

## **Structural-Semantic Features of Conversion Models “Adjective-Noun”**

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### **Abstract**

The scientific research I propose is aimed at linguistic analysis of the process of converting one part of speech into another, namely an adjective into a noun with a change in its grammatical and lexical-semantic meanings, which is called conversion. Although this method of word formation is quite widely known in modern linguistics, a detailed study of its individual functional components, such as the adjective and the noun in the context of a formal, literary language, has not yet been carried out. This is precisely the main purpose of this article.

**Keywords:** structural, semantic, conversion, adjective-noun, form, model, stem, word-formation, meaning, substantivization.

### **Introduction**

It is known that word formation is a constant process of formation of new words in a language. Language is constantly evolving, and this development includes certain linguistic processes, including the process of creating new lexical units. According to E. S. Kubryakova, “the essence of word formation processes is the creation of new names, new secondary units of designation, and since such names are words, the term “word formation” is revealed in the literal sense, that is, first of all, as the name of the formation process words” [12, p. 64-76]. Word formation deals with its own units, and these units are derived words. Derived words, in essence, are secondary formations that correlate in the system of a given language with primary ones, or as they are also called original units. These secondary units are unsaturated and can be divided into other elementary components. The production of new lexical units occurs according to certain word-formation models. “A word-formation model is a stable structure that has a generalized lexical-categorical (designative) meaning and can be filled with various lexical material” [22, p. 375 pp.]. Depending on the type of formant, word-formation models are divided into non-refixal, suffixal, etc. The classification of word-formation models is made taking into account the nature of its components, as well as in accordance with the nature of the final word-formation act. In accordance with this act, all models of derivatives can be divided into linear and nonlinear ( $A=B+C+D\dots$ ,  $A\rightarrow B$ ). Linear models are models with pronounced derivation (affixal models and models of complex words). Nonlinear models are models with unexpressed production (conversion, truncation, alternation of words, reverse word formation or reversion) [11]. Conversion is a method of word formation in which a new word is formed without a quantitative change in the basic form of the generating word and without the use of any linear word-formation means. Conversion is one of the most productive ways to expand the vocabulary of modern English. This method of word formation has become so widespread due to the almost complete absence of morphological indicators of parts of speech. The root, stem and grammatical form of a word can be the same in form, and exclusively external indicators, for

example, the article or the ending -s in the 3rd person singular in Present Indefinite Tense can help determine the meaning and function of the word in a sentence. When creating a new word using conversion, the generating stem undergoes the following changes: 1. The new word receives all the endings that serve to form grammatical forms in the new part of speech, i.e. it is included in a new paradigm and is characterized by new grammatical categories. For example: to play: plays - 3 l., units. numbers of the present tense; played - past tense and past participle; playing - present participle and gerund. 2. A new word acquires a different syntactic function and compatibility, for example, a noun, as a rule, is used in the syntactic function of a subject, object, predicative member, attribute, and nouns formed from verbs or adjectives perform the same functions in a sentence. 3. A new word receives a new lexical and grammatical meaning. In the process of education by conversion, the categorical meaning of the original stem changes, for example, a nominal stem turns into a verb stem, i.e. the word, instead of the categorical meaning of objectivity, acquires the categorical meaning of an action or state as a process: sag, n car - sag, v go, get there by car [4, p. 48-51]. Words formed by conversion initially have one meaning, and then many of them become polysemantic. According to P.M. Karashuk, the polysemy of words formed by conversion, first of all, can be explained by the multiplicity of the conversion action. The number of times the original word has basic meanings, the number of times it can be converted. Thus, with the help of conversion, not only new words are formed, but also new meanings of words that were previously formed by conversion [8, p. 303].

### **Main part**

New meanings can appear in words formed by conversion, provided that new meanings appear in the original stems. The ambiguity of converted words can also be explained by the presence of a semantic connection between different parts of speech involved in the conversion process. New meanings of converted words can also appear as a result of the semantic development of the word: metaphorization, metonymy, expansion or narrowing of the meaning of the word.

The formation of meanings during conversion often does not occur according to standard semantic models, and sometimes in completely unpredictable ways, so it is impossible to identify and classify all semantic relationships between the generating base and derived words. The most typical and common ones are highlighted.

Conversion is a productive word-formation method, but some factors that influence and limit its productivity should be noted. 1. Lexical meaning of the stem. Nouns expressing a separate, single act of a specific process are freely formed from the corresponding verbs: run - run -> run - run, run. But such verbs as, for example, sit - sit do not have nouns corresponding to them by conversion, due to the fact that the action expressed by the verb cannot be represented as a series of individual acts. 2. Structural features of the word. These features can be explained etymologically. Conversion works very rarely in structurally complex substrates. But, at present, such structural types of complex nominal stems are observed, such as, for example, p+p; adj+n, which give a fairly large number of conversion formations. Some scientists, for example L. Bauer, believe that in modern English there are practically no restrictions on the bases used in the conversion process [27, p. 227] 3. "The social justification of the neoplasm, i.e. the conditionality of its creation by the needs of the social life of a given linguistic community." If the language already has ready-made pairs of noun and verb that were formed in ways other than conversion, they are also an obstacle to the action of conversion, because in this case, the creation of these words is not necessary, i.e. not justified from the point of view of the needs of society. In addition, not all new words created using conversion become common and enter the vocabulary of the language. Conversion relations can contain words of any part of speech. However, not all conversion models are equally active and productive.

Adjective-noun (Adj-N) conversion model. On the issue of the formation of nouns from adjectives, the opinions of scientists differ. Since words created in this way do not have a complete morphological paradigm of the noun, some linguists believe that substantivization is a gradual and long-term process, and conversion is a spontaneous act of word formation. According to another point of view, there is no important difference between substantivization

and conversion, so a word formed by conversion from an adjective acquires a new lexical-grammatical meaning of objectivity, morphological and syntactic properties of nouns, and performs the functions of a subject, complement, and as a definition can have adjectives, pronouns and numerals. Forms that have not fully accepted the grammatical properties of nouns are the reason for the possibility of distinguishing two types of substantivization - complete and partial. With complete substantivization, forms appear in the language that have all the characteristics of a noun. For example: a detective, detective's, detectives. With partial substantivization, nouns derived from adjectives have some restrictions in functioning, are used with a definite article, have only a singular form, and are not used in the possessive case, for example: the rich (collective) - rich, the blind (collective) - blind.

In modern English there are a large number of deadjective nouns. Conversion model "adverb-adjective" (Adv-Adj). However, according to some linguists, unchangeable parts of speech cannot be formed by conversion, i.e. Forming adverbs from adjectives is impossible. The reason is the absence of differences in paradigms, and, according to the same linguists, the paradigm is the only word-formation means during conversion. However, we consider the statement that the combination of semantic shift, paradigm and grammatical formalization of a word can be taken as a word-forming device during conversion quite substantiated. These features are present in adverbs formed from adjectives. In modern English, the Adj-Adv conversion model is not particularly productive. This chapter discusses the problems of forming nouns and adverbs from adjectives in English, as well as the structural and semantic characteristics of conversion derivatives.

The process of forming nouns from adjectives, as well as other parts of speech, is called substantivization. Substantivized nouns are the result of conversion, because have the basic properties necessary for conversion derivatives, namely: 1) lexical-semantic sign of derivativeness; 2) morphological and syntactic properties of nouns. abstract (a) - abstract, abstract; abstract (p) - summary; abstract; abstraction. A machine that is capable of abstract thought. - A machine capable of abstract thinking. Talking about bringing up children in the abstract just isn't enough. - It is not enough to just talk about raising children in the abstract. ancient (a) - ancient, antique, antique; ancient (p) - ancient peoples. The ancient civilizations of Asia. -Ancient civilizations of Asia. The ancient believed that the sun and the moon were planets. -The ancients believed that the sun and moon were planets. black (a) - black; black (p) - blackness, black, black-skinned. She has short black hair. - She has short black hair. Over half the students here are black - More than half the students here are black. You look good in black. - You look good in black. The productive base of nouns formed from adjectives are adjectives with a diverse morphological structure. To form adjectival nouns, simple, derivative and complex generating stems are used. 1. Simple producing bases: blue (a) - blue, light blue; blue (p) - blue, blue, sea. The blue raincoat of the lake. - Blue waters of the lake. She has bought a dark blue raincoat. - She bought a dark blue raincoat. She nearly always dresses in blue. - She almost always dresses in blue. brief (a) - short, short, brief, compressed; brief (n) - instructions, urgent matters. A brief visit is a short visit.

Could I have a brief word with you, Mr. Thomas? - Can I talk to you for a moment, Mr. Thomas? Extra (a) "additional, additional, special", extra (p) "something additional; special; extra." Could you get an extra loaf of bread? - Could you take another piece of bread? I asked for an extra day to finish the work? - I asked for one more (extra) day to finish the work. Lena did of a lot of little extras for him that were not part of her job. Lena did him many small indulgences that were not part of her duties.2. Derivatives producing bases: commercial (a) "commercial, trade"; commercial (p) "advertising". Our top priorities must be profit and commercial growth. - Our highest priorities must be profit and commercial growth. I didn't like the new soap commercial. - I didn't like the advertisement of the new soap. comprehensive (a) "understandable; grasping; comprehensive" comprehensive (n) "high school". There was a comprehensive inspection of the nuclear plant. Examples of complex producing bases: fire-red (a) - "fiery red" fire-red (n) - "fiery red". She likes fire-red color very much. - £ I really like the fiery red color. She was dressed in fire-red. - She was dressed in fiery red. 35).- Previously,

noble and rich people were like-minded people. Thus, as in English, the generating stems of adjectives are represented by three groups: 1) simple; 2) derivatives; 3) complex. Complex generating stems of adjectives are represented by a small number of words in the languages under study. One of the most important aspects of the study of word formation in terms of content is the description of the meanings of derived words, but problems associated with the semantics of derived words are among the least developed in the theory of word formation.

## Conclusion

Based on the conducted research, I came to the conclusion that most of the simple generating stems of adjectives from which adverbs are formed are polysemantic. Among the adjectives selected for analysis, no unambiguous ones were found. A huge number of meanings of producing adjectives is reflected in the semantics of derived adverbs with only a very small number of meanings, for example: the adjective hard has 36 meanings and only 10 of them are reflected in the semantics of the derived adverb hard.

There is an absolute semantic identity of meaning in most of the original adjectives and adverbs derived from them. In total, the conversion model Adj—>^Adv is represented by 127 units, of which: 43 are simple, 60 are derivative and 4 are complex. A distinctive feature of this model is the almost complete coincidence of the meanings of the generating stem of the adjective and the adverb derived from it. Unambiguous producing adjectives are represented by 29 units; all meanings of the original adjectives are realized in the semantics of the adverbs derived from them.

Adjectives denoting the moral and intellectual characteristics of a person: almighty (adj.) "omnipotent, omnipotent; terrible, terrible" - almighty (adv.) "terrible, extremely; damn, devilish"; free (adj.) "free, free; relaxed, relaxed; free, unoccupied; generous, wasteful" - free (adv.) "freely, freely; relaxed; generously, wastefully"; aloof (adj.) "alienated, cold, withdrawn, uncommunicative" - aloof (adv.) "alienated, cold, withdrawn; at a distance, aside, away from." God Almighty, what one earth will they do next? "God almighty, what else will they do"? Not almighty proud. - He's damn proud. The children are free to decide which activity they would like to do. a month. - This card will allow you to travel freely for a month. She preferred to remain distant and aloof. - She preferred to remain cold and aloof. Alison was polite but aloof when I met her. - Alison was polite, but cold when I met her.

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