

Transposition in Linguistics: Pronominalization

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Article information:

Manuscript received: 1 October 2025; **Accepted:** 15 October 2025; **Published:** 30 October 2025

Abstract: In this article we tried to deal with the problem of transposition of other parts of speech into the category of pronouns in Russian and Uzbek languages. We have made a thorough analysis of pronouns that have originated on the base of nouns, adjectives, participles and numerals. During the examination we had found that in Russian, unlike the Uzbek language, participles go through the process of pronominalization. In addition, we had found out that there is a predominance of the examples for transposition of indefinite and demonstrative pronouns in the Russian language, but in Uzbek there are many samples for the indefinite and personal pronouns.

Key words: transposition, transition, part of speech, pronominalization, pronoun, noun, adjective, numeral, participle, example.

Introduction

Transposition (from late Latin *transpositio* – transposition, rearrangement) is the use of one linguistic unit (word, form, structure) in the function of another linguistic unit.

We may find the following definition of transposition in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary: Transposition is the transition of a word from one part of speech to another or the use of one linguistic form in the function of another. [5, 14-19]

Transposition is one of the means of enriching the vocabulary of the Russian language, but in comparison with word formation and borrowing, the theory of transformation in the field of parts of speech has been much less developed.

In this article, we will examine one of the non-productive types of transposition that is pronominalization occurring in Russian and Uzbek languages.

Literature review. The question of transposition, the classification of all cases of transitivity in the field of parts of speech was carefully studied in the works of L.L. Bulanin, V.N. Migirin, V.I. Chuglov, M.F. Lukin, E.P. Kalechits, T.M. Nikolaeva, L.D. Chesnokova. The establishment of expressive features of transitivity in the area of parts of speech, partially defined earlier in the linguistic literature, but systematized, developed and complemented by V.N. Migirincan be considered important for the theory of transitivity on the level of morphology. The theory of transitivity was also developed by M.F. Lukin, N.A. Kalamova, E.P. Kalechits, A.Ya. Bauder, Yu.G. Skiba and others; however, many important questions in this area remain unsolved until now.

Uzbek linguists such as T. Turdiboev, G. Abdurakhmonov, A. Gulyamov, S. Oblokulov, J. Khamdamov, O. Kim, Z.S. Isokov, A.E. Botirova, A.B. Pardaev, S. Mamatkulov, Ya.D. Eltazarov, A. Begmatova, I.I. Rasulov contributed a lot to the studies of the problems of classification of parts of speech and the phenomenon of transitivity. We can notice a prevalence in the studies that characterize only certain types of transition in the system of parts of speech.

Analysis and results. Pronominalization (from Latin *pronomina* – pronoun) is a process of

transition of other parts of speech into pronouns. [4; 5; 6]

V.V. Vinogradov considered that in Russian vocabulary, there is a necessary development of pronominal meanings [2, 321]. According to V.N. Migirin "... Pronominalization of other parts of speech is displayed in the loss of lexical meaning and in the acquisition of those semantic features that are peculiar to pronouns" [8, 156]. In this connection, it should be said about the features of pronominal semantics. E.N. Sidorenko notes that pronouns "have their own content and own semantics. If such content in words with a nominative function is considered a specific lexical meaning, then in pronominals in their place appear what can be called a special pronominal semantics." [9, 19]. She singles out five types: question, indication, negation, uncertainty and generalization with separation, each of which corresponds to a class seme in the meanings of pronominals [10, 13]. Thus, "when deciding the question of pronominalization, the main attention should be paid to whether the word being analyzed has lost its nominativity and whether it has acquired one of the class meanings of the pronoun" [9, 117].

The pronouns in the modern Uzbek language were the object of special study, for instance, in the monograph of Kh. Komilova "Chislitel'noe i mestoimenie v uzbekskom yazyke" ("Numerals and pronouns of the Uzbek language"), in the dissertation of I. Suyarova "Mestoimenie v sovremennom literaturnom yazyke" ("Pronouns in the modern literary language"). These works examine the linguistic nature of pronouns as well as their grammatical and stylistic features. However, both in Russian and Uzbek languages there are not enough works devoted to the problem of pronominalization.

In the Russian language, the following words functionally pass into the category of pronouns: nouns (for example, сестра, брат, дело, вещь and others.), adjectives and participles (for example, известный, целый, последний, данный, следующий etc.), numerals (один). All these words, under certain conditions, lose their lexical meaning and perform a demonstrative function, acquiring the features of pronouns, most often demonstrative or indefinite: "Это, – говорил он, – необходимо для нашего брата служивого" (П.) ("This," he said, "is necessary for our soldier brother"); Мы выехали на охоту. Дело было в сентябре (We went hunting. It was in September) (in both cases the noun is used in the meaning of the demonstrative pronoun); Они не боятся чумы, полагаясь на судьбу и на известные предосторожности (П.) (They are not afraid of the plague, relying on fate and certain precautions) – the adjective is applied in the meaning of the indefinite pronouns некоторые, какие-то (some); В газете были упомянуты следующие студенты – the adjective is used in the meaning of the demonstrative pronoun такие (such) etc.

The author of the book "Grammatiki sovremennogo uzbekskogo literaturnogo yazyka" ("Grammar of the modern Uzbek literary language") A.N. Kononov believes that pronominalization, i.e., the lexical or functional-grammatical merge of some other parts of speech with pronouns, is carried out in two ways: lexical and morphological-semantic.

The lexical method is that a word acquires a "pronominal" semantics as a result of the weakening of the real (true) meaning inherent in that word; such words primarily include the words e.g., kishi, odam (man, person) – bir kishi, bir odam (someone, somebody): Sizni bir kishi so'rab keldi (Someone asked you).

The morphological-semantic method is realized by possessive affixes in combination with the affixes of case and the postpositions bilan: bari || barisi (all) (bar - have); bir-biriga (each other), (bir - one); bir-birini (each other); bir-biridan (from each other); bir-biri bilan (with each other).

The word combinations bu yoq (this side), u yoq (that side), which have become compound words,

in combination with the third person affixes of possession, acquire the meaning of demonstrative words: Sen bu yog'ini eshit! (P. Tursun) (Listen to this!).

Another example of a morphological-semantic way of pronominalization is the word barcha (all, everything). Bar - there is+ -cha - an affix that forms adverbs.

In Table, we have compared the pronominalization in Russian and Uzbek languages. We can see from the examples that in both languages, not all parts of speech can be subject to pronominalization, but only: nouns, adjectives, participles (only in Russian) and numerals. Unlike the Uzbek language, participles are also pronominalized in Russian.

Table.

Pronominalization in russian and uzbek languages

In the russian language	In the uzbek language
<p>Nouns e.g., человек, сестра, брат, народ, дело, вещь, факт.</p> <p>1) Дело было вечером (это). (It was in the evening) – The noun ДЕЛО is used in the meaning of demonstrative pronoun.</p> <p>2) Тебя человек зовёт (кто-то). (Somebody is calling you) (somebody) – The noun ЧЕЛОВЕК is pronominalized into the indefinite pronoun.</p>	<p>Noun: odam, kishi, inson, narsa, ish.</p> <p>1) Zerikib ketdi odam (men – kishilik olmoshi) (I am bored) (I is a personal pronoun)</p> <p>2) Hayron qolasan kishi (men – kishilik olmoshi). (I am surprised) (I is a personal pronoun)</p> <p>3) Dardimni eshitadigan inson (hech kim – bo'lishsizlik olmoshi) topilmadi (There is no one to hear my problems) (no one is an indefinite pronoun)</p>
<p>Adjectives e.g., известный, целый, последний, отдельный, подобный, настоящий.</p> <p>1) Отвага отдельных людей (The courage of some people) (some – indefinite pronoun).</p> <p>2) Принять противоположное решение (другое – определительное местоимение) (Make the opposite decision) (another – determinative pronoun)</p> <p>3) В известных условиях (Under known conditions) (these, such – demonstrative pronouns)</p> <p>4) Отсутствовал целую неделю (Absent for a whole week) (whole, all – determinative pronouns).</p>	<p>Adjectives: ba'zi, boshqa, ayrim, tubandagi, quyidagi.</p> <p>1) Ba'zilar (allakimlar – gumon olmoshi) unday deydi, ba'zilar bunday Some people say this, but some that) (Some is an indefinite pronoun).</p> <p>2) Boshqalar (kimlardir – gumon olmoshi) uchun umra qilish (Perform Umrah for others) (others – indefinite pronoun)</p> <p>3) Ayrimlar (kimlardir – gumon olmoshi) biror avliyo nomiga atab jonliq (ho'kiz, echki yoki tovuq) so'yishadi yoki taomlar (shirguruch, shavla singari) pishirishadi. Shu to'g'rimi? (Some people sacrifice an ox, goat or hen to commemorate any saint or prepare different meals e.g., shirguruch, shavla etc. Is it right?) (Some – indefinite pronoun)</p>
<p>Participles e.g., определенный, названный, данный, указанный, следующий, соответствующий.</p> <p>Высказать следующие аргументы (такие – указательное местоимение) (Express the following arguments) (such – demonstrative pronoun)</p>	--
<p>Numerals e.g., один, первый, второй.</p> <p>Один мужчина подсказал нам, как пройти к стадиону. (какой-то –</p>	<p>Numerals: bir.</p> <p>Bir kishi (kimdir – gumon olmoshi) qo'ng'iroq qildi (Someone called you) (someone – indefinite pronoun)</p>

<p>неопределённое местоимение) (A man told us how to get to the stadium) В один прекрасный день я, наконец, решился признаться во всём моей возлюбленной. (какой-то – неопределённое местоимение) (One lovely day, I finally decided to confess everything to my beloved) (one – indefinite pronoun)</p>	<p>Birkishi (kimdir – gumon olmoshi) sizni so‘rayapti (Someone is asking you) (someone – indefinite pronoun) Akasi unga bir nima deganday bo‘ldi. (nimadir – gumon olmoshi) (His brother told him something) (Something – indefinite pronoun)</p>
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Of the nine examples considered in Table:

In the Russian language:

- in three examples the words are used in the meaning of the demonstrative pronouns;
- in four examples, words are transposed into the indefinite pronouns;
- in two examples, the numeral “один” (one) are used in the meaning of the determinative pronouns.

In the Uzbek language:

- in one sample, the noun is transposed into a negative pronoun;
- in two examples, nouns are used in the meaning of personal pronouns;
- in six examples, the numeral “bir” (one) (in combination with other words) and adjectives are transposed into the indefinite pronouns.

Thus, examples of transposition into the indefinite and demonstrative pronouns predominate in Russian; in the Uzbek language they are transposed into the indefinite and personal pronouns.

In the Uzbek language, the expressions with the words bir, har, hech can go into the category of pronouns: hech narsa, bir narsa, har erda.

In the Old Uzbek language, the words like kamina (is also presently used), faqir, kaminai kamtarin, qulingiz, bandai ojizingiz were used instead of the personal pronoun men (I). [10, 28]

In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language we can find out a grammatical description of words that can be used in the meaning of other parts of speech: that is transpose. Let us examine a few examples from the dictionary entries taken from the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language. [11]

The noun “sabab” (“reason”) is a multi-meaningful word. In one example, it is transposed into an interrogative pronoun (nega?): Shoh bo‘lsang, sabab o‘g‘rilik qilgan fuqarolaringni tergamaysan? (A. Kahkhar, “Bashorat”). [11, 408] (Если ты король, почему не проводишь расследование в отношении граждан, которые совершили кражу?) (If you are a king, why don’t you investigate the citizens who committed the theft?)

The polysemic noun “tamom” (“end”) is transposed into the determinative pronoun “all, whole” (“butun”, “barcha”): “...qalampirmunchoqni gulobga ivitishib, kelinning tamom badaniga surtishar emish..” (K. Yashin, “Khamza”). [11, 656] (...намочив перец в цветочную воду, будут натирать им всё тело невесты.) (...wetting the allspice in the flowery water, they will rub it all over the body of the bride)

The adverb “shuncha” in one of the examples is used in the meaning of a definite pronoun and indicates an indefinite amount of something. Ajab, shuncha nevarasi bormi kampirning? (“Guldasta”). [11, 8] (Удивительно, что у старухи есть столько внуков) (It’s amazing that an old woman has so many grandchildren.)

When comparing the dictionary entries of the “Dictionary of Homonyms of the Russian Language” [1] and the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” [11], it was revealed that the examples of substantivization and adjectivization predominate. However, there are very few examples of pronoun transitions, which prove that pronominalization is a non-productive type of

transposition.

Conclusions and recommendation

In the study of this problem, we used a comparative method that allowed us to draw some particular conclusions that are of interest to the above-mentioned problem.

In modern Russian and Uzbek languages, the use of one linguistic unit (word, form, structure) as a function of another linguistic unit is quite common; the transposition of parts of speech changes the words not only in semantics, but also in the grammatical properties of the original word, which leads to its transition into another lexico-grammatical class.

As a result of studying various sources, we came to the conclusion that in both Russian and Uzbek languages, the transposition of other parts of speech (nouns, adjectives and numerals) into the category of pronouns is quite frequent. In Russian, the examples of transposition into indefinite and indicative pronouns predominate; however, in the Uzbek language, the transpositions of the indefinite and personal pronouns are quite widespread.

Thus, in both languages, not all parts of speech may be subject to pronominalization, most often they are nouns, adjectives, participles (only in Russian) and numerals. Compared to other types of transposition, such as substantivization and adjectivization, pronominalization is a non-productive method of word formation in the languages under study. Both in Russian and Uzbek, pronominalization can be both usual and occasional.

A consequence of the processes of transitivity is syncretism ("syncretism" is a state that can combine various grammatical properties in one word, which contributes to the transition of words from one part of speech to another, constituting the essence of the transition itself). Adjectives, nouns and numerals can functionally pass into the categories of pronouns. The words from these parts of speech may lose their lexical meaning and acquire the features of pronouns, most often demonstrative, indefinite and personal

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