self-characterizing adverbs that express meanings of: comparison, assimilation (*bear-like, officer-like*); manner (such as *sideways, flatways, astride, lying down, when seated, when standing, at footpace, at a run, creepingly*).

Adverbial modifier-characterizing adverbs in some case are also transposed into modal words and expressions, for example: adverbs of time (*finally, ultimately, later, then, incidentally, sometimes, rarely, frequently*, comparatives (*sooner, (more) rarely, (more) frequently*, etc), semantic structure of which contains information about a sequence of events (*finally, ultimately, later, then*); adverbs of place (*opposite*); adverbs with meanings of place and time (*then*). Aforementioned adverbial word forms with temporal and diatopical meanings are transposed into parenthetic-modal words which are used by speakers to characterize the logical structure of an utterance (text), to express the chronological order of events, thoughts, etc. (*finally, ultimately, later*), to evaluate the authenticity of the information (*sooner*), commonness degree of a situation, its association with time (*sometimes, frequently, rarely, oftentimes, usually*; comparatives (*more*) *rarely, (more) frequently, etc.*). Compare the following examples:

(12) Come *sooner*, please, I don't have much time → It's *sooner* to be true rather than not;

(13) The shop was just *opposite* to it → His arguments were *opposite* to his opponent's ones;

(14) *Then* we'll discuss the reasons of this happening → And *then*, we shouldn't forget about what was said at the Coordination Council's meeting;

(15) They *usually* met at some cultural events → Meetings took place on Sundays, *usually* – at half past 6;

(16) *Rarely* questions like that have been discussed lately → There was a lot of different mushrooms – birch boletes, red-cap boletes, sticky buns, and *rarely* – milk mushrooms and whitecaps.

However, such adverbs of time and place as *nearby, far away, close by, beside, in front, indoors, by forest, by road, beneath, around, from afar, left, from above, internally; now, yesterday, tomorrow, today, instantly, daily, historically, at first, primarily, already, at day, at night, in the morning, in the evening, in summer, in autumn, in winter, in spring* are not used in parenthetic-modal position. Situations, where adverbial word forms of other semantic classes of adverbs are transposed, were not de-

tected. There is a complete lack of modalates that are relative to adverbial modifier-characterizing adverbs with meanings of:

a) simultaneity, collectivity (*together, conjointly, collectively, pair-wise, a deux, three, four* and etc.);

b) reason (*hotheadedly, blindly, from malice, etc.*) and c) purpose (*for spite, purposely, for fun* and etc.).

Parenthetic-modal words such as (*to feel*) *pity, strangely, naturally* are sporadic; they are relative to adjective and adverbial words forms, which includes their impersonal-predicative use (as a predicative); compare the following examples:

(17) *Pity*, but we won't see again (parenthetic-modal word);

(18) His behavior spoke of *pity* (short adjective);

(19) His look provoked *pity* (adverb);

(20) It was a *pity* to say goodbye to someone you loved (predicative);

Conclusion

The foregoing gives us ground to assert that in Russian language adverbial word forms of different semantic groups of self-characterizing and adverbial modifier-characterizing adverbs are subject to transposition, which lets the modus subject to comprehensively evaluate the information contained in an utterance or a text. Modalates of the described type characterize the information in terms of logical evaluation of a situation, categorical and problematic authenticity of information, its connection with a source, emotional and expressive coloring; linguistic form of thought expression; commonness degree of a situation, its relation to time, etc.

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