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TEACHING THEORETICAL GRAMMAR OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: THE STAGES OF ADVERBIAL TRANSPOSITION OF NON-PREPOSITIONAL INSTRUMENTAL CASE NOUNS

ENSEÑANZA DE LA GRAMÁTICA TEÓRICA DE LA LENGUA RUSA: LAS ETAPAS DE LA TRANSPOSICIÓN ADVERBIAL DE LOS SUSTANTIVOS DE CASO INSTRUMENTAL NO PREPOSICIONAL

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ABSTRACT

The examination of the staged nature of the transposition of linguistic units is an essential task in teaching theoretical grammar of the Russian language. The study aims to identify the key stages of adverbial transposition of non-prepositional instrumental case word forms. The paper considers substantive word forms that demonstrate varying degrees of adverbialization in typical contexts. The differential features of formations at different adverbialization stages are identified. Typical contexts of the use of nuclear and peripheral nouns, noun-derived adverbs, and hybrid structures are presented. The combinatorics and proportions of the characteristics of nouns and adverbs interaction in the structure of the word form are determined by the different stages of adverbial transposition, which are represented as links on the scale of transitivity. The study shows the ability of transposition as a linguistic mechanism to show different extents of word forms' deviation from nouns and approachment of adverbs in speech. The established objectives are solved using oppositional, transformational, distributional, and componential analysis.

Keywords:

Grammar, transposition, adverbialization, noun, instrumental case, adverb, transitivity scale, stage.

RESUMEN

El examen de la naturaleza escalonada de la transposición de unidades lingüísticas es una tarea esencial en la enseñanza teórica de la gramática de la lengua rusa. El estudio tiene como objetivo identificar las etapas clave de la transposición adverbial de formas verbales de caso instrumental no preposicional. El trabajo considera formas verbales sustantivas que muestran diversos grados de adverbialización en contextos típicos. Se identifican los rasgos diferenciales de las formaciones en las distintas etapas de adverbialización. Se presentan contextos típicos de uso de sustantivos nucleares y periféricos, adverbios derivados de sustantivos y estructuras híbridas. La combinatoria y las proporciones de las características de la interacción de sustantivos y adverbios en la estructura de la forma verbal vienen determinadas por las distintas etapas de la transposición adverbial, que se representan como enlaces en la escala de transitividad. El estudio muestra la capacidad de la transposición como mecanismo lingüístico para mostrar distintos grados de desviación de las formas verbales respecto a los sustantivos y de acercamiento a los adverbios en el discurso. Los objetivos establecidos se resuelven mediante análisis oposicional, transformacional, distribucional y componencial.

Palabras clave:

Gramática, transposición, adverbialización, sustantivo, caso instrumental, adverbio, escala de transitividad, etapa.

INTRODUCTION

The examination of the stages (phases, steps) of transposition of linguistic units in the system of parts of speech and inter-part-of-speech types of predicatives and introductory-modal words and expressions is among the topical problems in theoretical grammar (Shigurov et al., 2016). Transposition processes most commonly proceed not spasmodically but gradually, step by step, being embodied in certain typical contexts. Some of these processes have already been described in the literature, particularly the predicativization, modalation, and interjectionization of words of different parts of speech (Babajceva, 2000; Vysotskaya, 2006; Shigurov & Shigurova, 2016; Shigurov, 2020). Wordforms that represent the different stages of intercategorical transposition display dissimilar sets and specific weights of the features interacting in the structure of linguistic units of word classes (on the different aspects of the theory of transposition and conversion, see, (Balli, 1955; Marchand, 1967; Eihinger Ludwi, 1982; Uryson, 1996; Stekauer, 1996; Kravcov, 2016). Different combinatorics and proportions of characteristics in syncretic formations allow for a brief but concise and multidimensional characterization of certain phenomena and their properties (Vorotnikov, 2003; Paducheva, 2019). The facts of adverbialization of words of different categorical affiliations, which are addressed in specialized writings, monographs, and dissertations, are not an exception either (Kalechic, 1990; Babajceva, 2000; Lim et al., 2022; Wei & Lee, 2023).

The relevance of this research is determined by the need to discover the patterns of interaction between the semantic and the grammatical in the formations that demonstrate varying degrees of divergence from instrumental case forms in the class of nouns and the correspondent approachment of the class of adverbs. The challenging part of this issue is that the numbers and qualitative specificity of inter-part-of-speech transposition stages in different linguistic units and their groups often do not coincide. Therefore, the primary objective of the present study is to define and give a brief characteristic of substantive words from groups, as well as individual word forms in the Russian language, that show different stages of adverbial transposition in the typical contexts provided by the Russian National Corpus. The novelty of the approach is that it proposes for the first time a classification of groupings of substantive lexicon explicating different numbers of transposition stages in the modern Russian language.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a comprehensive analytical framework to explore the stages of adverbial transposition of instrumental case forms of nouns in the Russian language. Utilizing a combination of oppositional, transformational,

distributive, and componential analyses, we dissect the grammatical and semantic shifts that characterize the transition from nouns to adverbs. Our investigation is anchored in the extensive examination of linguistic units within the National Corpus of the Russian Language, allowing for the identification of typical contexts that facilitate or reflect adverbialization.

Through oppositional analysis, we distinguish between the contrasting grammatical features of nouns at varying stages of their transformation into adverbs. Transformational and distributive analyses reveal the fluidity of grammatical categories, illustrating how contextual factors influence the adverbial transposition process. The componential analysis further deconstructs the semantic shifts accompanying these grammatical transformations. This multifaceted methodological approach provides an understanding of the intricate dynamics of grammatical transposition in Russian, shedding light on the mechanisms through which nouns evolve into adverbs within different syntactic structures.

The study of the process and results of adverbialization of non-prepositional instrumental case nouns indicates that in different syntactic conditions, they reveal varying degrees of deviation from the substantive class and approximation to the class of adverbs. Furthermore, individual word forms and their groups demonstrate different stages (steps) of adverbialization in speech. The number of these stages also varies. The stages of adverbialization can be matched to the links on the scale of transitivity. This refers to the word forms that, in their typical contexts from the Russian National Corpus, explicate the zones of the core the noun class [**A/N(oun)**]; the periphery of the noun class [**Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)**]; hybrid substantive-adverbial structures [**ab/n(oun) a(dverb)**]; the periphery of the adverb class [**aB/n(oun) A(dverb)**]; and the core of the adverb class [**B/A(dverb)**].

Research shows that several substantive word forms have a unique path into the class of adverbs marked by a specific number and quality of stages (steps), as well as the limit of adverbialization. This factor defines the very type of adverbialization – respectively, proper functional and/or functional-semantic.

There are several groups of nouns, as well as individual word forms showing different numbers of adverbialization stages. Below we shall examine them with a few comments.

1. **The group of substantive word forms like *beregom, lesom, lugom, polem* presenting two adverbialization stages** [**A/N(oun)**] (1) → [**Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)**] (2), i.e., a transition from the core to the periphery of nouns. The noun periphery zone is the limit of their adverbialization.

Governed forms of core nouns in the primary function of an object explicate the following contexts:

(1) I togda ya reshilas: poshla pod dush i vylila na se-bya ves flakon – pakhlo priyatno morskim yegipetskim **beregom**, gde seichas otdykhalo Lizka, i odnovenno bolnitsei, kuda ya odnazhdy popala s vospaleniym lyogkikh i nevoobrazimym zharom, – vse togda bespokoilis i zabotilis obo mne, i mama nikuda ne ukhodila, i vsyo derzhala moyu ruku v svoeyi, i mne bylo priyatno, chto ya vsem nuzhna, a poetomu staralas pobystreye vyzdovet... [And then I decided: I stepped under the shower and poured on myself the whole bottle – it smelled pleasantly like the Egyptian **seashore**, where Lizka was resting now, and at the same time the hospital, where I was once caught with pneumonia and an unimaginable fever, – everyone was worrying and caring about me then, and my mom hardly left my side, and kept holding my hand in hers, and I was pleased that everyone needed me, so I tried to get better as soon as possible....] [S. Vakhitov. Razorvannoye serdtse Adel // “Belskiye prostory”, 2013]; Konchikom paltsa Margarita vylozhila nebolshoi mazochek krema na ladon, prichem silneye **zapakhlo** bolotnymi travami i **lesom**, i zatem ladonyu nachala vtirat krem v lob i shcheki [With the tip of her finger Margarita put a little blob of the cream on her palm, which **produced an** even stronger **smell of** marsh and **forest**, and then she began to massage the cream into her forehead and cheeks] [M. Bulgakov. Master and Margarita, part 2 (1929-1940)]; Les po bokam stanovilsya vse rezhe i rezhe, poka ne **smenilsya** travyanistym **lugom** [The forest on the sides became rarer and rarer until it **was replaced by a** grassy **meadow**] [M. Uspensky. Tam, gde nas net [Where we are not] (1995)]; **Vybrali** menya **polem** svojego boya, net chtoby srazhatsya mezhdu soboi ili khotya by vmeste priiti, ekonomya moye vremya [**They chose me as** their **battle-ground**, instead of fighting among themselves or at least coming together to save me time] [V. Popov. Ty zabyla svoje krylo // “Oktyabr”, 2013].

The noun periphery zone represented by two substages on the adverbialization scale is reached by the substantive word forms used with subordinate adjective and substantive expanders in the function of the adverbial of place [a substage of noun periphery – **Ab 1/N(oun) a(dverb)**]:

(2) (a) My yekhali **beregom** **Leny** na yug, a zima dogonyala nas s severa [We were riding south **along the bank** of the Lena River, and winter was catching up with us from the north] [V. Korolenko. Moroz [Frost] (1900-1901)]; **Izvilistym** **beregom** gruppa napravilas k ovragu [The group headed toward the ravine **along a winding bank**] [G. Semar. Snezhka – rechka chistaya (1977)]; YEkhali elektrichkoi, bezhali **promerzshim** **lesom**, vryvalis v dachu, zaledeneluyu, kak pogreb, no cherez dva chasa stanovilos teplo [We went by train, we ran **through the frozen**

forest, we broke into the cottage, ice-cold like a cellar, but after two hours it would become warm] [Y. Trifinov. The House on the Embankment (1976)]; Kogda shli k lesu **otkrytym** **lugom**, nas snova obstrelyal nemetskii samolet [As we marched towards the forest **in the open meadow**, we were again fired at by a German plane] [A. Zhigulin. Black stones (1988)]; I vot shagayet on **razdolnym** **molodym** **polem**... [And here he is walking **the vast young field**...] [V. Shukshin. The Red Snowball Tree (1973)].

For comparison, here are some typical contexts of use of peripheral substantive word forms without subordinate words in the function of an adverbial of place [a substage of noun periphery – **Ab 2/N(oun) a(dverb)**]:

(b) Ya shel **beregom**, nadeyas podnyat utok, no videl tolko spletenya tumana i metelki-yazyki pribolotnoi travy [I was walking **along the shore**, hoping to scare out the ducks, but all I could see were tangles of mist and tongue-like panicles of marsh weeds] [Yu. Koval. Groza nad kartofelnym polem (1974)]; Oni shli molcha, derzhas za ruki, nado bylo proiti poltora kilometra **lesom**, spustitsya k ozeru, a ottuda proiti beregom [They walked in silence holding hands, needing to go a kilometer and a half **through the forest**, descend to the lake, and from there walk along the shore] [V. Grossman. Life and fate, part 3 (1960)]; Utrom poshel **lugom** k reke, potom leskom vdol uzakokoleiki... [In the morning he went **through the meadow** to the river, then in the grove along the narrow-gauge] [A. Naiman. Lyubovnyi interes (1998-1999)]; Na dorogakh vsyudu zastavy – voiska... polzut **polem**, **tselinoi**, **bolotami**, **le-sochkami** [Outposts everywhere on the roads – troops... crawling **through fields**, **virgin land**, **swamps**, **woods**] [V. Grossman. Everything flows (1955-1963) // “Oktyabr”, 1989].

2. The group of substantive words of the type **pulei**, **streloi**, **gradom**, **volkom**, **barinom**, **bednyakom**, **gogolem**, which in typical contexts explicate **three adverbialization stages**: [**A/N(oun)**] (3) → [**Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)**] (4) → [**ab/n(oun) a(dverb)**] (5). Figuratively speaking, these words move from the core to the periphery of nouns, and then to the zone of hybridity. The limit of their adverbialization is the zone of intermediate substantive-adverbial formations, which express attitudes to certain objects through comparison.

Core substantive word forms of this type are characterized by the relevant features of the original part of speech – the categorical semantics of the subject; independent morphological categories (genus, number, case), inflections, the paradigm, the primary syntax function of an object complement, etc.:

(3) Nochyu vo vremya sna Krymov byl ranen shalnoi **pulei** v golovu [In the night, while he was sleeping, Krymov got wounded **by a** stray **bullet** in the head] [V. Grossman. Life and fate, part 2 (1960)]; Karmany u kurtki byli malenkiye

i spekshiyesya, chto govorilo o yeye proiskhozhdenii iz dyadyushkinogo sekonda; mobilnik yele vyprostalsya, **so-provozhdayemyi gradom** shershavykh, slovo zasakharennykh monetok [The pockets of the jacket were small and worn, showing that it came from her uncle's second-hand; the cell phone barely popped out, **followed by a hail** of rough, as if candied coins] [O. Slavnikova. 2017 (2017)]; Na ostalnykh stolbakh lampochki otchasti peregoreli, otchasti byli **pobity** v proshlom godu silnym **gradom**, a otchasti rasstrelyany mestnymi malchishkami iz rogatek [On the rest of the poles, some of the lamps burned out, some were **broken by a heavy hail** last year, and some were shot by local boys from slingshots] [V. Voinovich. Monumentalnaya propaganda // "Znaniya", 2000]; Kesha sam **sluzhil i streloi**, i mishenyu [Kesha himself **served as both the arrow and the target**] [V. Pelevin. Love for three Zuckerbrins (2014)]; Kogda vse razyekhalis, Gurov otkryl okno i zakuril. On **chuvstvoval** sebya **volkom**, oblozhennym flazhkami [When all parted, Gurov opened the window and lit a cigarette. He **felt like a wolf** covered with flags] [N. Leonov. Lekarstvo ot zhizni (2001)]; No ikh blagorodiye k etoi vot prikleivayetsya, **barinom interesuyetsya** gospodin Konstantinov [But their nobility is glued to this one, Mr Konstantinov **is asking about master**] [Yu. Davydov. Siniye tyulpany (1988-1989)]; Vse, chto u nego bylo i chem darili yego bogatyie vладыki, on razdaval neimushchim i **ostalsya** na sklone let **bednyakom** [All that he had and all that his rich lords had given him, he gave to the indigent and in his declining years he **ended up poor**] [E. Parnov. Shiva's third eye (1985)]; V etoi tseli chinovnik pokupayet sebe shchegolskoi plashch na Shchukinom dvore, zavodit pestruyu zhiletку, perenimayet iskusstvo povyazyvat galstuk i yavlyayetsya na obednyakh, na vechernyakh i na gulyanyakh – shchegolem i gogolem! [To this end, the chinovnik buys himself a dapper cloak in the Shchukin Dvor, gets a colorful waistcoat, adopts the art of tying a tie and **appears** at lunches, dinners, and festivities – a dandy and **a peacock**!] [F. Bulgarin. Chinovnik (1842)]. These sentences use governed forms of core nouns in the instrumental case in the function of an object or the noun part of a predicate.

Peripheral substantive word forms are used necessarily in combination with a subordinate adjective and serve the function of an adverbial of comparison; compare:

(4) Krylov ne znal otveta; torzhestvo nasekomogo, **raduzhnoi pulei letyashchego** k gibeli, stalo yemu ne ochen ponyatno [Krylov did not know the answer; the triumph of the insect, **flying to death as a rainbow bullet**, became incomprehensible to him] [O. Slavnikova. 2017 (2017)]; "Chao", – probormotala yele slyshno v yego spinu Katya, i po shchekam yeye **gorkim gradom polilis** slezy ["Ciao," Katya muttered barely audibly behind his back, and tears **poured** down her cheeks **a bitter waterfall**] [M. Zosimkina. Ty prosneshsya. Book one (2015)];

Vzvolnovannyi pesnei kot **pushistoi streloi mchitsya** vniz skvoz etazhi [Excited by the song, the cat **rushes** down through the floors **like a fluffy arrow**] [M. Petrosyan. The house, in which... (2009)]; "Yedu, brattsy, yedu, yedu, brattsy, zhit, ekh da na chuzhbine serym **volkom** vyt", – propel on pod gitaru ["I'm going, brothers, going, going, brothers, to live, oh and to howl **as a grey wolf** in the foreign land," he sang with guitar] [Ye. Makarova. Ni gu-gu (1978-2008) // "Kovcheg", 2014]; "A byli li malchiki?" – podal repliku **razvalivshiisya** na beloi skameike **valyazhnym barinom** Urusov ["Were there any boys at all?", interjected Urusov, who had **laid back** on the white bench **as an imposing master**] [N. Galkina. Villa Renault // "Neva", 2003]; V maloletstve yeshche lishilsya ya ottsa i materi; zhil **bednyakom** bespriyutnym, bez rodu i plemeni; ty prizrel menya, ty... [Back in my early years I already lost my mother and my father; I lived **a poor kid** without a home, without kith or kin; you looked after me, you...] [K. Masalskii. Streltsy (1832)]; A potom **vyidet siyayushchim gogolem**, telku do dverei kazarmy provodit, podoidet k dnevalnomu, potyanetsya s khrustom, podmignet igrivo i skazhet: "Batalony prrrosyat ognya" [And then he'll **come out a shiny peacock**, walk the chick to the barracks door, come up to the orderly, stretch with a crack, wink playfully and say, "Battalions are asking for firrrre."] [A. Loginov. Mirazh (2003) // Internet almanac "Lebed", 21.12.2003]; On pervyye dni, kak priyekhal v sovpartshkolu, takim **gogolem khodil** – ne podstupis [The first few days he came to the matching school, he was **walking around such a peacock** – no way to come near him] [V. Belyaev. The old fortress (1937-1940)]; Lipatych surovo posverkal na Demu svoimi chernymi glazami, plyunul – i, zasunuv ruki v karmany shtanov, serdito posvistyvaya, **gordym gogolem poshel** k zavodu [Lipatych stared harshly at Dema with his black eyes, spit on the ground – and, sticking his hands down the pockets of his pants, whistling angrily, **walked** to the factory **a proud peacock**] [N. Zlatovratsky. Mechtateli (1893)].

The zone of hybrid substantive-adverbial formations is represented by the contexts of use of solitary word forms used in the function of an adverbial of comparison or a disagreeing modifier. The semantic identity of substantive lexemes in this case is preserved; compare: smotret volkom ≈ kak volk. The considered hybrids appear in the following contexts:

(5) V tu zhe sekundu probka **pulei** prosvistela nad prazdnichnym stolom, ugodiv Oktyabrinye v pokatyi lob [In that same second, the cork whistled over the festive table **like a bullet**, hitting Oktabrinye in his sloping forehead] [A. Balashov. Prekrasnoye dalyoko // "Kovcheg", 2015]; I tut on uvidel, chto flangovaya kolonna latnikov zastryala v neposredstvennoi blizosti ot rva, soldaty priseli, zashchishchayas shchitami ot strel i yader, chto **gradom** syalis s moshchnoi uglovoi bashni [And then he saw that the

flanking column of the men at arms got stuck in the immediate vicinity of the moat, the soldiers ducked down, shielding against arrows and cannons, pouring **a hail** down from the powerful corner tower] [V. Bykov. Glavnyi krigsman (2002)]; Masha **streloi** metnulas v vannuyu, namochila polotentse i ostorozhno prikosnulas k rane [Masha darted **like an arrow** into the bathroom, wet her towel and gently touched the wound] [N. Aleksandrova. Poslednii uchenik da Vinchi (2010)]; Tam, v raione, – ni odnoi spokoinoi nochi, mestnoye nachalstvo **volkom** smotrit, prokuror otshvyrivayet obvinitelnyye zaklyucheniya, po sushchim pustyakam otpravlyaya dela na dosledovaniye [There, in the district, there is not a single good night, the local authorities are looking back at you **like wolves**, the prosecutor tosses indictments, sending cases for further investigation for no reason] [A. Azolskii. Obldramteatr // “Novyi Mir”, 1997]; Zhivi **barinom**, a u nas v boyakh bashlykom budesh [Live **as a barin**, and in our battles you will be our bashlyk] [P. Bazhov. Shirokoye plecho (1948)]; Polina byla uverena, chto vidit staiku malkov, povtoryayushchikh zateilivyi tanets, vot **barinom propyl** tonkogubyyi sudak, vot blesnul latunnym bokom polosatyi okun [Polina was sure she was seeing a flock of hatchlings performing a fancy dance, here a thin-lipped zander **swam by like a master**, there a striped brass flashed with its brass side] [V. Bochkov. Montekristo // “Volga”, 2012]; Mozhet, zdes i uvidel, chto v kranakh voda goryachaya byvayet, khleba s maslom nayelsya – nu i **khodit gogolem**... [Perhaps, here he saw that there can be hot tap water, stuffed himself with bread with butter – so he’s walking around **like a peacock**...] [O. Pavlov. Ninth Day Party in Karaganda: or the Story of the Recent Days // “Oktyabr”, 2001]; **Prokhod gogolem** po osveshchennym galereyam i nespeshnyi vykhod k gostyam Lyoshka vypolnil na otlichno [Lyoshka completely aced his **peacock walk** through the illuminated galleries and leisurely exit to the guests] [S. Shikera. Yegipetskoye metro // “Volga”, 2016]; Iz pervogo klassa na svoeyi stantsii s uzelkom vyshel – boroda vpered, **zhivot gogolem**, – nachalnik v krasnoi furazhke tak glaza i vylupil [He came out at his station from the first class with a bundle – beard forward, **chest up like a peacock**, – the chief in a red shirt stared at him with his eyes popping out] [S. Chernyi. Soldatskiye skazki/S kolokolchikom (1932)].

3. The group of substantive word forms meaning the time of year or day (of the type **letom**, **osenyu**, **zimoi**, **vesnoi**, **dnem**, **vecherom**, **nochyu**, **utrom**), which in typical contexts explicate **three stages of adverbialization**: [A/N(oun)] (6) → [Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)] (7) → [aB/n(oun) A(dverb)] (8), i.e., the transition of linguistic units from the core to the periphery of nouns and then to the zone of peripheral noun-derived adverbs functioning in the semantic zone of the original substantive lexemes. The limit of their adverbialization is the zone of functional adverbs, so the core of adverbs is not reached. These word forms bypass the zone of hybrid structures in their development.

Core substantive word forms maintain the key parameters of nouns – the semantics of objectivity, lexico-grammatical types, categories, and paradigms, the function of an object and the subordination relationship of government with the main word in the phrase. For example:

(6) Stoilo otvernutsya ot okna, i leto smenyalos **zimoi** [One look away from the window, and summer would change **into winter**] [V. Pelevin. Batman Apollo (2013)]; Kruzhilis snezhinki, i v lesu pakhlo **vesnoi** [Snowflakes were whirling around and the forest smelled **of spring**] [S. Kozlov. Pravda, my budem vseгда? (1969-1981)]; V bolnitse ya provela vsego nedelyu i yeshche nedelyu doma, no za eto vremya zima okonchatelno **smenilas vesnoi**, sneg rastayal, i podsokhli obochiny, vsyo izmenilos, kazhetsya, tak, kak budto ya otsutstvovala paru mesyatsev [In the hospital I spent only a week and another week at home, but in that time the winter finally changed **into spring**, the snow melted, and the roadside dried up, everything changed, as if I had been away for a couple of months] [A. Andronova. Variant normy (2008)]; Pakhnet **letom** i lesom... [It smells **of summer** and forest...] [L. Ulitskaya. Pikovaya dama (1995-2000)]; Obozhzhennyi babim **letom**, list gorel, kak nevedomaya rakovina [Burnt **by** Indian **summer**, the leaf was on fire like a strange shell] [Yu. Koval. Listoboi (1972)].

Peripheral nouns such as **zimoi** are used in combination with a dependent adjective and/or substantial expanders in the function of an adverbial of time, including the determinant type:

(7) Voobshche, v taige, osobenno **treskuchei zimoi**, ochen vazhno pravilno odevatsya, chtoby i teplo sokhranit, i pri etom ne sdelatsya nepovorotlivym, kak kosmonavt v svintsovom skafandre [In general, in the taiga, especially **in the freezing winter**, it is very important to dress properly, so as to preserve heat, while also not becoming clumsy like an astronaut in a lead suit] [S. Laponikov. Okhota // “Dalnii Vostok”, 2019]; Gastrol’ **glubokoi osenyu** ili **zimoi** – eto vseгда nepriyatnoye delo: ubityye dorogi, promozglyye gostinitsy, merzkii skvoznyak na stsene [Touring **in the dead of autumn** or **winter** is always unpleasant business: busted roads, dank hotels, nasty draft on stage] [S. Kaminskii. Novyi shchenochek // “Kovcheg”, 2014]; **Pozdnei osenyu** i **rannei vesnoi** na polya kak by nayezzhali s nebes gagakanyem stai ustalykh gusei... [In **late autumn** and **early spring**, flocks of tired geese would come, as if riding down to the fields from the sky...] [V. Astafyev. Proletnyi gus (2000)]; **Vesnoi sorok pyatogo goda** ya byl komissovan v nestroyeviki... [In the **spring of 1945**, I was discharged as a noncombatant...] [V. Astafyev. Oberton (1995-1996)]; Do zheleznoi dorogi – shestidesyat kilometrov, **zharkim letom** put k nei prolegal po tolshche nesduvayemoy pyli, v mokryye zhe nedeli prevrashchal’sya v neprokhodimuyu top [The railway was sixty kilometers away, and **in the hot summer** the path to it ran through thick dust, unrelenting against wind, and in wet

weeks it turned into an impassable swamp] [A. Azolskii. Lopushok // "Novyi Mir", 1998]; **Osenim dozhdivym vecherom**, kogda vse posetiteli ushli iz parka, staryi ostrov pritikh i utonul v vospominaniyakh [**On a rainy autumn evening**, when all the visitors left the park, the old island fell silent and drowned in memories] [L. Gorodnyova. O chem pomnit ostrov // "Murzilka", 2003]; On odin ne poboyalsya i ne polenilsya vyiti iz doma **glukhoi nochyu** [He alone was not too afraid or lazy to leave the house **in the dead of night**] [A. Russkikh. Ne sprashivai pochemu, ili dozhdivoye leto // "Dalnii Vostok", 2019]; **Sentyabrskim utrom** na ulei tuchei naleteli chuzhiye pchyoly [**One September morning** the hive was swarmed by a cloud of alien bees] [V. Biryulin. Obychnyye lyudi, obychnaya zhizn // "Kovcheg", 2015].

Peripheral functional adverbs like *zimoi* formed based on instrumental case word forms do not possess the semantic-grammatical characteristics of nouns, such as substantive semantics, categories, paradigms, etc., but do not go outside the semantic zone of the original lexeme. These are the adverbs used as grammatical homonyms of the original instrumental case nouns. For example:

(8) **Pobeg zimoi** – kraine redkoye delo, no byli svedeniya, chto s sosednego priiska bezhali pyat arestantov, i taigu prochesyvali [**A breakout in winter** is an extremely rare thing, but there was information that five prisoners escaped the neighboring mine and the taiga was being searched] [D. Shalamov. Kolymskiye rasskazy (1954-1961)]; I **zimoi**, i **letom** oni kutalis v shali na sluchai vozmozhnykh skvoznyakov [In winter and summer alike, they would wrap themselves up with shawls in case of possible drafts] [S. Kaledin. Alleya Ruzh // "Ogonek", 2013]; Tuda na otpravlyalsya kazhduyu subbotu – **zimoi** prosilsya v sani, **osenyu** i **vesnoi** tseplyalsya za bort gruzovika [He would go there every Saturday – asking to get on the sleigh **in winter** and watching onto the side of the truck **in autumn** and **spring**] [A. Azolskii. Lopushok // "Novyi Mir", 1998]; Khot i to verno – gotov sani **letom**, telegu **zimoi** [Although it is also true – prepare the sledge **in the summer**, and the cart **in winter**] [A. Dorofeyev. Veshchii baraban // "Oktyabr", 2013]; Berega ozera gusto zarosli trostnikami, no v odnom meste trostnik rasstupalsya, obrazuya neshirokii plyazhik, gde na peschanoi otmeli vozle dorogi pleskalas v polden i **vecherom** golosistaya mestechkovaya detvora [The shores of the lake were densely overgrown with reeds but in one place the reed would part forming a small beach where on a sandy shallow near the road loud village children splashed at noon and **in the evening**] [V. Bykov. Boloto (2001)]; Rasstalis my pozdno nochyu vozle gostinitsy "Yevropeiskaya" [We parted late at night near hotel "European"] [S. Dovlatov. Chemodan]; Prikhodili rabotat kto kogda mog. **Utrom, nochyu, dnevom** [They would come to work whenever each could. In the morning, at night, during the day] [D. Granin. Zubr (1987)].

4. **Individual substantive word forms like shepotom** in their typical contexts demonstrate **four stages of adverbialization**: [A/N(oun)] (9) → [Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)] (10) → [ab/n(oun) a(dverb)] (11) → [aB/n(oun) A(dverb)] (12). Their adverbial transposition includes a shift from the core to the periphery of nouns, then to the hybrid zone, and finally to the zone of peripheral adverbs functioning in the same semantic framework as the original substantive lexemes. The limit of adverbialization for these word forms is the zone of proper grammatical adverbs; the stage of core adverbs is not reached. Below we shall present typical contexts illustrating the indicated stages of adverbialization.

The context of the use of a nuclear noun in the function of an object, whose instrumental case form is governed by a main word in the phrase:

(9) Vzroslyye umilyalis naivnym detskim **shepotom** i smekhom [The adults were touched by children's naive **whispers** and laughter] (by what?).

The context of a peripheral noun used with adjective and/or substantive expanders in the syncretic function of an object and an adverbial of the method of action; the type of subordination – weak governance, realizing an object-adverbial relationship:

(10) Gipnotizer umel kakim-to neobyknovennym **shepotom** ostanavlivat krov [The hypnotist was able to stop the blood with some bizarre **whisper**] (with what? by what means? using what?).

The context of a hybrid with no dependent words used in the syncretic function of an object and an adverbial of the method of action; the type of subordination – weak governance, realizing an object-adverbial relationship:

(11) On nauchilsya **shepotom** ostanavlivat krov [He learned to stop blood with **whispers**] (with what? by what means? using what?).

The context of a peripheral noun-derived adverb used in the function of an adverbial of the mode of action; the type of subordination to the main word – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(12) Vzroslyye razgovarivali vse eto vremya **shepotom** [The adults were speaking **in whispers** all that time] (how? in what way? ≈ 'quietly').

5. **Individual word forms of the type sledom**, presenting in typical contexts the following **four stages of adverbialization**: [A/N(oun)] (13) → [Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)] (14) → [ab/n(oun) a(dverb)] (15) → [B/A(dverb)] (16). Word forms of this type embody the transition of word forms from the core to the periphery of nouns and then to the hybrid and core adverb zones, which operate independently of the original substantive lexemes. The core adverb zone is the limit of their adverbialization. These word forms are used as lexico-grammatical homonyms of their original instrumental case forms. The peripheral zone of adverbs

is bypassed in the semantic-grammatical development of these nouns. Let us show the typical contexts of use of the considered substantive word form representing different adverbialization stages:

The context of a core noun used in the function of an object; its grammatical form of the instrumental case is governed by the main word in the phrase:

(13) Zayats zaputal okhotnikov svoim **sledom** [The hare confused the hunters **with his trail**] (with what?).

The context of a peripheral noun used with adjective and/or substantive expanders in the syncretic function of an object and an adverbial of the method of action; the type of subordination connection – weak governance, realizing an object-adverbial relationship:

(14) Zayats dolgo putal presledovavshikh yego okhotnikov svoim khitroumnym **sledom** [The hare was confusing the hunters pursuing him with his cunning **trail** for a long time] (with what? in what way?).

The context of solitary use of a hybrid substantive-adverbial formation in the syncretic function of an object and an adverbial of the method of action; the type of subordination – weak governance, realizing an object-adverbial relationship:

(15) Zayats dolgo putal **sledom** opytnykh okhotnikov [The hare confused the experienced hunters with his **trail** for a long time] (with what? in what way?).

The context of solitary use of a core noun-derived adverb in the function of an adverbial of place and/or time; the type of subordination to the main word – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(16) Vperedi shli vsadniki, **sledom** dvigalas povozka so snaryazheniyem [The riders were leading the way, with a wagon loaded with equipment **trailing behind** them] (where? when? after whom?).

6. Individual substantive word forms like *darom*, which in typical contexts present the following **four stages of adverbialization**: [A/N(oun)] (16) → [Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)] (17) → [aB/n(oun) A(dverb)] (18) → [B/A(dverb)] (19), i.e., the transition of word forms from noun core to noun periphery, then to the zone of peripheral adverbs that remain semantically identical to the original lexemes, and finally to core adverbs functioning as grammatical and lexical homonyms outside the semantic zone of the original substantive lexemes. The limit of their adverbialization is the core zone of adverbs, while the zone of hybrid substantive-adverbial structures is bypassed on the path to adverbs. The different stages of adverbialization of this type of word form are illustrated by the following typical contexts.

The context of a core noun in the function of an object, whose instrumental case form is governed by the main word in the phrase:

(16) On obladal redkim **darom** improvizatsii [He was a man with a rare **gift** of improvisation] (with what?).

The context of a peripheral noun with adjective and/or substantive expanders used in the syncretic function of an object and an adverbial of the method of action; the type of subordination – weak governance, realizing an object-adverbial relationship:

(17) On zasluzhil uvazheniye i privilegii udivitel'nyim **darom** ponimaniya lyudei [He deserved respect and privileges with his amazing **gift** of understanding people] (with what? by means of what? in what way?).

The context of solitary use of a peripheral adverb in the syntactic function of an adverbial mode of action; the type of subordination – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(18) Knigi byli peredany detskomu domu **darom** (≈ 'gratuitously') (how?).

The context of solitary use of a core noun-derived adverb in the function of an adverbial of mode of action; the type of subordination to the main word – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(19) **Darom** bylo potracheno vremya [The time was wasted **for nothing**] (≈ 'in vain'); **Darom** takiye veshchi obychno ne prokhodyat [These things are not something to go **unnoticed**] (≈ 'without a trace or consequence') (how? in what way?).

7. Individual word forms like *verkhom*, which in typical contexts prevent the same **adverbialization stages** as in (6), **but with a shift of accent in the core zone**: [A/N(oun)] (20) → [Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)] (21) → [aB/n(oun) A(dverb)] (22) → [B/A(dverb)] (23). Word forms shift from the core to the periphery of nouns, then to the periphery zone of adverbs that do not disrupt the semantic identity of the original lexemes, and finally to the zone of core adverbs, which differ from the original substantive word forms by their accent; compare also the substantive word forms *begom* and *krugom*, where the stress shifts at the final stage of adverbialization.

The limit of adverbial transposition of all these nouns is the adverb core zone, while the stage of hybrid formations is bypassed on their path towards adverbs. Characteristic contexts that illustrate the described adverbialization stages are as follows:

The typical context of a core noun used as an object; the way the instrumental case form is connected with the main word in the phrase – strong control:

(20) Priyezshiye zainteresovalis neobychnym **verkhom** stroyashchegosya zdaniya [Visitors got interested in the

unusual **top** of the building under construction] (with what?).

The typical context of a peripheral noun used with adjective and/or substantive expanders in the function of an adverbial of place; the form of subordination – case-based adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(21) **Verkhom** vody plyli kakiye-to brevna, vetki derevyev [On **top** of the water floated some logs and tree branches] (where?).

The typical context of solitary use of a peripheral noun-derived adverb in the function of an adverbial of place; the type of subordination – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(22) Vnizu ovraga tekla voda, poetomu reshili idti vdol ovraga **verkhom** [At the bottom of the ravine there was flowing water, so we decided to walk along the ravine **above**] (where?).

The typical context of a solitary use of a core noun-derived adverb as an adverbial of place; the type of connection with the main word – adjunction, realizing an adverbial relationship:

(23) Vsadnik sidel **verkhom** na svoym lyubimom zhe-rebtse [The horseman was sitting **on top** of his beloved stallion] (how?)

8. Individual substantive word forms like poryadkom, putem, representing a jump-like transition into adverbs in the form of two stages [A/N(oun)] (24) → [B/A(dverb)] (25). Nouns in the instrumental case transition immediately from point **A** (core of nouns) to point **B** (core of adverbs). All intermediate links connected with the zones of noun periphery, hybrid, substantive-adverbial structures, and adverbial periphery are absent in the modern language. The limit of adverbialization of such instrumental case forms is the zone of nuclear noun-derived adverbs. The starting and final links of functional-semantic adverbialization of these word forms can be shown in the following typical contexts:

The context of core substantive word forms being used as objects; the form of subordination of the instrumental case to the main component of the word-combination – strong governance.

(24) (a) Komandir chasti ostalsya dovolen **poryadkom** vo vverennom yemu podrazdelenii [The commander of the unit was satisfied with the **order** in the unit entrusted to him];

(b) Vse soglasilis s predlozhennym **putem** resheniya zadachi. [All agreed with the proposed **way** to solve the problem.]

The context of the use of nuclear noun-derived adverbs in the function of the adverbial of measure and degree

(poryadkom) and/or mode of action (putem); the method of subordination to the main word – adjunction.

(25) (a) On vsem **poryadkom** nadoyel (to what degree? ≈ 'strongly', 'quite a bit'); V koridor naneseno **poryadkom** gryazi (≈ 'plenty of'); Za tselyi den ne udalos **poryadkom** razobratsya v delakh (≈ 'properly');

(b) Nichego **putem** delat ne umeyet (≈ 'properly, as it should'); Kak dela? – Vse putem (≈ 'good').

CONCLUSIONS

The conducted study established that nouns in the instrumental case form can demonstrate varying degrees of divergence from the original lexemes in the process of adverbialization, presenting different numbers of stages. Some of them make, conventionally speaking, only the first, actually syntactic step toward adverbs, performing the function of an adverbial. Others reach the zone of hybrid substantive-adverbial structures, which occupy a median position in the transition zone between nouns and adverbs.

Third ones are used as proper grammatical adverbs that have lost the grammatical features of nouns but do not break the semantic connection with the original lexemes. The final stage of adverbialization is connected with the zone of core adverbs that have lost the semantic connection with their original nouns and function as lexico-grammatical homonyms to the initial instrumental case nouns. In the modern Russian language, there are no word forms that would explicate the full cycle of transitions, i.e., all five stages of adverbialization.

Understanding the stages of adverbial transposition is essential for students aiming to achieve advanced proficiency in Russian. It allows learners to navigate the nuances of grammatical flexibility and semantic shifts with greater confidence. Moreover, incorporating these insights into language teaching can facilitate a more comprehensive and nuanced approach to grammar instruction, moving beyond rote memorization to a deeper understanding of linguistic structure and function.

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