



## Conversion in Participles

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### Abstract

The conversion phenomenon in the language has been studied by different linguists in different ways, its criteria for definition, structural-semantic types, and language-specific features have not yet been fully determined, and it has no comprehensive scientific explanation. The main purpose of the article is to reveal derivational meanings and the paradigms of word-forming types by means of conversion. Thus, the given type of morphology is studied considering the functional aspect of language assets. It also focuses on the re-categorization of different forms of language units. There are different structural-semantic types of conversion such as substantivization, adjectivization, pronominalization, verbalization, adverbialization, conjunctivization, etc. Each of these types has been expressed by the infinite forms of the verbs – participles, but this process happened at different levels in different languages in the world, such as Azerbaijani and Arabic, due to the coverage area and productivity from the point of view of their structure. In the system of participles intensive processes that condition their hybrid character in categorical sense take place. It can be assumed that certain syntactic position of participial forms can influence the realization of its grammatical and semantic valency, as well as the content of its morphological category. A comprehensive and systematic study of conversion phenomenon in the participles at different language layers in the world, in particular in Arabic linguistics can be considered as a scientific novelty in the article. Comparative-typological analysis of the structural-semantic types of conversion of participles in Arabic for the purpose of more precisely presenting these features can also be considered as scientific novelty of the research.

**Keywords:** participles; conversion; derivational meanings; structural-semantic types; arabic language

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### 1. Introduction

Conversion of participles is described on the basis of the theoretical knowledge given in the fundamental works of world linguists, using descriptive, descriptive-analytical and typological-comparative methods, as well as component-structure analysis during research. The study explores the structural and semantic features of the conversion phenomena in participles as well as their role in the vocabulary process which makes it of particular importance for scientific domain. The results obtained can be used in the development of various types of textbooks devoted to the teaching of the Arabic language in the sections related to the participles, the phenomenon of conversion and the vocabulary.

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The process of enriching the vocabulary of languages is carried out basically in two directions. The most important of them is reflected in the appearance of new words through the language's own potential, i.e. internal language capabilities. The other occurs due to other languages' lexicon, i.e. by external factors. From this point of view, the development of word creativity through the internal capacities of the language is of particular interest and attracts special attention, and this process is essentially accomplished by passing of words from one part of speech to the other by means of morphosyntactic, lexical-syntactic, and lexical-semantic means. The process called conversion, shows itself in various ways in different parts of speech.

## 2. Literature review

Conversion is considered to be an event that participates in the formation of new lexical elements in a language without any changes or additions. "That there is word creation and or word-formation may be justified as follows conversion consists in the use of one word in a different pragmatic and syntactic context producing a change in its category for either communicative reasons or lexical needs" (Balterio, 2007, p. 16).

In the process of long-term historical development, the phenomenon of categorical transition in language units is considered a diachronic transition. Diachronic transition is the replacement of language elements as a result of a historical process. For example, the participle *عالم* ('a:limun) "a scholar (male)", derived from the root *علم* (alime), has been completely substantivized and passed into the paradigm of the noun, and as a result has been used to mean "scholar" (Babaytseva, 1967).

O.M.Kim names the transition of one part of speech into another at the grammatical level as "transposition at the parts of speech level" (Kim, 1978, p. 4). According to him, the transposition, which indicates the transition of a certain sign from one category to another, is one of the principal laws covering all layers of the language structure. The mutual relationship of all areas of the language is identified by it (Kim, 1978, 5). V.O.Gak explains the meaning of transposition as "the usage of one language form in the paradigmatic chain in the function of another language form which is its opposite member" (Yartseva, 2002, p. 519).

When characterizing conversion Y.A.Zhluktenko shows that one of the main features of it is to indicate that the converted word is in the homonymous position with the original one (Zhluktenko, 1958, p. 60). However, the phonetic and grammatical similarities between homonyms are occasional. Word pairs derived from the same etymological origin and reflecting the difference not in the phonetic pronunciation but in their meanings cannot be called homonyms. Here just one word gets a new semantic content.

Y.Seyidov, generally evaluates the transition of words from one part of speech to another as a necessity of use which takes place in a particular speech situation in the sentence structure. He names such words as words belonging to the part of speech they belonged to before (Seyidov, 2010, p. 124-125). According to J.Jafarov, during conversion between parts of speech, the words both maintain the characteristics of the original parts of speech, and depending on their functional tasks in the sentence, acquire peculiarities of the part of speech which is considered as a secondary member. That is, the substantivized word preserving the features of the previous part of speech, adds to it a noun/nominative feature. Thus, the scientist names this event "syntactic derivation" or "syntactic conversion" (Jafarov, 1983, p. 8).

However, there are other different ideas on how the same bases act as different parts of speech. For instance, V.A.Serebrennikov proposes to consider the functional levels (categories) for distinguishing parts of speech in languages in the world, i.e. implementing the function of different parts of speech (e.g. functions of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc.) by different lexemes as a key criterion (Serebrennikov, 1965, p. 10). Thus, if the elements of the same form in the language fulfil different functions, i.e., as

we can meet mainly in the Arabic language, if the same lexemes function as nouns, as adjectives and as participles they should be regarded as different lexemes.

However, such approach makes us deal only with semantics without taking into account the morphology and mutual influence of lexemes in the language. Selection of certain word-changing and word-forming indicators in the meanings of different lexemes in different syntactic positions is considered as more important condition/factor for us.

In the book “Encyclopedic Linguistics Dictionary” conversion is defined in two ways: 1) as grammatical and lexical conversion; 2) as conversion in the word formation (Yartseva, 2002, p. 236). The grammatical conversion takes place as a result of replacement of various sentence parts, whereas lexical conversion happens outside the sentence where it acquires a lexical meaning. For example, *مجتهد* [muctehidun] - “trying” is a participle form of the verb *إجتهد* [ictihe:dun] - “to try”. Having acquired a strong adjective feature, it completely lost its initial verb form and was transformed into an adjective by means of conversion.

Consequently, in connection with the new status it has acquired, this word is translated into Azerbaijani not as a participle “trying”, but as an adjective “hardworking”. As to the grammatical position of the given word, it can be both as an attribute and as a predicate (verb). For example, *الطالب المجتهد* [etta:libu-lmuctehidu] – “A hardworking student”; *الطالب مجتهد* [etta:libu muctwhidun] – “The student is hardworking”. As it can be seen from the examples, there has already occurred a grammatical conversion here. The grammatical character of the word must also be changed so that the conversion could be a way of word-changing.

Grammatical conversion also shows itself in subject-object relations. Based on active and passive voice category of the verb, subject–object conversion takes place between the parts of the sentence which is also described as a type of grammatical conversion. L.A.Novikov names this event “grammatical conversives” (Novikov, 1982, p. 42).

K.L.Levkovskaya notes that the conversion is used in German as a word-forming means. Conversion is a word-forming means which is realized with the help of only one paradigm, especially without the help of derivative affixes, and in the result of the synthetic phenomena occurring in this word-forming process parts of speech formed on the basis of the same grammatical structure can differ from one another (Levkovskaya, 1962, p. 215).

### 3. Method and Materials

There are different types of conversion such as substantivization, adjectivization, pronominalization, verbalization, adverbialization, conjunctivization, etc. Conversion process, which is productive mainly in inflectional languages, also occurs in Azerbaijani, being one of the agglutinative languages. S.Abdullayeva states that the conversion in Azerbaijani occurs in the result of the polysemy and because of separation of some forms from their paradigms (Abdullayeva, 1991, p. 35). “If the words in Azerbaijani gain new meanings during conversion as a result of semantic development, we can call this language phenomenon as one of the ways of word formation. In transition the words gain new grammatical feature, new meaning” (Orujova, 2016, p. 54). In the Azerbaijani language substantivization, adjectivization, and adverbialization types of conversion are more widespread.

A.Akhundov defines four levels of conversion: 1) syntactic; 2) morphological-syntactic; 3) syntactic-semantic; 4) semantic (Akhundov, 2006, p. 160). The difference between syntactic and morphological-syntactic (morpho-syntactic) conversion is that the first one has no morphological feature involved in the transition process, whereas the second accepts the suffixes of the grammatical categories peculiar to the parts of speech when making a transition. For example, in the sentences (“Gecikən kimdir? – Gecikən tələbə ayağa qalxsin!”) “Who is late? – Let the student who is late stand up!” there is no morphological difference between the word “late” substantivized and functioning as a subject in the

first sentence, and the word “late” adjectivized and functioning as an attribute in the second sentence. In the sentence, “Let those who are late stand up” a substantivized word “late” accepted plural form of the noun. During semantic-syntactic conversion, along with syntactic displacement, also changes in the semantic field takes place. Here, primarily, the polysemy of the word is emphasized.

The semantic conversion is transferring of the word already being renewed both semantically and grammatically to other part of speech. Unlike other languages, this type of conversion in Azerbaijani shows itself mostly in proper nouns and is restricted only by substantivization. Semantic conversion in inflectional languages, especially in the Arabic language, is very productive in terms of word formation.

V.V.Vinogradov characterized conversion naming it as “transition”, evaluating it as a “morphosyntactic word-forming method”, defined participle-adjective, adjective-noun, noun-pronoun, and adjective-pronoun directions of that transition (Vinogradov, 1957, p. 305-309). The linguist, who shows that adjectives are formed at the expense of participles in the Russian language, explains converting participles into adjectives as losing of their tense, type, voice meaning and gaining the quality meaning. According to him, formation of adjectives from participles in the passive voice, especially in the past passive is widely spread and is determined mainly by three factors: losing of tense meaning, perfect aspect meaning, and the ability to be controlled by the verb. Obviously, when a transition in parts of speech in different directions occurs, there also significant changes in the categorial sense happen.

The correlation meaning (relation with each other) of semantic and pragmatic parameters can be broken down. In this case, the prototypical (original) category of one can be acceptable for the other. By this way, for example, in the result of gaining the reference character of the function of the verb bases, new words originated from the verbs, also participles are formed. This can also be called the loss of features of parts of speech in the result of changing the referential peculiarities of lexemes.

#### 4. Results

As in the Russian language, the features of the transition in the Arabic language is a change of categorial meaning, lexical meaning, morphological features, grammatical paradigm, and word-forming possibilities. A change of categorial and lexical meanings is frequently encountered in transition of parts of speech in this language. Here during the transition, the replacement of the previous categorial meaning by a new one occurs. For example, when converting to the adjective, participle gains the permanent modifying/describing meaning, and loses action meaning characterizing words. When substantivized naming peculiarity is pushed forward. For example, in the word combination الضاحك الانسان [edda:hiku – linse:nu] – “a smiling person” the word ضاحك [da:hikun] – “smiling” is a participle which characterizes a human being. In the word combination السن ضاحك [da:hiku-ssinni] the same participle converts into the adjective with the meaning “joyful” forming a compound adjective with the word which comes after it سن [sinnun] – “tooth”. The process of transitioning the participles to other parts of speech in the Arabic language takes place mainly in the following directions: 1) The transition of the participle into a noun; 2) The transition of the participle into an adjective; 3) The transition of the participle into an adverb; 4) The replacement of the participle by a verb.

In Arabic, the transition of a word from one lexical-grammatical class to another is such a word creation means in which in the process of creating a new word no word-forming means take place. This process occurs at two linguistic layers. In the first case, although the participle is connected with the meaning of the initial word, a new meaningful lexical unit is formed. In the second case, it accepts the features of the grammatical category of another part of speech, and thereby changes the syntactic

function in accordance with that part of speech. Thus, infinitives and participles substantivize, acquire a grammatical gender and change according to cases. At the same time a noun gains characteristic features of a verb and changes according to persons and tense, and fulfils a function of the verbal predicate in the sentence.

Belkin, who investigated the lexicology of the Arabic language, considered important to regard participles in the active voice and participles in the passive voice, which differ from each other according to their object-subject relations, as a nominal form expressing a conception about action, and originated specifically from a verb (completely grammatic theme) on the one hand, and at the same time as two groups of nominal forms expressing conceptions about individuals, things, etc. on the other hand (Belkin, 1975, p. 82). In the latter case, participles in the active voice and participles in the passive voice being adjectivized function either as an adjective or being substantivized function as a noun.

All of them belong to different types of homogenous class of words not being in opposition from grammatical point of view either according to their word-forming structure or to their grammatical feature. Depending on its syntactic function and its attitude towards other parts of the sentence, it can function dependently or independently. Grande notes that as the initial meanings of the nouns originated from the verbs by the participial form, they can have double function within the word combinations. The words which are formed according to “faaal” model which are considered as synonyms to a participial form, and mainly denotes belonging to some profession, can function both as a noun – apposition, and as adjectives – attribute: نجار زيد [necce:r Zeyd] – “a carpenter Zeyd”; نجار زيد [necce:r Zeyd] – “Zeyd who works as a carpenter” (Grande, 2001, p. 118).

The model “فاعل” [fa:il] that denotes a doer of the action, is used as a complete duplicate of the “فعال” [fa'a:l] model, which means the intensity, constancy of the action. For example, زارع [za:ri'un] – “planting; farmer”, زراع [zira: 'un] – “a farmer” (constantly engaged in this business), راقص [ra:qisun] – “dancing, a dancer”, رَقَّاصٌ [raqqa:sun] – “a dancer”, etc. As participles reflect the verbal, adjectival, and noun peculiarities, they are more active according to their position in the sentence. From this point of view, they can be easily transferred from one part of speech to another both in grammatical and semantic senses.

Participles are derivative words in themselves originated from a combination of certain affixes and a verb, and favoured from word-forming opportunity by morphological way. In this regard, Abbas Hasan in his book “An-nahvul-Vafi” defines participle as derivative words proving new abstract meaning and doer (Hasan, 1964, p. 238). It is possible to define the word-building meanings of the words by creating a semantic connection between derived and derivative words. The word-building meaning is of general character for such derivative words, and is determined by the basic semantic relationships of the derived and derivative words.

#### 4.1. Substantivization

A.N.Lukin, who defined the level of substantivization, divided it into two categories: “usual” and “occasional”. He characterizes usual substantivization as permanent, and occasional substantivization as non-permanent (Lukin, 1973, p. 85). V.V.Lopatin, in his turn, in the division like that also is guided by speech and language confrontation. He refers usual substantivization to the field of speech, and occasional substantivization to the language system (Lopatin, 1967, p. 216).

The substantivization of participles also changes their syntactic function. According to the position in the sentence, adjectivized participles which function as attribute, when substantivized acquire nominal (defining features of things meaning) meaning in the Azerbaijani language, carries out the functions of noun, can be a subject, an object, a predicate of the sentence, and in this connection has a number of

peculiarities. Perhaps, according to these characteristic features, M.H.Huseynzadeh called substantivized participles as verbal nouns (Huseynzadeh, 1973, p. 240).

Apparently, the substantivization is one of the structural-semantic types of conversion, which encompasses all parts of speech, as well as participles being non-finite forms of the verb. However, this process takes place at different levels in different languages, depending on the degree of productivity and usage (spread) sphere. The substantivization has permanent and temporary character in the Azerbaijani language. The substantivization which is formed as a set-expression irrespective of the text, circumstance, is called permanent or fixed substantivization. B.Khalilov shows that this type of substantivization is most common in proverbs (Khalilov, 2003, p. 83-84). For example, when Azerbaijanis in trouble still continue to have new problems, they use the following proverb: “İslanmışın yağışdan nə qorxusu” which sounds like this: “A soaked man is not afraid of rain” the word “soaked” is a substantivized participle.

In temporary substantivization a participle, depending on the text, also temporarily fulfils the function of the noun it defines, according to its function in the sentence. In this case, it can acquire certain morphological features inherent to a noun. According to G.Kazimov, participles have to substantivize to function as subjects, i.e. while maintaining their own characteristic features, also acquire the meaning of a person, a thing (Kazimov, 2000, p. 494). For example, in the sentence *Gecikənlər ayağa qalxsinlar* – “Let those who are late stand up” the participle “late” being substantivized gained the suffix of the plural form -lar<sup>2</sup> “-s, -es”.

Substantivization is widely observed in inflectional languages as well as in agglutinative languages. While explaining the substantivization, the linguist M.Dublnech notes that this phenomenon occurs with the loss of a semantically weak noun as a result of the ellipsis of the word combinations the attribute of which is in leading position from semantical point of view (Dublnech, 2010, p. 38). This idea can be applied also to the Arabic language. After reducing of a certain noun, the participle does not denote only quality and feature yet. It takes on the nominative conception of the reduced notion, and becomes a bearer of feature and quality, that is, it becomes nominalized, and at the same time it keeps its attributive function. For example: الأَشْخَاصُ الْمُتَرْجِمُونَ لِهَذَا الْمُؤَلَّفِ هُمُ الْإِخْصَائِيُّونَ النَّقْرِيُّونَ. [eleshxa:su-lmutercimu:ne liheze – lmu'ellefi humu-lixsa: 'iyyu:ne – lniqri:su:ne] - الْمُتَرْجِمُونَ النَّقْرِيُّونَ. [elmutercimu:ne liheze – lmu'ellefi humu-lixsa: 'iyyu:ne – lniqri:su:ne] - “The people who have translated this work are experienced professionals. – Those who have translated this work are experienced professionals”.

As we can see, the omission of the noun *الأشخاص* [eleshxa:su] (individuals) in the second sentence didn't affect the meaning of the sentence, unlike the first one. The active participle *المترجمون* [elmutercimu:ne] ((the people) who have translated) is used as an attribute in the first sentence, while in the second sentence it acquires the features of the noun and fulfils the function of subject, and as it has the function of the noun, it is translated into Azerbaijani not as a participle “have translated”, but as a noun “translators”. According to B.Mammadov, in substantivization of participles in modern Azerbaijani the morphological indicators are stronger. It is connected with the fact that the Azerbaijani language has agglutinative structure and with a wide usage of grammatical categories of the noun (Mammadov, 1971, p. 71). N.G.Corletianu, who refers the transition between parts of speech to the morphosyntactic word-forming method, shows that the substantivization phenomenon takes place mainly at the lexical and semantic layers (Corletianu, 1956, p. 84-85). If we apply this idea to the Arabic language, we can come to the same conclusion. In Arabic participles are substantivized also in lexical sense. Nouns of participle origin such as teacher, student, scientist, etc. are substantivized not only according to their position in the sentence, they are regarded as nouns from lexical-semantic point of view as well and are translated into Azerbaijani as nouns. Thus, the word “teacher” (*muallim*) used both in sentences and separately denotes a name (noun) according to its lexical meaning. “Unlike participles in the active voice, which express the active side of the action (the action itself), participles

in the passive voice are more likely to express the result of the action. Formed on the “مفعول” [mefʿu:lun] pattern such participle forms according to their meaning can function as a duplicate of the “فعليل” [faʿi:lun] pattern, which has word building function. For example, مَجْرُوحٌ - جَرِيحٌ [xari:cun-maxru:cun] (wounded) – “a wounded”, حَبِيسٌ [habi:sun] - مَحْبُوسٌ [mahbu:sun] (imprisoned) – “a prisoner”, etc. (Belkin, 1975, p. 84).

Nevertheless, the “فعليل” [faʿi:lun] pattern also takes part in the formation of words creating synonymity with participles in the active voice (Sheleby, 2005, p. 296). There is a clash of opinions among linguists in terms of the usage area of these models. Thus, a group of scholars have noted that models of participles in the passive voice are used only in oral speech, whereas others regard them as absolute synonyms of participles in the passive voice (Sibeveyhi, 1988, p. 228).

The peculiarity of defining a person is very rare in participles in the passive voice and is explained as a performer of the function they are charged with. For example, مَوْظَفٌ [muvazzafun] – “an employee; an official”, مسؤول [mesʿu:lun] – “a responsible person, a person in charge” and so on. In addition, in participles in the passive voice a personalization also occurs when these words are substantivized. In this case, the derivative word formed in the result of lexical-semantic conversion enters into a new semantic group without any formal-structural changes. For example, the participle مصطفى [mustafa], which means “chosen”, gaining a status of the proper noun “Mustafa”, which means a man’s name, functions already as a noun in lexical sense. By means of the conversion which occurs at the lexical-semantic layer, one of the word pairs, linked to one another forms main meaning. Although generated meanings derived from that meaning wander from semantics of the original word, they don’t completely lose ties. However, sometimes the derivative and original words can have the same etymology, the meanings of those pair-words can differ from one another and form homonyms. For example, in Arabic, if the participle ضاحك [da:hikun] – “laughing” derived from the verb ضحك [dahika] – “to laugh” accepts tamarbuta and is used separately (ضاحكة [da:hikatun]), completely substantivizes and means “front tooth” (the tooth seen first when laughing).

Here, while transferring of all the paradigms to the new lexical-grammatical series, the acquisition of different features takes place by preserving the word-changing forms of new parts of speech. For example, when participle transforms to a noun in Arabic, it loses its identifying feature and is getting identified by other adjectives. Participle which agrees grammatically with the identifying word from the category of gender loses these features during the substantivization, gains permanent gender feature and is included into a word-chain belonging to a certain gender.

It may be either in masculine خاتم [xa:timun] - “seal”, or in feminine gender خاتمة [xa:timetun] - “the end, epilogue”, حاضرة [ha:diratun] - “the main city, the capital”. This also comes from gaining a great grammatical independence of substantivized participles. Along with this, there are some participle-originated nouns in Arabic, which can be expressed both in masculine and feminine gender at the same time, in terms of naming men as well as women. For example; معلم [muallimun] – “male teacher”, معلمة [muallimatun] – “female teacher”. However, if tamarbuta is considered as a morphological feature, it is possible to say that not conversion but morphology took place here. However, if we take into account the fact that the category of gender also refers to participles in Arabic, the following pair of words ضاحكة [da:hikun] – “laughing (woman)” and ضاحكة [da:hikatun] – “the front tooth can be regarded as homonyms”.

As newly created derivative word expresses completely different meaning than the original one. As it is obvious from the example, though a new word with new meaning formed from the original one, it is regarded as etymologically an independent word, and is included into the vocabulary of the language as a new word now. However, there is an etymological connection between the original and the new word. Here the transition combines two features: a new meaning and a homonymic meaning (Malovitskiy, 1977, p. 22).

The words “future” and “past” can be examples of substantivization of participles at lexical-semantic layer in the Azerbaijani language. However, it is wrong to apply the creation of homonymy here as homonyms that are created by means of lexical-semantic conversion must be referred to different concepts. Here, the concept is the same. For example, if the word “future” is considered as a noun or an adjective, in both cases it expresses the same concept – the future tense. These words are more compatible with syncretic forms. Under the syncretic form lexical units having semantic connection and form compatibility but belonging to various grammatical categories are understood. In the syncretic forms words can pass into different concepts, but the existence of semantic connection is the main condition here.

For example, we can show a pair of words راحل [ra:hilun] – راحلة [ra:hiletun] as an example. There is a little semantic link between the verb رحل [rahale] – which means “to travel, migrate, abandon”, and its participle form راحلة [ra:hiletun] – “a migrant” and the word راحلة [ra:hiletun] – “camel” used as a means of transportation. Especially living in desert Arabs when moving from place to another, carried out this process using camels as a means of transportation. The diversity of meaning of verbs in the Arabic language can cause the diversity of meaning in participles formed from them. For example, the verb رحل [rahale] means “to leave the world/to pass away” and the participle راحل [ra:hilun] formed from it can express the meaning of “a passed away”. In the result, if we take into consideration the degree of semantic relationship between the two participles, we can say that homonymy is formed here. Speaking about conversive homonyms, V.I.Gorelov notes that conversive homonyms are special homonym types. They are different from real homonyms. Although homonyms formed in the result of conversion are closely related in their meanings, real/original homonyms either do not have semantic relations at all, or have a completely remote meaning relation, which requires a special research (Gorelov, 1984, p. 98).

According to I.E.Tyshler such word pairs can be considered as homonyms only if the semantics of the derivative word completely differs from the original one. Otherwise, he does not characterize such words as homonyms (Tyshler, 1975, p. 51). The issue related to the homonymization process of words according to the degree of difference occurring in their lexical meaning during the conversion remains controversial in linguistics and is assessed differently in each specific language. During the conversion occurring at the lexical-semantic level, though the connection between an original and a derivative word shows itself, sometimes it can be completely broken. This difference between the meanings can be regarded as the product of long-term historical development.

#### 4.2. Adjectivization

Characteristic mostly to inflectional languages changing the lexical meaning in conversives which occurs at the lexical-semantic layer is one of the characteristic features of conversion. Especially, such a change can be seen in Russian and Arabic in the adjectivizing of participles. ... the adjective meanings of different participles in the usage process are weakened from the lexical point of view (Lopatin, 1966, p. 46). That’s why homonyms are formed to the participles. For example, - جار [ca:rin] – the participle “running” derived from the verb جرى [cara:] - “to run” being adjectivized has acquired the meaning “current”: الولد الجاري [alvaladu-lca:ri:] - running child; الحساب الجاري [alhisab:bu-lca:ri:] - current account; السنة الجارية [essenetu-lca:riyatu] - current year.

The homonymy of participles in Arabic also comes from the meaning diversity of the verbs. For example, اجتهد [ictehade] – VIII bab (model) derivative verb has both meanings as “to make an effort, to work hard” and as a religious-juridical term “to make an independent decision”. The participle form originated from the first meaning of this verb completely adjectivizes and means “hard-working”. The participle form originated from the second meaning of this verb means “smb making an independent



decision”: الطالب المجتهد [etta:libu –l muctehidu – “a hardworking student”; الائمة المجتهدون [el’e’immetu-lmuctehidu:ne] – “Imams making an independent decision”.

As we can see, the process of enriching the language with meanings denoting quality and feature occurs not only with the help of affixes, but also by revealing these meanings in language units already existing from the point of view of their form, especially in participles. This is, in fact, a legitimate process that reflects the dynamics of the language system’s performance. According to E.V.Rayevskaya, when adjectivizing participles acquire the peculiarity of feature and becomes adjectivized, i.e. the transition from one part of speech to another one takes place (Rayevskaya, 1982, p. 25).

V.V.Lopatin throwing light on the process of adjectivization of participles, notes that no formal change occurs in the word in that process, the case paradigm and the syntactic function of the word remain unchanged. Thus, also according to the example given above, we can sum up both paradigms and functions of adjectives and participles are identical. In this case only grammatical semantics changes (Lopatin, 1966, p. 37). Thus, in the process of adjectivizing of participles, first of all a change of the lexical meaning takes place, then the process continues with the loss of tense, aspect, voice, management categories characteristic of verbs, and as the result of the lexical-semantic conversion, the lexical meaning of the given word widens. In this case, the adjectivized participle gains a figurative meaning in most cases. In addition to the main meaning, the word gains a certain shade of meaning of quality.

As in substantivization, the adjectivization of participles in the Arabic language takes place completely or incompletely. In linguistic literature scholars searching the process of adjectivization of participles named it by different terms. Complete transition is called absolute, fixed, usual; Incomplete transition is called situative, partial, occasional, temporary, and so on. In complete adjectivization participles transform to the adjectives completely and are used as adjectives. It means that the participle during transition abandon all the features of the verb and accept the adjective features. Complete adjectivization occurs mainly in three stages. Firstly, it changes its own semantics and gains a permanent characteristic of the adjectives when it passes into the class of adjectives. Secondly, being deprived from all the categories of the verb, it accepts those of adjectives. Finally, thirdly it loses the management ability of verbs. As a result, a completely adjectivized word that performs a new function is formed. For example, رجل صارم [raculun sa:rimun] – “tough man”. In incomplete conversion, the word can be used both as an adjective and as a participle. For example, الشخص الكاتب هذه الرسالة [eshshexsu-lke:tibu hezihi – rrise:leti] – “a person who wrote this letter” → الآلة الكاتبة [el’ele:tu-lke:tibetu] – “the writing tool”. Although the participle in the first example is used as an attribute, it refers to semantics of the verb. In the latter case, escaping from verb peculiarities it gains the meaning of feature.

The issue of adjectivizing of participles is directly connected with regarding them as verb forms or as a process adjectives being an independent part of speech. Here we can speak about adjectivization only when it is viewed as a verb form or as an independent part of speech. If a participle is considered as an adjective, then the problem of adjectivization cannot be put forward since participle itself is the adjectivization of the basical verb. Participles being adjective forms in the process of their semantic development convert not from the verb to the adjective, but from adjectives of processual diversity to adjectives defining quality (Akay, 2015, pp. 162-163).

The linguists regard the participle as a special form of the verb that creates the basis for passing to adjectives in its categorical sense. As we can see, the adjectivization of participles in Arabic is quite efficient/productive conversion method. Although the adjectivization of participles also takes place in the Azerbaijani language, it is not as a complicated process as in the inflectional languages. The main

indicator of the adjectivization in the Azerbaijani language is the usage of the participle in the attributive function.

Depending on the categorical features of adjectives R.M.Dikson divides languages into five types: languages with grammatical peculiarities of adjectives close to the characteristics of the noun, languages with grammatical peculiarities of adjectives close to the characteristics of the verb, languages with grammatical peculiarities of adjectives close to the characteristics of both the noun and the verb, languages with grammatical peculiarities of adjectives different from the characteristics of the nouns and verbs, and languages having few adjective with certain basic features (Dixon, 1994, p. 31-34).

According to R.S.Ayyub, from participles that have a polysynthetic character in the Arabic language can be formed the degree of comparison according to the standard forms (Ayyub, 2001, p. 7). For example, ضَالٌّ [da:llun] (the second root consonant hamza a participle of the simple verb) – “lost, fault” → أَضْلُّ [’adallu] – “lost more”; قاطع [qa:ti’un] – “cutting” → أَقْطَعُ [’aqta’u] – “better cutting”; شاعرٌ [sha:’irun] – “poet; feeling” → أَشْعَرُ [’ash’aru] – “a better poet”, “who feels better”, مُعَقَّدٌ [mu’aqqadun] – “knot”, “knotted” → أَعْقَدُ [’a’qadu] – “more knotted”, مُسْتَحِقٌّ [mustehiqqun] (X bab's (model) participle) – “worthy” → أَحَقُّ [’ahaqqu] – “worthier”. In fact, the word أَحَقُّ [’ahaqqu] is a superlative form of the adjective حَقٌّ [haqqun]. However, the same form مُسْتَحِقٌّ [mustehiqqun] can be considered as a superlative form of the derivative participle.

M.Godfrya-Demombin and R.Blasher believe that derivative bab participles do not have a superlative form. (Gaudefroy-Demombynes, 1952, p. 98). However, V.Fischer has shown a number of examples on comparative degree of derivative bab participles according to أَفْعَلُ form (Fischer 1972, p. 68). For example, the comparative degree of the adjective كريم [keri:mun] - “noble” أَكْرَمُ [’ekramu] – “more noble” is used in the meaning of أَكْرَمُ [’ekramu] - “giving a great honor” referring to the participle of the second bab (model) كَرِمٌ [kerume] – “giving honor”. Formed from participles عَامِرٌ [’a:mirun] or مَعْمُورٌ [ma’mu:run] – “living, inhabitant” أَعْمَرُ [’a’maru] – “living in very good, superior conditions” degree of comparison and at the same time is participle of the second bab (model) مُعَمَّرٌ [mu’ammarun] – “long-living”. He also points out the usage of the comparative degrees from the participles, such as أَحْزَمُ [’ahzamu] from the participle حَازِمٌ [ha:zimun] – “decisive, active” and in the meaning “demanding to be more decisive” مَحْزُومٌ [mahzu:mun] – “demanding decisive action” (Fischer, 1965, p. 182).

W.Wright confirms that the superlative form cannot be formed from the words derived from the verbs. In such cases, an analytical (descriptive) method is used where superlative forms already have the function of auxiliary adjectives (Wright, 1966, p. 141). The notional/main participle functions in the role of tamyiz in indefinite accusative case. For example, أَكْبَرُ ( أَكْثَرُ، أَشَدُّ ) مَحْزُومًا [’kbaru (’aksaru, ’ashaddu) mahzu:men]. However, from the examples given above, it can be concluded that the superlative form can be derived from many word forms, as well as verb forms. However, the differences refer to semantics rather than morphology.

We can also observe the cases of forming comparative degree of participles according to the given model in Arabic dialects. For example, participles of IV bab (model) used mostly in Syrian dialects from the word مُرِيحٌ [muri:hun] – “comfortable” derived the word أَرْوِيحٌ [’arvahu] – “more comfortable” and from the word مُهِمٌّ [muhimmin] – “important” the word أَهْمٌ [’ehemmu] – “more important” is derived (Sharbatov, 1991, p. 302).

Fulfilling the functions of nouns or adjectives by the participles becomes obvious by means of the context. Only in some cases, regardless of the context identifying nouns or adjectives by them in semantic sense is observed. For example: مُخْتَلِفٌ [muxtelifun] (VIII bab participle) – different, مُعَلِّمٌ [mu’allimun] (II bab participle) – teacher and so on.

### 4.3. Adverbialization

One of the structural-semantic types of conversion is adverbialization. This linguistic term, which is used in the meaning of converting into an adverb, is one of the semantic processes of a language. “Generally speaking, under the term adverbialization certain groups of words belonging to other parts of speech and a number of word combinations used in the adverb function and restrict some features of the part of speech they belong to, and in return also have an adverbial feature is meant. This phenomenon is similar to substantivization and adjectivization to some extent. Thus, when other parts of speech are used in the subject and object function they have noun features, when used in the attribute function they have adjectives features, and when used in adverb function they have adverb features, i.e. they adverbialize” (Jafarov, 2004, p. 48).

One of the main parts of speech the adverb has different lexical-grammatical meanings, morphological features, and syntactic functions. However, similar features of the adverb with other parts of the speech from the lexical point of view created some contradictions in identifying of its boundaries. This is due to the fact that the adverb is a multifaceted part of speech and to its lexical meaning which has similarities with other parts of speech. “Word forms change their functions through substantivization, attributivization, adverbialization, break away from their origin, gain new position and stabilize in it. This need is mostly seen in reflecting the feature of the action. Therefore, words formed with another purpose in the language and belonged to the vocabulary of other parts of speech were used and are used in adverb function. A pair other parts of speech – adverb was originated from that fact” (Seyidov, 2000, p. 121). Depending on the syntactic position, a number of parts of speech can also function as adverbial modifier in the sentence.

In general, adverbialization is carried out by lexical-semantic, morphological-semantic and syntactic-semantic methods, differing from each other according to their lexical, morphological and syntactical structure. “The adverbialization is conditioned by a number of factors: semantic changes as the result of historical development; affecting of the verb semantics on the adverbialization process; the epoch which creates adverbialization, its degrees” (Abdullayev, R. 2008, p. 90).

The multifaceted participles getting adverbialized can also function as adverbial modifier in the sentence. Adverbialized participles have different means of expression while representing adverbial modifiers in the sentence. The adverbialization process in the Azerbaijani language takes place by adopting certain postpositions and time meaning words, which makes them closer to the Participle II. For example: As soon as he opened his mouth, everyone responded him; The boy became astonished as if a miracle occurred; He took time and thought a little until the train arrived. Since there is no special form of Participle II in Arabic, the implementation of its syntactic functions as adverbial modifier, fulfils the verbs and the participles.

One of the key conditions in adverbialization of participles in inflectional languages, especially in the Arabic and Russian ones, is their usage without words having prevailing verb features. For example: *إِنَّهُ يُشَاهِدُ إِلَى الشَّاسِعَةِ وَإِقْفَا أَمَامَ النَّافِذَةِ* [’innehu yushe:hidu ’ile – shsha:si’ati va:qifen ’eme:me – nne:fizeti] - “Standing at the window he is looking into the distance”. (He is standing in front of the window and is looking into the distance). Here, participle II expressed by the participle I “standing” denotes secondary action, aspect and can control the verb. *يَجِبُ عَلَى التَّلَامِيذِ أَنْ يُجِيبُوا وَإِقْفَاً* [yecibu ale – ttele:mi:zi en yuci:bu: va:qifen] – Ученикам положено отвечать стоя. [Uchenikam polojeno otvechat stoya] – “The schoolchildren must answer in standing position”. Here, expressed by the same form the adverb “standing”, (in Arabic and Russian), does not mean the action, is not characterized from the point of view of voice and tense, and is deprived from verb control. The adverbialization process concerns mainly participles I in the present tense, and loses the processual and contextual meaning of tense. The adverbialized participles stand in post-position and indicate adverbial modifier of manner. The adverbials of manner-action determine the state of the subject or object. As it was noted by Grande,

participles in the active voice in Arabic when used in the accusative case, can express the manner and state of the action. In this case, it can be inclined both to the object and to the subject (Grande, 2001, p. 336). For example: رَأَيْتُ الطَّالِبَةَ قَارِئَةً [ra'eytu – tta:libete qa:ri'atten] – “I saw a student reading” (when she was reading). قَرَأَ أَبِي الْجَرِيدَةَ جَالِسًا [qara'a 'abi -lceri:dete ce:lisen]- “My father reads a newspaper sitting” (in a sitting position). رَجَعَ الْوَلَدُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ بَاكِياً [raca'a –lvaledu 'ile –lbeyti be:kiyen.] – “A child returned home crying”. شَرَبَ أَحْمَدُ اللَّبْنَ سَاخِئًا [sheribe 'ahmedu –llebene se:xinen] – “Ahmed drank hot milk”.

The question whether the adverbialization of the words accepted case suffixes in the linguistic literature refers to conversion or not is one of the main controversial problems in the process of adverbialization. F.A.Ganiyev notes in his work that in the adverbs formed in the result of conversion and have case suffixes if original words they come from refer to the parts of speech which change according to cases such adverbs can be regarded as the adverbialization of parts of speech which change according to cases. In this case, word or word forms converting from one part of speech to another one is evaluated as lexical-grammatical way of conversion (Ganiyev, 1974, p. 75). A.A.Yuldasheva does not consider the adverbialization of words with case suffixes as conversion. According to him, as adverbialized case suffixes in the words exposed to the categorical change during the adverbialization, these suffixes become adverb-forming suffixes (Yuldasheva, 1981, p. 206). In fact, this idea can be applied to adverb-forming case in the Arabic language because the usage of participles in the accusative case in the sentence does not have anything in common with the accusative case as the case of direct object. They create homonymy only by their form.

The category of tense is not characteristic for participles in the function of participle II. If to consider participle II separately from the context, it doesn't bear any information about whether when the action meant will take place. It can denote tense only in the context related to the tense of the verbal predicate. In other words, it always has relative tense meaning. Participle II expressed by the participle I as a rule expresses the same tense with the verbal predicate. In some cases, it can express the past tense. For example: جَلَسْتُ عَلَى أَقْرَبِ مَقْعَدٍ مُعَرَّضًا وَجْهِي لِلشَّمْسِ [celestu 'aqrabu maq'adin mu'arridan vachi lishshemsi] – “Looking at the sun, I sat down in the nearest seat in the sunlight”.

Fulfilling the function of adverbials according to their form stability and syntactic function draws the participle II closer to adverbs. However, participle II is the verb form. Root and lexical meaning commonality, the ability of being defined by adverbs, aspect, voice, management, are features which unite them. For example, in the Arabic language, expressed by the participle I قَارِئٌ [qa:ri'un] “while reading” and by the participle II قَرَأَ [qara'a] “read” the verb “to read” has the same lexical meaning (to understand or comprehend any concept written or printed), root, grammatical meaning (active voice, past perfect tense), and managing the noun in the accusative case and identification by adverbs (reading the book fast - قَارِنَا الْكِتَابَ سَرِيعًا [q:ri'an-ilkite:be seri:'an]) peculiarities. As the action of the verb in participle II expressed by the participle I is in conformity with the action of the verbal predicate, they are usually called secondary predicates. If participle II is substituted with conjugated form of the verb, in this case the expressed action will have the same rights with the action of the main predicate. For example: أَنْطَلِقُ فِي ذِكْرِيَّاتِي جَالِسًا فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ [ 'antaliq fi: zikriyye:ti:ce:lisen fi:-lhadi:qati] – أَجْلِسُ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ وَ أَنْطَلِقُ فِي ذِكْرِيَّاتِي [eclisu fi:-lhadi:qati va 'antaliq fi: zikriyye:ti:] – “Sitting in the park, I plunge/indulge into memories “. – “I sit in the park and fall into recollections”.

#### 4.4. Replacement of verbs by participles

The cases of replacement of verbs by participles both in Azerbaijani and in Arabic shows itself at the syntactic layer. As in other Turkic languages, the Azerbaijani language also has its own peculiar features according to its syntactic functions. This peculiarity is related to the typological and structural features that distinguishes agglutinative languages from inflexional ones. Participles having the suffix

–an<sup>2</sup> in the Azerbaijani language, can have predicative feature only by substantivization. In such a case, they can also accept other features of noun. For example: Bu hədiyyə yarışda qalib gələnindir. Xəbərdarlıq alanların hamısı işə gecikənlərdir. (Azerbaijani) — “This gift is for a person who won in the race. All people who got warnings are late to work”.

As we can see in the above-mentioned examples, in the predicate the participle “won” has accepted the genitive case by means of the the verb suffix, and in the predicate “are late” accepted the plural form of the noun. However, verbalization did not occur in the semantic sense because in predicates in the given sentences not verbal but mainly nominal and feature context prevails. For having predicative peculiarity participles with suffixes –mish<sup>4</sup> and –ajaq<sup>2</sup> are conditioned by the fact that they have to accept additional means, because tense forming suffixes of verbs –mish<sup>4</sup> and –ajaq<sup>2</sup>, and the verb suffix –dir<sup>2</sup> forms homonymity with the third person verb suffix.

Thus, if these participles are used in the function of the verb (predicate) without any additions, they will create a similarity with verbs both in structure and in function. For example, in the sentences “The letter is written” and “Affairs will be done” the expression of predicates by the verb or participles is not clear. A number of researchers deny the predicate function of participles in cases like that.

According to them, if participles fulfil the function of a predicative, they act not as a participle but as a verb (Kononov, 1956, p. 16; Musayev, 1964, p. 302). G.Filippov, who studies participles in the system of verb forms, considers them functioning as object and verb in simple sentences as characteristic function of Turkic languages. “In general linguistics, the concept of tense is stabilized in the term “participle” and becomes one of the main features together with identifying function. This tense concept in the predicative function strengthens its lexical meaning more” (Filippov, 2010, p. 91).

In Arabic, which is distinguished by its inflective-synthetic features, participles, especially those referring to the present tense, can easily replace verbs when they refer the action to the moment of speech, and can form synonymity with the verbal predicate (Grande, 2001, p. 475). For example, the sentence with the verbal predicate: أَذْهَبُ [’ezhebu] – “I’m going to go” (taking into account the characteristic feature of predicates to define persons in verbal/predicative sentences in the Arabic language, there is no necessity for using a separate subject in the sentence. Here the subject is used only as a special logical emphasis) can be replaced by the nominal sentence: أَنَا ذَاهِبٌ [’ene ze:hibun] – “(literally: I’m a person who is going to) I’m going to go”.

The meaning of both sentences remains unchanged. Such sentence construction can be met in the English language if the verb of the sentence is used in the present continuous tense. This tense is formed by means of the verb “to be” (am, is, are) and the present participle (Participle I): “I am writing” – “I am writing (literally: I am the person who writes). However, as in most participles the nominal feature prevails, the predicate of the sentence may not express verbal meaning. For example, the participle كَاتِبٌ [ke:tibun] means “writing” but being substantivized expresses the meaning “writer”. Thus, if this word expresses a verbal content having predicativity feature, it will also have specific categories. For example, in the sentence “I am writing this article” (a person who writes) أَنَا كَاتِبٌ هَذِهِ الْمَقَالَةَ [’ene ke:tibun hezihi –lmeqa:lete] as the participle “كَاتِبٌ” [ke:tibun] formed from the verb “كَتَبَ” [ketebe] – “to write” has the verbal content, the direct object of the transitive verbs in the accusative case carries out the function of management. In the sentences هُوَ كَاتِبٌ شَهِيرٌ [huva ke:tibun shehi:run] – “He is a famous writer”, and هُوَ مِنْ كُتَّابِ هَذَا الْبَلَدِ - [huva min kutte:bi heze-lbeledi] “He is one of the writers of this country” as the participle “كَاتِبٌ” means “writer” it deprives from the verbal content and gets a nominal feature.

Therefore, it has already adopted the categories of the noun (case, number), rather than of the verb. In general, lexical verbs based on lexics (the words originated from the verbs) in this language have the ability to replace verbs. This replacement has been reflected both in written language and in oral speech. Smirnov states that this replacement is not accidental, and indicates to its opening mechanism, ensuring the connection of speech. The subject-predicate relation in the Arabic language is formed on

the basis of a syntactic relation called “reference” (“isnad”). The predicate of the sentence refers to its subject, and in the result of this reference (“isnad”) the expression gains a special meaning. As the connection here is not formed on the verbal basis, it doesn’t express tense. The process is stable in time. It remains unchanged from the point of view of feature in terms of time, thereby it distinguishes from the action. The action always changes in the frame of time. The process is expressed in the Arabic language by the infinitive, participles in the active and passive voice, but the action is expressed by the verb. Therefore, verb based lexics compresses lexics of other categories and can replace the verbs, and thus, the processuality prevails in oral practice (Smirnov, 2015, p. 74-77).

## 5. Conclusion

Thus, to sum up, conversion in word formation is a transition of a word from one part of speech to another without making any structural changes. From this point of view participles are categories which have universal semantics and grammatical peculiarities. They can express the nominative and verbal content at different levels. In agglutinative and inflectional languages which have different structures in the language system this process takes place at different levels and with different intensity.

The expression of substantivized forms both in Azerbaijani and in Arabic evidences the realization of the natural processes inherent to the universal semantic nature of participles. In the substantivization of participles, the word-formation process accompanied by the loss of the verbal component from semantic point of view and change of lexical meaning is regarded as subsequent result of the transition to another paradigm.

In Azerbaijani, which is one of the agglutinative languages, this process is more syntactic, but in Arabic, which is one of the inflectional languages, it is more productive to have both permanent (at the lexical level) and temporary (at the syntactic level) character. In contrast to the Azerbaijani language, in the case of substantivization at the lexico-semantic level in the Arabic language, the derived word can create homonymy through completely moving away from the lexical meaning expressed by the source word. This can be considered as a product of long-term historical development.

Although the process of objectifying participles occurs in the Azerbaijani language, it is not as complicated as in inflected languages. Objectification in the Azerbaijani language occurs mainly at the syntactic level, and its main indicator is the use of participles as adjectives. Organizing productivity at the lexical-semantic level (الولد الجاري – a running child; الحساب الجاري – a current account), the process is characterized through the creation of homonymy in inflective languages, especially in Arabic. The process of adjectivation appears at a complete and incomplete level. In the case of complete adjectivation, participles omit all the features of the verb (رجل صارم – a hard person) and become fully adjectives and acquire the features of the adjective. In the case of incomplete adjectivation, it can be used in the function of both the adjective and the participle due to the place of the word (الشخص الكاتب – the person who wrote this letter → الآلة الكاتبة – typewriter (the instrument which is used for writing)).

Adverbialization is more productive at the lexical-semantic and morphological-syntactic levels in the agglutinative and inflectional languages. Since there are special suffixes of Participle II in the Azerbaijani language, adverbialization of participles occurs only with the help of auxiliary words. In Arabic, since there is no special form of Participle II, its syntactic functions are performed by verbs and participles. In the Arabic language, the participles fulfilling the adverbial function in the

accusative case in the sentence are interpreted into Azerbaijanian as adverbial modifiers of manner, time, circumstances from syntactical aspect, and as participles, adverbs and participle II from morphological status. Thus, each language has its own structure, grammatical potential, and specific means of expression, and each language must be approached individually in terms of its specificity.

In the Azerbaijani language, participles with the suffix –an<sup>2</sup> can be substantivized at the syntactic level and acquire predicative features. However, in this language, the conversion method is not possible due to the presence of special suffixes for predicate added to noun words (This prize is given to the winner of the competition.). Also, from a stylistic point of view, not all participles can play the role of predicate. In Arabic, which is distinguished by its inflective-synthetic features, they can easily substitute verbs and form synonyms with verbal predicates, especially in the present tense, when the action of participles refers to the moment of speech. ("أَذْهَبُ" - "I am leaving." → "أنا ذَاهِبٌ" - "(each. I am the leaving one."))

In the system of participles intensive processes that condition their hybrid character in categorical sense take place. It can be assumed that certain syntactic position of participial forms can influence the realization of its grammatical and semantic valency, as well as the content of its morphological category. The valency relations of participles in various syntactic positions are not realized in the same way, as well as the morphological category which also does not appear in the same way. The system of participles is historically rich in various forms. But in the process of development, their morphological components may be strengthened from their adjectival or verbal point of view. As a result, the probability of their division into different directions of the system becomes stronger. Thus, to give the participles a status that will satisfy everybody is impossible.

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