

## FEATURES OF TRANSPOSITION OF GRAMMATICAL FORMS

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### Abstract

The article is devoted to the issues of transposition of language units, in particular morphological transposition. The main approaches to the interpretation of transposition, revealing various aspects of this phenomenon, are considered. Morphological transposition is presented taking into account the differences between systemic (primary) and non-systemic (secondary) meanings of morphological categories as a consequence of the figurative or neutralized use of the grammatical form. The variation of grammatical forms at the level of connotations is shown, leading to the functional specialization of the grammatical form in this type of usage.

**Keywords:** transposition, morphological transposition, primary and secondary meanings, influence of context, functional specialization, communicative situation

### Introduction

Transposition is an important aspect in the analysis of language, as it illustrates how different levels of abstraction interact and form complex semantic structures, which opens up opportunities for further study of linguistic phenomena and their interpretation in various contexts. For the first time, the term "transposition" was introduced by S. Bally [1, p. 138]. He noted that the specificity of a linguistic sign lies in its duality – in a certain contradiction, which is the linear (discrete) character of the signifier and the global (non-discrete) character of the signified. In the Large Encyclopedic Dictionary, transposition is defined "as the use of one linguistic form in the function of another form — its opposite term in the paradigmatic series" [6, p. 519]

The asymmetry of a linguistic sign is a key aspect of its dual nature, determining the relationship between the signifier and the signified sign, manifested both at the level of the system and its implementation.

Transposition acts as an expression of the dynamism of language, reflecting its ability to adapt and develop. The main signs of this phenomenon can be distinguished as follows:

**1. Functional-semantic discrepancy:** Transposition occurs when there is a discrepancy between the plan of expression (form) and the plan of content (meaning). This discrepancy allows language units to acquire new meanings and functions.

**2. Expanding semantic capabilities:** Through transposition, linguistic units can be used in new contexts, which contributes to the formation of new meanings.

**3. Enhanced functionality:** Transposition allows you to use the same language elements for different communicative purposes, which makes the language more flexible and multifunctional. There are two main approaches to interpreting transposition that emphasize different aspects of this phenomenon.:

**1. Transposition as a system of transitions:** This approach considers transposition as a mechanism that allows linguistic units to move between different classes. This may include



changing the category of a word or switching between different grammatical forms. This view focuses on structural changes in the language and its dynamics.

**2. Transposition as a figurative use:** In this context, transposition is understood as the movement of one element (the opposite term of the opposition) into the field of use of another. This leads to a modification of the meaning and function of a word or expression, which emphasizes the language's ability to make semantic transformations.

At the same time, transposition is manifested, on the one hand, at different levels of language, on the other hand, in speech, i.e. at the functional level. At the present stage, the following types of transposition can be distinguished: lexical, word-formation, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, functional (or stylistic).

A special place in theoretical grammar is occupied by the problem of morphological transposition, since it is associated with the most important questions about the general and particular meanings of grammatical forms, about morphological oppositions and their neutralization (S.Kartsevsky, E.Krzhizhkova, E.H. Shendels, A.V.Bondarko, M.A. Shelyakin, etc.). Morphological transposition involves a distinction between systemic (primary) and non-systemic (secondary) meanings of morphological categories that result from the figurative or neutralized use of the grammatical form.

There are two main levels of morphological transposition:

1. The intracategory level concerns the use of a grammatical form in the meaning of another member of the same opposition: If he gets into his pen, any story will reach him without hesitation, and the noise will rise to the skies.
2. The intercategory level concerns the substitution of a form of one grammatical category with a form of another grammatical category: And my daughter, take it and tell me – here the imperative form is used instead of the past tense form.

Transposition focuses only on meaningful phenomena, and therefore does not apply to all morphological meanings, but primarily to nominative meanings [4, p.6]. With morphological transposition, the word form does not acquire a different meaning: the collision of form and content gives rise to a more complex meaning and creates a figurative-grammatical character of the context. The transposed form acts as a synonymous means.: Now we're gone, Now we're going to disappear; I don't go to the theater, We don't go to theaters like some people (I don't have the opportunity to go).

Morphological transposition involves variation at the level of connotations and leads to a functional specialization of the grammatical form in this type of usage. Figurative use of a word form in a context other than its direct meaning allows you to create new semantic shades. In such cases, morphological transposition actualizes the expressive and stylistic possibilities of language. When used in a neutralised way, the word form is used without its inherent systemic meaning, which makes it more universal but less expressive.

Neutralization removes those semantic shades that could be actualized by figurative use. When different forms compete, subtle differences in meaning can affect perception. For example, the use of different tenses or moods can change not only the grammatical, but also the emotional coloring of the utterance. When the forms of mood are transposed, the meaning is neutralized according to the signs "reality" and "unreality".

For a better understanding of the speaker's intentions, two sub-signs are distinguished within the



unreality: assumption (something may happen) and motivation (motivation to act). The transposed form acquires additional connotative meanings, which are not present in any form of mood taken in isolation, and which arise only when the lexical and grammatical semantics of all the elements of the utterance interact.

Functional intersection of grammatical forms is especially typical for egocentric categories (person, tense, mood) and for semantically complex categories (number). These categories are more often subjected to aesthetic transformation and reinterpretation, which makes them especially relevant in poetic and spoken language.

In a multidirectional system of figurative meanings, an organic relationship of grammatical categories is manifested: the meanings of type and tense, person and number are comprehensively transposed; the meaning of type participates in the transmission of modal shades that arise during the transposition of moods (in constructions like Cry – cry – it will not get easier, it is the semantics of the imperfect type that enhances the overall meaning of futility of effort). Grammatical forms can be reversed or symmetrical: imperative – indicative (indicative – imperative); present tense – past tense (past tense – present tense); negation of future action can be expressed in the form of the past perfect (So she believed you!), and negation of the alleged past, on the contrary, is the form of the future tense: Does she trust people? Of course, she will believe.

The figurative meaning of verb forms is not the actual meaning of these forms themselves, it depends on lexical and syntactic conditions. Therefore, in essence, it characterizes not the general meaning of the verb form, but the sphere of its use. Grammar alone is not able to convey the full range of temporal relations, but its role is large enough to force each verb, the organizing center of the sentence, to put on a certain form, to provide this form with a more general and particular meaning. Modification, detail, and so on are provided by the communicative situation, vocabulary, and type of text with its communicative and pragmatic norm.

During transposition, the verb form does not lose its invariant meaning, but with it, through context, performs the function of its oppositional member. The substitution form combines two functions: it serves as a counter-term in accordance with the conditions of substitution and creates a special background feature. The direct and transposed meanings of the grammatical form differ in denotative relation, whereas the transposed form and the paradigmatic opposite term, whose function it performs, refer to the same fact of extra-linguistic reality, that is, they are synonymous. "In the case of transposition, it is almost always possible to replace it with a form expressing a direct meaning" [3, p. 58].

The possibility of replacing forms does not mean that these forms are equivalent in the 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 realization of the proper categorical meaning of the grammatical form in the context is interpreted as "one of the manifestations of the property of obligation inherent in morphological categories in languages of the inflectional-synthetic type: the meaning of the form must necessarily be expressed, even in cases where it contradicts the meaning of the context" [2, p.96].

The transposition of the verb form is usually motivated. This may be due to various factors, such as highlighting a certain aspect of the event, the emotional coloring of the utterance, and the intention to convey a certain attitude to what is happening. Thus, the verb forms of the past tense of the perfect form can serve as a designation for an action that is considered inevitable or possible



in the future. The general modality of the utterance in such cases is interpreted as the modality of possibility. The speaker points to an event that may occur in the future and associates it with an inevitable consequence or consequence expressed by the verb form of the past tense. Such forms can be used to highlight possible consequences or warnings about future events.: If he doesn't come back, then I've lost (cf. I'll lose).

Figurative uses of verb forms can be associated with various types of context. Thus, the future tense in the meaning of repetitive actions can be represented by a multiple-chain construction. Moreover, the verb form of the initial sentence prepares the contextual expression of the irrelevant present tense. Cf.: They always have a fever before watching... They'll pull a soldier, torture him, shut him up, and he'll stand there like a tree stump. (Kuprin)

The transposition is intentional, it demonstrates the speaker's position. By creating a certain contextual environment, the speaker adjusts the listener to the necessary time plan of the narrative, i.e. using lexical means, temporal clarifiers, and tense forms of the verb of the previous context, he indicates the real time of the event, and then, depending on his intentions, selects one or another time form for the verb [5].

For example, to depict the planned action and intention of the subject, it is possible to use the so-called "prophetic tense", i.e., the forms of the present tense in the sense of the future. Cf.: "I'm going to Paris with my client tomorrow. (A.N.Ostrovsky); "In an hour, my work ends, and I'm free." (Turgenev) The speaker is aware that the event will happen tomorrow, in an hour, but he is so confident of its occurrence that he presents this event as if it were already happening, using the temporal meaning of the verb form of the present tense.

The main factor influencing the actualization of the sign of time during the transfer of the verb form is the concreteness or generalization of the time plan, in the context of which the transfer of the form is carried out. In some types of transposition, the proper sign of the tense of the form can be actualized to varying degrees by various factors: the semantics of the verbs involved in the transfer, the peculiarities of the context (the presence of various distributors, connections with the previous context), the type of communicative situation (direct live communication, the text of a work of art).

In terms of figurative usage, there are three types of realization of the grammatical meaning of time:

1. In some cases, the grammatical meaning of the temporal form, contrasting with the temporality of the context, stands out vividly and emphatically, i.e. in this case, the context does not suppress or drown out the meaning of the form ("present historical").
2. The collision of context and form can lead to a weakening, muffling of the temporal meaning expressed by the verb form. This meaning takes on the character of an accompanying semantic and stylistic connotation when expressing the context of the correlation of an action in time with reality (past perfect in the context of the future).
3. The influence of 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 forms of the future imperfect) [2, pp. 171-172].

Such contexts differ from each other in modal shades and stylistic character. Thus, figurative usage makes it possible to figuratively and expressively represent the implementation of the process in time and clarify its modal characteristics.



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