

THE PECULIARITIES OF INTERJECTIVATION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: The hereby article examines the interjection as a particular part of speech. It also provides the analysis of the ways of transition of lexical (autonomous) and functional words into the category of interjections. The author of the article draws conclusions about the deprivation of interjections of a nominative function as well as the forms of inflection and zero possession of a system of grammatical forms.

Key words: interjection, grammatical properties, interjectionation, noun, transposition, transition, part of speech, preposition.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern Russian language, the parts of speech are divided into two main groups: notional and functional. However there is another part of speech that relates neither a notional nor a functional part of speech that is interjections. They are so specific in their nature that they cannot be grouped with any other parts of speech in Russian.

Interjections are a distinct part of speech that combines inflexible words that directly express the feelings and wills (desires) of a person, but do not specifically denominate them. Interjection is a loan-translation (caique) of the 18th century. The word «междометие» derived from the Latin «*interjection*» originally had the form of «междуметие». Literally, the word «междометие» means «брошенное (вставленное) междуполнозначными словами» (inserted between the meaningful or notional words). Under the influence of complex words with linking vowels «о» and «е» the primary form «междуметие» turned into «междометие».¹

In the Russian language, interjections make up a large and very rich stratum of words expressing a range of sensations, experiences, volitional impulses, moods etc. According to the “Reverse Dictionary of the Russian Language” (M., 1974), in the modern Russian language there are 341 interjections that are more than prepositions (141), conjunctions (110) and particles (149).

LITERATURE REVIEW

The number of academics have examined morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic aspects of interjections. The following group of scholars contributed to the study of interjections a lot: L.P. Karpov, N.Yu. Shvedova, I.M. Kobozeva, E.V. Sereda etc.

The basis of studying the transition of words from one part of speech to another were deeply laid in the 19th century in the works of N.I. Grecha, A.Kh. Vostokova, F.I. Buslaev, G.P. Pavsky and others. Desultory remarks on this issue were made by A.M. Peshkovsky. He considers that “the transition happens due to the consequence of the fact that individual words, on the basis of sound changes in their meaning occurring in themselves and the words associated with them, slowly and gradually transform from one category into another” [13].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Originally, interjections are of three types: non-derivative, anti-derivative (primitive) (*а, э, у, эге, зм, увь, ух*) and derivative formed in a morphological-syntactic way (*здравствуйте, извините, смотри, господи, ужас*).

The formation of interjections is the process of creation of interjections from the generating base of another interjection or other parts of speech. It is at variance with that affixation is rarely used in forming new interjections, and done only exclusively for stylistic purposes. There are the following types of the formation of interjections in the Russian language:

- 1) with affixes: *аиньки?* (*humorous*) ← *а?*; *охохонюшки* ← *о-хо-хо*; *на-ка* ← *на*;
- 2) without affixes;
- 3) fusion: *скажите на милость!*; *вот тебе на!*
- 4) addition: *кис-кис-кис*; *цып-цып-цып*;
- 5) conversion: *Скажите! Брось!*

In this article we will look through the transposition of notional and functional words into interjections. The transition of words made of other parts of speech into the category of interjections is called interjectionation (from

¹<https://ruskiiyazyk.ru/chasti-rechi/chto-takoe-mezhdometie.html>

Latin *interjectio* - interjection). In the process of such a transition, the words of categorematic parts of speech lose their lexical meaning and turn into the signal words expressing emotions and declaration of intention. [8]

Interjections may include the following parts of speech:

- 1) nouns (*Батюшки! Беда! Глупости! Караул! Право!*);
- 2) verbs (*Здравствуйте! Поди! Помилуй!*);
- 3) pronouns (*То-то же!*);
- 4) adverbs (*Полно! Куда!*);
- 5) individual phraseological units (*Вот оно что! Вот так-так! Вот так история! Вот терз! Еще что! Черт возьми! Дело – табак!*).

Below there is an analysis of some examples:

Помилуй, да эдак ты гораздо интереснее! (The verb goes into the category of interjection)

The interjection «*помилуй*» is filled with the general meaning of an action device.

Some individual nouns can be used in the function of interjections and interjectional expressions.

For instance: *Караул! Ужас! Вот так история!* etc.

Раздался пронзительный, умоляющий вопль... – Братцы, что это? Братцы, оставьте! Караул! (interjection)

Парады, караул, ученья – всё это оды не внушит, а только душу иссушит (noun)

Он вообще уехал из города... – Как! Не может быть... (pronoun goes into the category of interjection).

In the process of transposition of nouns into interjections, there is a change not only in semantics, but also in the grammatical features of the original word, which leads to its transition to a different lexical-grammatical class. Here go several examples of interjection (the samples are taken from the dictionary of homonyms by O.S.Akhmanova) [2].

Non-substantive interjections are interjections formed by the transition of nouns into the category of interjections:

1. *Что делать, если уже далеко не первый, а десятый блин продолжает прилипать к сковородке и выходит натуральным комом?* [15]

2. *Где-где, в автосалоне. Шутник, блин. Тарапуньяка и Шпенсель.* [1]

In the first sentence, the word *блин* (a pancake) has a real meaning; it is a singular noun, in masculine gender and nominative case, syntactically it functions as a subject. The word is changeable and has a suffix.

In the second statement, the interjection *блин* expresses a strong emotion. This is an interjection which does not change; it also has no grammatical forms and is not a part of the sentence.

Now we shall compare the functions of the word *безобразие* (disgrace) in the following sentences.

1. *Кавалеристы лежат под ногами усталых лошадей, и никто не думает, что одно движение лошади может нанести ему вред или вечное безобразие, как это иногда и случается.* [3]

2. *– Безобразие! – ворчал про себя Ворчун. – Сидишь вот и даже собственной тени не видишь.* [12]

In the first statement, the noun *безобразие* (disgrace, ugliness) agrees with the adjective *вечное* (eternal) in the neuter gender, singular form and the accusative case; in the sentence it performs the syntactic function of an object. The lexical meaning is repulsively ugly appearance; ugliness.

In the second statement, the substantive interjection *безобразие* is used to express indignation; it does not change and does not possess any grammatical forms, it is also not a part of the sentence; this is an interjection sentence that has an exclamation mark at the end.

There is another example with the noun *проклятие* (curse) which has the meaning of *ecclesiastical censure, excommunication* and the interjection (damn) which expresses strong irritation or indignation.

1) *Собор лишил их духовного сана, предал проклятию и осудил на заточение* (noun)

2) *– Стойте, стойте, бога ради! Помогите, помогите, братцы! – кричу я; но топот дюжих коней, стук шашек и шумный казачий говор громче моего хрипенья – и меня не слышат! О проклятие! Я в изнеможении падаю лицом к земле и начинаю рыдать* (interjection) [5, 33]

In the first sentence, the noun *проклятие* is in the neuter gender, it is a singular noun in the accusative case, it answers the question *what?* and functions as an object in the sentence; the word *проклятие* is not separated with any punctuation marks. In the second sentence, the interjection *проклятие* expresses strong indignation; it is also not grammatically connected with other words in the sentence. It is not a part of the sentence, there is an exclamation mark after this interjection.

Prepositions can go into the category of interjections as well. For example, in the sentence: *Она живёт уморя – «у»* is a preposition of the genitive case, and in another sentence such as *Человек – временен. Кто может перенести эту мысль... У, как я хочу вечного. «Раб времени», тысячелетия или минуты – всё равно. У, как я не хочу этого «раба времени» – «у»* is an interjection too, but it expresses the meanings of fear and surprise. [14, 19]

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

1) The evidences of such transitions are considered to be the changes in the categorical (generalized lexical-grammatical) meaning, morphological, word-forming and morphemic properties, phonetic features, the shifts in the field of syntactic and lexical distribution, possible changes in its lexical meanings, as well as the changes in the syntactic functions of the word. [11, 150-167]

2) Both significant parts of speech (notional words) such as nouns, pronouns, verb and adverbs) and functional words (particles, prepositions) can go into the category of interjections.

3) Interjection based on verbs is less productive in Russian, because, as a rule, verbs in the form of the imperative mood transform into the class of interjections.

4) The syntactic function is precisely the main condition for the part-of-speech transition of words and the development of their specific categorical meanings. According to V.V. Vinogradov in the grammatical structure of the words the morphological features combine with syntactic ones as one organic unity. The scholar denotes the morphological categories as settled syntactic forms. The origination of morphological elements and categories is the history of the transformation of syntactic varieties into morphological ones. The syntax serves as the organizational center of grammar. [4, 34]

5) In writing, most often, interjections are separated by commas. If the word is pronounced with special sentiments and is at the end of a sentence, so a comma is put before it, and an exclamation mark is located at the end of it.

6) As interjections are word signs, they do not possess a nominative function.

7) The grammatical imperfection of interjections occurs due to not having the forms of inflection and not possessing a system of grammatical forms.

8) Interjection is a less productive type of transposition.

The main feature of interjections is to convey omnigenous and sometimes rather variegated feelings (often diametrically opposed ones such as joy and sorrow, indignation and admiration, etc.) and it is usually determined by the linguistic context, communicative situation, rich intonational design, gestural, motor, and mimic accompaniment that play an extremely important role in the realization of their lexical meanings.

Thus, interjections are a class of inflexible words that express a diverse range of feelings, emotions, will etc. and are characterized by the absence of a nominative function. Serving the emotional-modal sphere of human communication, interjections suffer from subject-logical meaning. Due to their semantic properties, interjections are utilized predominantly in colloquial speech.

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