41

ADJECTIVIZATION IN AZERBAIJANI AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

ADJECTIVIZACIÓN EN LOS IDIOMAS AZERBAIYANO Y ÁRABES

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ABSTRACT

The process of enriching language vocabulary occurs in two fundamental directions. Firstly, new words emerge through the language's inherent potential, reflecting its internal linguistic capabilities and secondly, vocabulary enrichment can result from the incorporation of lexicon from other languages, influenced by external factors. This article focuses particularly on the development of word creativity through the internal capacities of language, which involves the transformation of words from one part of speech to another through various morphological-syntactic, lexical-syntactic, and lexical-semantic processes, known as conversion. Throug this phenomenon it is possible is to uncover derivational meanings and paradigms of word-forming types. As the subject of conversion is to huge, in this research we will focus mainly in adjectivization in Azerbaijani and Arabic languages. It was found that in both languages, adjectivization of participles based on verbs emerges as an extensive and productive method. In the research, it is analyzed how this process often involves the loss of grammatical categories such as manner, tense, and voice functions of the participles, or their alteration, including the change or loss of the governing verbs.

Keywords:

Participles, conversion, derivational meanings, adjective, Azerbaijani and Arabic languages.

RESUMEN

El proceso de enriquecer el vocabulario de la lengua se produce en dos direcciones fundamentales. En primer lugar, nuevas palabras surgen a través del potencial inherente de la lengua, reflejando sus capacidades lingüísticas internas y, en segundo lugar, el enriquecimiento del vocabulario puede resultar de la incorporación de léxico de otras lenguas, influenciado por factores externos. Este artículo se centra particularmente en el desarrollo de la creatividad de las palabras a través de las capacidades internas del lenguaje, lo que implica la transformación de las palabras de una parte del discurso a otra a través de diversos procesos morfológico-sintácticos, léxico-sintácticos y léxico-semánticos, conocidos como conversión. A través de este fenómeno es posible descubrir significados derivativos y paradigmas de tipos de formación de palabras. Como el tema de la conversión es demasiado amplio, en esta investigación nos centraremos principalmente en la adjetivización en los idiomas azerbaiyano y árabe. Se encontró que en ambas lenguas la adjetivización de participios a partir de verbos emerge como un método extensivo y productivo. En la investigación se analiza cómo este proceso involucra muchas veces la pérdida de categorías gramaticales como modo, tiempo y funciones de voz de los participios, o su alteración, incluyendo el cambio o pérdida de los verbos rectores.

Palabras clave:

Participios, conversión, significados derivativos, adjetivo, lenguas azerbaiyana y árabe.

INTRODUCTION

The process of enriching the vocabulary of languages is carried out basically in two directions. The most important of them manifests itself in the appearance of new words through the language's potential, i.e., the internal linguistic capabilities. The other happens due to the vocabulary of other languages, i.e., due to external factors (Foushee et al., 2023; He & Guo, 2021; Lin et al., 2023). From this point of view, the development of word creativity through the internal capacities of the language is of particular interest. It attracts special attention, and this process is mainly accomplished by passing words from one part of speech to another using morphosyntactic, lexical-syntactic, and lexical-semantic means. The process called conversion shows itself in various ways in different parts of speech (Carston, 2023). Conversion is considered a process involved in the formation of new linguistic elements in the language without any changes or additions. "That there is word creation and or word-formation may be justified as follows: conversion consists of using one word in a different pragmatic and syntactic context, producing a change in its category for either communicative reasons or lexical needs" (Balteiro, 2007, p. 16).

In long-term historical development, the phenomenon of categorical transition in language units is considered a diachronic transition (Yao et al., 2024). A diachronic transition replaces language elements as a result of a historical process. For example, the participle عالِمٌ ('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".

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 particular sign from one category to another, is one of the principal laws covering all layers of the language structure. It identifies the interaction of all areas of the language (Kim, 1978, p. 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 its main features is to indicate that the converted word is in a homonymous position with the original one (Zhultenko, 1958, p. 60). However, the phonetic and grammatical similarities between homonyms are occasional. Word pairs derived from the exact etymological origin reflect the difference not in the phonetic pronunciation, but their meanings cannot be called homonyms. Here, just one word gets new semantic content.

Y. Seyidov generally evaluates the transition of words from one part of speech to another as a necessity of use 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, pp. 124–125). According to Jafarov, during conversion between parts of speech, the words also acquire peculiarities related to the part of speech that is considered the primary means of expression of the secondary member, depending on both the feature of the part of speech they belong to and their functional features in the sentence. The substantivized word, preserving the features of the last 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 ideas on how the same bases act as different parts of speech. For instance, Serebrennikov proposes to consider the functional levels (categories) for distinguishing features 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 other lexemes as a critical criterion (Serebrennikov, 1968, p. 10). Thus, if the elements of the same form in the language fulfill other functions, i.e., as we can mainly meet in the Arabic language, if the same lexemes function as nouns, adjectives, and as participles, they should be regarded as different lexemes. In addition, such an approach to the issue forces us to be isolated with semantics without taking into account the morphology and interaction of lexemes in the language. The selection of certain word-altering and word-forming indicators in the meanings of different lexemes in different syntactic positions is a more critical condition for us.

In Yartseva (2002, p. 236) conversion is defined in two ways: 1) as grammatical and lexical conversion; 2) as conversion in word-formation. Grammatical conversion occurs as a result of the replacement of various sentence parts, whereas lexical conversion happens outside the sentence where it acquires a lexical meaning (Umbetbaevna, 2023). For example, مجتهد [muctehidun] - "trying" is a participle form of the verb إجتهد [ictihe:dun] - "to try." Having acquired a solid adjective feature, it completely lost its initial verb form and was transformed into an adjective using 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 for the grammatical position of the word, we can give it both as an attribute and as a predicate (verb). For example, الطالب المجتهد [etta:libu-lmuctehidu] – "A hardworking student"; الطالب مجتهد [etta:libu muctehidun] – "The student is hardworking." As the example shows, 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. According to the active and passive voice category of the verb, subject-object conversion takes place between the parts of the sentence, which is characterized as a type of grammatical conversion. L.A. Novikov names this event "grammatical conversive" (Novikov, 1982, p. 42). On the other hand, Levkovskaya notes that conversion is applied 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 as a result of the synthetic phenomena occurring in this word-forming process, parts of speech formed based on the same grammatical structure can differ from one another (Levkovskaya, 1962, p. 215). There are different types of conversion, such as substantivization, adjectivization, pronominalization, verbalization, adverbialization, conjunctionalization, etc. The conversion process, which is mainly productive in inflectional languages, also occurs in Azerbaijani, as one of the agglutinative languages. S. Abdullayeva states that conversion in Azerbaijani occurs as a result of polysemy and because of the 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 one of the ways of word-formation. In transition, the words gain a new grammatical feature and new meaning" (Orujova, 2018, p. 54). In the Azerbaijani language, substantivization, adjectivization, and adverbialization types of conversion are more widespread.

Considering the above, this research aims to shed light on the intricate mechanisms of word formation and enrichment within Azerbaijani and Arabic languages, emphasizing the role of conversion and adjectivization in expanding linguistic capabilities and expressing nuanced meanings in communication. Through the examination of Azerbaijani and Arabic language materials, this study offers valuable insights into the universality and productivity of these linguistic processes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One productive method of enriching oral speech through derivation is the adjectivization of words. Adjectivization involves forming new adjectives by transitioning words, originally belonging to other parts of speech, into the category of adjectives within speech communication (He & Guo, 2021). It is known that the semantic significance of an adjective is influenced by the breadth of the base from which it derives. This is evidenced by the ability to adjectivize various parts of speech such as verbals, nouns, and adverbs.

Following this line, this study presents a comprehensive and systematic examination of adjectivization in participles across different language levels, particularly in the field of Arabic and Azerbaijani linguistics. However, the degree of adjectivization among parts of speech varies between Azerbaijani and Arabic languages. While this linguistic phenomenon has been studied in various contexts, its defining criteria, structural-semantic types, and language-specific characteristics remain incompletely defined, lacking a comprehensive scientific explanation.

Then, using descriptive, descriptive-analytical, and typological-comparative methods, as well as component-structure analysis, in this research we delve into the adjectivization process as a highly productive form of conversion in language. Specifically focusing on participles, the study systematically reflects their salient features. Additionally, a comparative-typological analysis of the structural-semantic types of adjectivization of participles in Arabic is undertaken to present these features with greater precision.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Semantic conversion is transferring the word that has already been renewed both semantically and grammatically to another part of speech. Unlike other languages, this type of conversion in Azerbaijani shows itself mainly in proper nouns and is restricted only by substantivization. Semantic transformation is very productive in terms of word-formation in inflectional languages, especially in Arabic.

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 former has no morphological feature involved in the transition process, while the latter 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 qalxsın!") "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 the plural form of the noun. During semantic-syntactic conversion, along with syntactic displacement, changes also take place in the

semantic field. Here, primarily, the polysemy of the word is emphasized.

V.V. Vinogradov characterized conversion, naming it as "transition," evaluating it as a "morphosyntactic word-forming method," and defined participle-adjective, adjective-noun, noun-pronoun, and adjective-pronoun directions of that transition (Vinogradov, 1975, pp. 305–309). The linguist, who showed that adjectives are mainly formed at the expense of participles in the Russian language, explains converting participles into adjectives as their loss of tense, type, and voice meaning and gaining the quality sense. According to him, the formation of adjectives from participles in the passive voice, especially in the past passive, is widely spread. It is determined mainly by three factors: losing the tense sense, the perfect aspect meaning, and the ability to be controlled by the verb. As it turns out, there are serious changes in the absolute meaning when the parts of speech move in different directions.

Furthermore, the correlation (relation to each other) of semantic and pragmatic parameters may be disturbed. In this case, the prototypical (original) category can be acceptable for the other. In this way, for example, as a result of gaining the referential character of the function of verb bases, new words originate from the verbs. Participles are also formed. It can also be called the loss of features of parts of speech as a result of changing the referential peculiarities of lexemes.

In Arabic, the transition of a word from one lexical-grammatical class to another is such a word creation means in which no word-forming means take place in the process of creating a new word. This process occurs at two linguistic layers. In the first case, although the participle connects 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 by 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 alterations according to persons and tense and fulfills the function of the verbal predicate in the sentence.

Belkin, who investigated the lexicology of the Arabic language, considered it essential to regard participles in the active voice and participles in the passive voice. They 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, act as adjectives or, being substantivized, act as nouns.

All of them belong to different types of homogeneous classes of words, not being in opposition from the grammatical points of view either according to their word-forming structure or their grammatical features. 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 a double function within word combinations. The words forming according to the "faaal" model, which are considered synonyms to a participial form and mainly denote belonging to some profession, can function both as nouns – appositions, and as adjectives – attributes: ديز راجن [necce:r Zeyd] – "a carpenter Zeyd"; ديز راجن [necce:r Zeyd] – "Zeyd who works as a carpenter" (Grande, 2001, p. 118).

The model "لعاف" [fa:il] that denotes a doer of the action is used as a complete duplicate of the "لاعف" [faʼa:l] model, which means the intensity, constancy of the action. For example, عراز [za:riʼun] – "planting; farmer," عارز [Zira:ʼun] – "a farmer" (constantly engaged in this business), صقار [ra:qisun] – "dancing, a dancer," صاّقَر [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, favoring the word-forming opportunity by the morphological way. In this regard, Abbas Hasan, in his book "En-Nahvul-Vafi", defines a participle as a derivative word proving a new abstract meaning and a doer (Hasan, 1964, p. 238). It is possible to determine the word-building meanings of the words by creating a semantic connection between derived and derivative words. The word-building purpose is general for such derivative words and determined by the essential semantic relationships of the derived and derivative words.

Adjectivization

Participles combine the peculiarities of both verbs and adjectives, that's why they are called participles (adjectives formed from verbs). They answer the questions of

adjectives, act in the function of attributes, and perform the grammatical functions belonging to adjectives in a sentence. Therefore, there are some similarities between adjectives and participles, which are formed from verbs. There are some suffixes forming adjectives from verbs, which were even used to be participle suffixes, but over time, they became completely adjectives because the adjective feature became more prominent. This can be mentioned more clearly upon comparing the Azerbaijani language with other Turkic languages. For e.g., in the Azerbaijani language, when an adjective is formed from a verb by means of the suffix -qan e.g., (çalışqan tələbə, ağlağan uşaq, deyingən qarı, döyüşkən ordu, etc.), they are still used as participle suffixes in the Northern group of Turkic languages. Hasan Mirzayev, while talking about the suffixes given above, notes that "the derivative adjectives formed with these suffixes hold a position close to participles, namely, though merely, but they preserve the colorings of participles" (Mirzayev, 1986, p. 254). Being adequate to this opinion, F. R. Zeynalov also points out in his work that "a group of participles derived from verbs, which previously belonged to participles denoting concrete time, however, over time, these words changed their peculiarities, first indicating general time, and then only signs and qualities, and became adjectives formed from verbs" (Zeynalov, 1957, p. 106).

In the Azerbaijani language, the suffix form -an is more productive as the participle suffix (çalışan tələbə, ağlayan uşaq, deyinən qarı, döyüşən ordu, etc.). Here, if we compare and contrast the words çalışan and çalışqan, despite the fact that the first one preserves the general concept of time, while in the second word this notion completely disappears. This difference in form shows itself in the Russian language as well. For e.g., сидящий – сидячий, летящий – летучий. But in the Arabic language, there are no special affixes separating them from each other. In order to determine, whether such type of words is used in the sense of participle or adjectives, it is necessary to take their grammatical-semantic features. Here, already not only presence of peculiarities of adjectives, but also the presence of certain grammatical-semantic conditions should be highlighted.

First of all, we think it would be more correct to consider the adjective from the classic-semantic view. Participles have a wide range of valency and can take part in different syntagmatic relations. They can be a governing word and a dependent component in a concord, can enter into predicative or semi-predicative relations. In the participles, "nominative forms (full paradigm) are leading, which causes this category to belong to adjectives. However, the meaning of action and process is not suppressed, on the contrary, the categories of voice and tense are strengthened. Therefore, it is doomed to be the nearest periphery of the verb. The meaning of the participle links it with nouns (subject or object), which gives it equal chances to gain the status of both a verb form and a part of speech" (Lekant, 2007, p. 16).

Thanks to its dual features, participles are extremely dynamic forms from the view of syntactic structure. "Almost no other part of speech can carry out as many functions as participles. These differences, in turn, are linked with sentence structure and the main system of grammatical categories determining their evaluations" (Vinogradov, 1972, p. 37). The participle possesses a unique form. On the one hand, deriving from the verbal peculiarities, it possesses the ability to govern nouns and case forms, but on the other hand, the participle is an attribute and agrees with nouns, and syntactically, it possesses the position of an attribute. Certainly, this position manifests itself differently in different language systems. Then, the discussion of the problems of participles is carried out in the first plan: the problem of the status of the forms of participle and its place among the parts of speech and the problem of their adjectivization.

Verbs are subjected to conversion and adjectivization. Like adjectives, participles denote signs and qualities, but the signs which participles denote are mixed with the content of action (movement). The adjectivization of participles is carried out both in synchronic and diachronic aspects. In the adjectivized participles, mainly the adjective-specific features show themselves. For example, they can take degrees, they can form adverbs, possess antonyms, etc. In the participles of the passive voice, adjectivization is carried out with different intensity. There are certain reasons preventing the adjectivization of the present participle (Participle I): the position which the present participle in the passive voice occupies among the main forms of participles, the limitation of the usage of such participles in terms of genre, etc. This limitation shows itself even more in the Arabic language. Since the form of the present participle is missing, the concept of time among these participles loses its exactness. Since the participles are expressed by verbal nouns and notions of nouns in the Arabic language, the main meaning here reflects the manifestation of the signs of subjects which execute the action and the manifestation of the signs of the action of the object on which the action is executed.

Adjectivization of the past participle (Participle II) means their conversion to adjectives as a result of the change of their semantic peculiarities and the creation of special meanings of adjectives. I.K. Sazanova mentions two types of meanings of participles in the passive voice: stative and

adjective meanings. The stative meanings, always acting according to the peculiarities of the verb, are formed and state the linked position of the person or the object with the action. But the adjective meaning "avoiding the approach from the position point of view and time of the action, introduces it as a sign and peculiarity" (Sazanova, 1989, pp. 10–11). The author, at the same time, relates it neither to stative meanings nor to adjectives. So, they are still associated with the meaning of the result or with the action they govern the nouns governed by verbs. In the semantic structure of the participles, a figurative meaning arises, which is characteristic of the adjectives of quality. As a result of the development of this type of meaning, semantic separation occurs between the participle and the verb form from which it has been formed.

Besides the syntactic position of participles, the context also plays a certain role in the creation of contextual differentiation. Depending on the conditions of the context, participles can openly demonstrate their peculiarities of participles, verbs or adjectives. When we say context, we mean the reflection of the narratives of the speaker and listener within a certain time and place, the actions executed fitting to them, and events and objects which are expressed in their conversation. Usage of any element in the text does not depend on whether it has more or less meanings. An element in a specific context is loaded with meaning. Especially in the Arabic language, participles, being in the agreeing position of adjective attributes, preserve their dual semantic and morphological peculiarities.

Investigation of participles in terms of different syntactic positions may be more purposeful because, especially adjectivized participles, having mutual characteristic features with adjectives morphologically, preserve the same syntactic attitudes. That's why participles carry out the function of an attribute in sentences like adjectives. The syntactic factors conditioning the conversion of a participle to an adjective are determined by their place in the combination, namely, by their prepositive or postpositive form. A participle is used as a rule in the prepositive form within the composition. At this time, gathering words around itself, it forms a composition. In this case, the fact that its ability of ruling more brightly shows itself, brings it closer to verbs. For e.g., in the combination قاتل الحشرات "killing the insects" (həşəratları öldürən), the participle "öldürən" (killing) remaining in the prepositive position rules the word coming after itself within the composition of the construction. In this case, the given participle can in no case be considered as an adjective. But in the combination ضربة قاتلة "öldürücü (öldürən) zərbə" (killing blow), the same word is used in the postpositive form, i.e., comes after the word which it determines,

turns into an adjective and, as to its syntactic function, acts in the function of an attribute. That's why the fact that the same word giving the same meaning of "öldürən" and "öldürücü" is determined by syntactic factors. However, in the Azerbaijani and Arabic languages, in terms of the syntactic relations between the determiner and the determined, there exist certain distinctions. So, in the Azerbaijani language, the participles being in the position of an attribute coming before the determined word becomes in the adjoining relation. But in Arabic, on the contrary, the adjective coming after the determined noun is in the relation of agreement. For e.g., in the combination باب مفتوح "açıq (açılmış) qapı" (open (opened) door), this can be visually seen.

In both languages, the adjectivization of participles is wider and more productive. One of the factors causing the conversion of participles to adjectives is the fact that they lose their verbal peculiarities. Verbs, in their form of participles, lose their grammatical absolute features characteristic of verbs. As a result, adjectivized participles are formed. For e.g., in the combination قاتل الحشرات "həşəratları öldürən" (killing the insects), if in the participle قاتل "öldürən" the notion of the present tense, the feature of transitive character and active voice are clearly felt, already in the same word in the combination ضربة قاتلة "öldürücü (öldürən) zərbə" (killing blow), none of these features show themselves. Due to the fact that it has lost these peculiarities, it is no longer translated into Azerbaijani as a participle, but as an adjective formed from a verb. Because in the Azerbaijani language, participles, separating from verbs in the lexical sense, cannot preserve their formal signs, and for this, they transfer to a new intended form. As the Azerbaijani language is one of the agglutinative languages, this work has been executed by adequate suffixes (öl-dürən, öl-dürücü).

Depending on their position in the context, participles are given both in their grammatical meaning and also with synonyms when used as adjectives. For example:

1) التِّلمِيذُ الذاهِبُ إلى المَدرَسَةِ (The student goes to school)

2) التِّلمِيذُ الذي يذهب إلى المَدرَسَةِ (The student who goes to school)

In the first combination, "dərsə gedən şagird" (a pupil going to school) "şagird, hansı ki, dərsə gedir" (the pupil who goes to school) has been given by the subordinate clause. When participles are used in the form transferred into adjectives, their synonyms are also expressed with synonyms. For e.g., ضربة قاتلة "öldürücü (killing) (öldürən zərbə) (killing blow)", ضربة شديدة "şiddətli zərbə" (a hardest blow), ضربة ثقيلة "ağır zərbə" (a

heavy blow). In Arabic, synonymic expressions can be used in sentence-like attributes as well. For e.g., ال ةبرض طاق اهل "dözülməz (dözülmür ona) zərbə" (unbearable blow).

Therefore, there are two main types of adjectivization of participles. The first one is linked with its acquisition of a figurative lexical meaning, which is typical for the adjectivized quality of the participle. This takes place as a result of the loading of the lexical meaning, characteristic of adjectives, derived from participles denoting quality. Consequently, the participle loses the function of the mentioned grammatical category and is semantically separated from the verb. The second type takes place by changing, namely, it is conditioned by the renovation of the meanings of grammatical categories from the functional point of view, without losing their coordination.

The wideness of meaning shows itself in the adjectivized participles from the semantic viewpoint. They possess the ability to express several meanings due to their figurative meanings. That's why, it is possible to find them in synonyms or antonyms among adjectives. For e.g., in the combination تارشحلا لتاق "həşəratları öldürən" (killing the insects), the word "لتاق" "öldürən" (killing), if compared to the word ةلتاق ةبرض "öldürücü (öldürən) zərbə" (killing blow), from the lexical-semantic point of view, we shall see that the second has a wider meaning than the first. Because in the first combination, if the word "لتاق" bears only the meaning of "öldürən" (killing), "tələf edən" (perishing), the word "لتاق" in the second combination, expanding its meaning, alongside these meanings, also expresses the meanings of "şiddətli" (hardest), "ağır" (heaviest), "dözülməz" (unbearable).

Changing the lexical meaning in conversions, which occurs at the lexical-semantic layer, is one of the characteristic features of conversion, characteristic mostly to inflectional languages. Especially, such a change occurs in Russian and Arabic in the adjectivization of participles. The adjective meanings of different participles in the usage process weaken from the lexical point of view (Lopatin, 1966, p. 46). That's why homonyms occur for the participles. For example, راج [ca:rin] – the participle "running" derived from the verb ىرج [cara:] - "to run" being adjectivized has acquired the meaning "current": دلولا يراجلا [alvaladu-lca:ri:] - running child; باسحلا يراجلا [alhisa:bu-lca:ri:] - current account; ةيراجلا ةنسلا [es-senetu-lca:riyatu] - current year.

The homonymy of participles in Arabic also comes from the meaning diversity of the verbs. For example, دهتجإ [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 derived from the first meaning of this verb, completely adjectivizes and means "hardworking." The participle form originated from the second meaning of this verb means "somebody making an independent decision": بلاطلا دهتجملا [etta:libu–lmuctehidu] – "a hardworking student"; ةمئألا نودهتجملا [el'e'immetu-lmuctehidu:ne] – "Imams making an independent decision."

As we can see, 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. In fact, this is a legitimate process that reflects the dynamics of the language system. According to E.V. Rayevskaya, the participles acquire a characteristic feature upon adjectivizing and become an adjective, i.e., a transition from one part of speech to another 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, according to the example given above, we can sum up that both the paradigms and parts of adjectives and participles are identical. Only the grammatical semantics change (Lopatin, 1966, p. 37). Thus, in the process of adjectivizing of participles, first of all, an evolution of the linguistic meaning takes place. The process continues with the loss of tense, aspect, voice, and government categories characteristic of verbs, and as the result of the lexical-semantic conversion, the linguistic meaning of the given word widens. In this case, the adjectivized participle gains a symbolic sense in most cases. In addition to the primary purpose, the word acquires a particular shade of the sense of quality.

As in substantification, the adjectivization of participles in the Arabic language occurs entirely or incompletely. In linguistic literature, scholars searching the process of adjectivization of participles named it by different terms. Complete metamorphosis is called absolute, fixed, usual; incomplete transition is called situative, partial, occasional, temporary, etc. In complete adjectivization, participles transform into adjectives entirely and are used as adjectives. It means that the participle during transition abandons all the features of the verb and accepts the adjective features. Complete adjectivization occurs mainly in three stages. Firstly, it changes its semantics and gains a permanent characteristic of adjectives when it passes into the class of adjectives. Secondly, it loses all the categories of the verb and instead acquires those of the

adjective. Finally, it loses the government ability of verbs. As a result, a wholly adjectivized word that performs a new function occurs. For example, رجل صارم [raculun sa:rimun] – "tough man." In incomplete conversion, the word can be used both as an adjective and a participle. For example, الشخص هذه الكاتب 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 in the role of an attribute, it refers to the semantics of the verb. In the latter case, escaping from verb peculiarities, it gains the meaning of a feature.

The issue of adjectivizing of participles is directly related to their review as a verb form or as a process adjective being an independent part of speech. Here we can speak about adjectivization only when viewed as a verb form or as a separate part of speech. If the participle is given as an adjective, then there cannot be a problem of adjectivization since the participle itself is the adjectivization of the basic verb. Participles as an adjective form do not go from verb to adjective in the process of their semantic development, but from the processual diversity of adjectives to the line of adjectives that express quality.

The linguists regard the participle as a particular form of the verb that creates the basis for passing to adjectives in its absolute sense. As we can see, the adjectivization of participles in Arabic is quite an efficient/productive conversion method. Although the adjectivization of participles occurs in the Azerbaijani language, it is not as complicated a process as in inflectional languages. The leading indicator of the adjectivization in the Azerbaijani language is the use of the participle in the attributive function.

Depending on the categorical features of adjectives, R.M. Dixon divides languages into five types: languages with grammatical exceptions of adjectives relative to the nouns, languages with grammatical exceptions of adjectives relative to the exceptions of the verb, languages with grammatical exceptions of adjectives relative to the exceptions of both the noun and the verb, languages with grammatical exceptions of adjectives different from the characteristics of the nouns and verbs, and languages having few adjectives with certain basic features (Dixon, 1994). On the other hand, N.V. Yushmanov, investigating the grammar of the Arabic language relating these participles to the branch of adjectives, divided them into two parts – participles and adjectives derived from verbs or false participles, and concentrated the given adjectivized forms together with the adjectives derived from verbs (Yushmanov, 1999, pp. 58–59).

Khaybulin Ishmurat studied the participles in the line of nouns deriving from verbs, as their exaggerated (superlative) form is directed to the execution of movement (action) or to the execution of work, and put them close to verbal nouns, even calling them not adjectives, but the superlative (exaggerated) form of the verbal noun (Khaybulin, 2007, p. 389). We see the same attitude in the teaching of the "Arabic Language Grammar" book by Aamir Bashir (2016, pp. 194–200). The peculiarities of superlative (exaggerated) forms of adjectives discriminating them from verbal nouns lie in the fact that adjectives possess extremely more of the action or the execution of the action, or they are able and stronger. These forms are derived from the trisyllabic verbs, and the most widespread rhythms are the following:

1. فَعّاْلٌ → كذب _- to tell a lie_, كَذّاْبٌ_- a liar (one who tells a lie very much), تَوّاْبٌ_- to refuse_, تَوّاْبٌ_- refusing very much_, جبر _- to compel_, جَبّاْرٌ- being very ruthless_, صام - to fast_, صَوّاْمٌ - fasting strictly_. This form is also used to express the nouns denoting the executor of this or that trade or profession. For e.g. حَلّاْقٌ_- a barber_, بَوّاْبٌ_- a doorkeeper_, خَبّاْزٌ_- a baker_, etc.

2. فَعِلٌ → قذر _- to be dirty_, قَذِرٌ– dirty_, حذر _- to be careful_, حَذِرٌ- being very careful_.

3. فَعِيلٌ → علم _- to know_, عَلِيمٌ_- knowing much, scholar_, رحم _- to be merciful_, رَحِيمٌ- very merciful_. These forms are also used in the meanings of adjectives and in noun (maf·ul) forms. For example, مَرِيضٌ_- patient_, قَتِيلٌ– killed_, جَرِيحٌ– wounded_.

4. مِفْعاْلٌ → درد _- silly_, مِدْراْرٌ_- very silly, silliest_, كسل _- to be lazy_, مِكْساْلٌَ- laziest_

5. فَعُولٌ → صبر _- to be patient_, صَبُورٌ_- very patient_, جهل _- to be ignorant_, جَهُولٌ- very ignorant, key_, غفر _– to forgive_, غَفُورٌ_- forgiving_.

Exaggeration (superlative) forms possess a number of models which are less used, not formed according to a concrete grammatical model. They are called sky type rhythms (أوزان سماعية). Namely, these types of rhythms of exaggerated forms have not been mentioned in grammar but heard and assimilated just from the Arabic language carriers. For e.g., فعِّيْلٌ → صِدِّيقٌ- very true, شرِّيرٌ- very evil (slandering), فعَّلَةٌ → مُهَزَرَةٌ- very funny, ضُحْكَةٌ- laughing very much, نُوَمَةٌ- sleeping too much, فَهّاْمَةٌ → فَهّاْمَةٌ- very understanding, نَسّاْبَةٌ- genealogy specialist (decent), etc.

In the grammar books of the Arabic language, there are adjective forms which denote quality; they are called الصِّفَةُ المُشَبَّهَةُ بِالفاعِلِ adjectives looking like verbal nouns, or in reduced form المُشَبَّهَةُ الصِّفَةُ. Arabic linguists, for the explanation of this problem, have put forth

a number of theories. The most convincing and scientific explanation on the identity of these adjectives with verbal-nouns lies in the fact that both the adjectives of quality and the form of the verbal noun reflect work or action belonging to the subject. For example, the form of the verbal-noun محار ‎-ْ rəhm edən (having pity on) and adjective forms denoting quality رَحيمْ - rəhmli (merciful), both of them denote the subject of the verb محر - rəhm etmək (to have mercy on somebody.) Being different from this, the form of ismi məful مرْحومْ-ْ rəhm olunan (to be merciful) is not directed to the subject, but it is directed to the object (Aliguliyeva, 2015, p. 31).

Despite the fact that adjectives of quality, as to the attitude to the subject, are identical to verbal nouns, they are different from them in many features. The main distinctions are the following:

1. Adjectives denoting quality are mainly formed from intransitive verbs, while verbal nouns can be formed from both transitive and intransitive verbs.

2. Adjectives of quality do not possess a meaning of tense - they can refer to all three tenses without changing form. Verbal nouns, however, express a particular tense frame and can sometimes act like verbs expressing present indefinite tense.

3. Adjectives of quality have a number of special forms derived through traditional Arabic means, without a common general model. Verbal nouns follow more regular models based on root consonants and derivation from verbs according to established rules. While adjectives of quality denote inner/outer qualities like verbal nouns, verbal nouns are more directly associated with the subject, whereas adjectives represent characteristics separate from the subject.

4. Simple adjective forms of quality are formed from the simple verbs of three-root consonants. But the verbal nouns are formed from all the verbs-from the verbs of three root consonants, four-root consonants or from the simple or derivative verbs.

The adjectives of quality and formed from the verbs using فَعِلْ are formed as to the following forms.

1. فَعِلْ form. For e.g.,

2. بَشِعَ –ْ iyrənc olmaq (to be ugly) → بَشِعْ – iyrənc (ugly), جَوَ لِ –ْ qorxmaq (fearful)→ جِلْ-ْ cəsarətsiz

3. فَعْلانْ form. (in the form of müənnas فَعْلي, eyn at the same time, فَعْلانة is found in this form as well.). In the form for e.g. عاج – acmaq → جوْعانْ-ْ ac, شَطَعَ – susamaq (to be thirsty) → شَطْشانْ– susamış (being thirsty).

4. فِعْلْ form. For example: صَفَر – boş olmaq (to be free) → صِفرْ (zero) – sıfır

5. أفْعَلْ(müənnəs فَعْالاء)

This form belongs to verbs expressing color and physical defect. It is necessary to note that the degree of comparison and superiority of the adjective is adjusted according to the formأفْعَلْ from other three-stem verbs that do not indicate color or physical defect. We can show the following adjectives, expressing color and physical defect as examples:

سَوِدَ – qara olmaq (to be black), أسْوَدُ – qara (black), قرَرَ - göy olmaq (to be blue), أزْرَقُ – göy (blue), بِدَحَ - qozbel olmaq (to be humpback), أحْدَبُ– qozbel (humpback), شَلَ –ْ çolaq olmaq (to be invalid), أشَلّ - çolaq (invalid) etc.

Derivative nouns expressing the names of colors are formed from the adjectives of color, as to the following models:

Form فِعْلةْ for e.g., أحْمَرُ– qırmızı (fed), حمْرةْ– qırmızılıq (redness)

Form فَعالْ for e.g., أبْيَضُ – ağ (white), بَياضْ– ağlıq (whiteness); from the verbs being in the form. فَعُلَ adjectives of quality as to the following models are formed.

1. The form of فَعَلْFor e.g., حَسُنْ - yaxşı olmaq (to be good) → حَسَنْ– yaxşı (good),

2. The form of فَعيلْ For e.g., ضَعَفَ - zəif olmaq (to be weak)→ ضَعيفْ- zəif (weak), كَبَرْ -böyük olmaq (to be big) → كَبيرْ– böyük (big), نَدى - nəm olmaq (to be wet) → نَدِيْ– şehli (wet, dewy).

3. The form of فَعْلْ For e.g., شاخ– qocalmaq (becoming old), شَيْخْ– qoca (old man), فَخَمَ - çox gözəl olmaq (to be very beautiful), → فَخَمةْ– çox gözəl (beautiful)

4. In the form of فَعالْ for e.g.,: شجَعُ -cəsarətli olmaq (to be brave)→ شجاعْ- cəsarətli (brave)

5. In the form of فَعالْ For e.g., جَبَنْ – qorxmaq (to be frightened) → جَبانْ– qorxaq (coward), حَصُنْ - möhkəm olmaq, iffətli olmaq (to be firm) → حَصانْ- iffətli (firm)

6. In the form of فِعْلْ for e.g. حرَّ - azad olmaq (to be free) → حرْ– azad (free), كَهَلَ - yaşa dolmaq (to be old) → كْهْلْ– yaşlı (old).

Adjectives denoting quality from verbs in the form فَعَلَ are formed as to the following models:

1. Form of فَعولْ For e.g., طَمَحَ -ْ tamahkar olmaq (to be greedy) → طَمحوحْ– tamahkar (greedy), عَدا _ düşmənçilik etmək (to be enemy) → عَدوّْ- düşmən (enemy);

2. In the form of فَعِلْ This form is intended only for the empty verbs. For e.g., ساد - ağalıq etmək (to dominate) → سَيّدْ– ağa (maqster), لانْ– yumşalmaq (to become softer) → لَيّنْ– yumşaq (soft).

Besides the forms mentioned above of the adjectives of quality, other forms that are formed by the traditional means. For example: رَّمَل - dul olmaq (to be a widow)→ أَرْمَلَةٌ - dul qadın (widower), قَرْقَرَ - suyun durulması (pempuration of woter → قارْقَرٌ– parlaq (bright), حَشْرَجَ – xırıldamaq (to wheeze)→ خُشْرَجٌ– xırıltı (wheeze). Some adjectives are closer in meaning to the notions of nouns, even though they are formed as to the adjective forming models. For e.g.: رَسولٌ- göndərilmiş, elçi (sent, mack-maker), قَتيلٌ - öldürülmüş (killed) etc. In terms of the circle of usage of these models, there are some differentiations of thoughts among the linguists. So, although some group of scientists note that these models as ismi məful (an unknown passive form of noun) are used only in oral speech, another group of scientists value them as complete synonyms of (ismi məful) (Sibaveyhi, 1988, p. 228).

As to their meanings being close to the participles in the passive voice (ismi məful) and a number of participle models formed from the first group of verbs, have found their expressions in the work of Abbas Hasan, named "Ənnəhvul-vafi." For e.g., حني – منحول فَعيلٌ: حِذْبٌ– qara rəngə boyanmış (colored in black), مَذْبوحٌ- qurban üçün kəsilmiş (beheaded as a victim),: فَعْلَةٌ: أُكْلَةٌ–مَأكولٌ–yeyilən (eaten) etc. (Hasan, 1964, p. 221). According to Ayyub, 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, ضَلّاٌ [da: llun] (the second root consonant hamza a participle of the simple verb) –" lost, fault"→ضَلّاٌ ['adallu] – " lost more"; قطاع [qa: ti'un] – " cutting"→قطعأ ['aqta'u] – "better cutting"; شاعر [sha: 'irun] –" poet; feeling" →مُشْعَرٌ ['ash'aru] – " a better poet ," " who feels better," مُعَقَّدٌ [mu'aqqadun] – " knot," " knotted" →أعْقَدُ ['a'qadu] – " more knotted ," مُسْتَحِقٌ [mustehiqqun] (X bab's (model) participle) – " worthy"→أحَقَّ['ahaqqu] – " worthier ."The word أحَقَّ ['ahaqqu] is a superlative degree of the adjective حَقَّ [haqqun]. However, the same form مُسْتَحِقٌ [mustehiqqun] is considered as a superlative degree of the derivative participle.

M. Gaudefroy-Demombynes and R. Blasher (1975, p. 98) believe derivative bab participles do not have a superlative degree. However, W. Fischer has shown a number of examples on the comparative degree of derivative bab participles according to أفعل state (Fischer, 2002, p. 68). For example, the comparative degree of the adjective كريم [keri: mun] - "noble" أكرم ['ekramu] – "nobler" is used in the meaning of أكرم ['ekramu] - "giving a great honor" referring to the participle of the second bab (model) كرم [kerume] – "giving honor." Formed from participles عامِرٌ

['a: mirun] or مَعْمورٌ [ma'mu: run] – "living, inhabitant" أعمَرُ ['a'maru] – "living in perfect, superior conditions" degree of comparison and at the same time is a 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 أحْزَمُ ['ahzamu] from the participle حازِمٌ [ha: zimun] – "decisive, active" and in the meaning "demanding to be more decisive" مَحْزومٌ [mahzu: mun] – demanding decisive action" (Fischer, 1965, p. 182).

W. Wright confirms that the superlative degree cannot formed from the words derived from the verbs. In such cases, an analytical (descriptive) method used where superlative forms already have the function of auxiliary adjectives (Wright, 2002, p. 141). The notional/main participle functions in the role of tamyiz in the indefinite accusative case. For example, محْزوما (دشأ ,رثكأ) ربكأ ['kbaru ('aksaru, 'ashaddu) mahzu: men]. However, from the examples given above, we can conclude that the superlative degree can be derived from many noun forms, as well as verb forms. However, the differences refer to semantics rather than morphology.

We can also observe the cases of forming a comparative degree of participles according to the given model in Arabic dialects. For example, participles of IV bab (model), which are mainly used in Syrian dialects, are derived from the word مُريحٌ [muri: hun] – "comfortable" derived from the word أرْيَحُ ['arvahu] – "more comfortable" and the word مُهَرَةٌ ['ehemmu] – "more important" is derived from the word مُهِمٌ [muhimmun] – "important" (Sharbatov, 1991, p. 302). Fulfilling the functions of nouns or adjectives by the participles becomes evident using the context. In some cases, regardless of the context identifying nouns or adjectives by them in a semantic sense is observed. For example, مختلف [muxtelifun] (VIII bab participle) – different, معلّم [mu'allimun] (II bab participle) – teacher and so on.

CONCLUSIONS

Conversion in word formation is a transition of a word from one part of speech to another without making any structural changes. From this viewpoint, participles are categories with universal semantics and grammatical peculiarities, capable of expressing both nominal and verbal content at various levels. In agglutinative and inflectional languages with diverse structures within the language system, this process occurs at varying levels and intensities. While the process of objectifying participles does occur in Azerbaijani language, it is not as intricate as in inflected languages. Objectification in Azerbaijani primarily takes place at the syntactic level, with a prominent

indicator being the use of participles as adjectives. This productivity is organized at the lexical-semantic level, a method characterized by the creation of homonymy in inflective languages, particularly in Arabic. The process of adjectivization occurs at both a complete and incomplete level. In complete adjectivization, participles shed all verbal features and fully transition into adjectives, adopting all the characteristics of an adjective. Nevertheless, in cases of incomplete adjectivization, participles can function as both an adjective and a participle based on word placement.

Within the system of participles, there are intensive processes that lead to hybrid features in an absolute sense. The positioning of participles can influence the form of grammatical and semantic valency, as well as the content of morphological categories. The valency links of participles in various syntactic positions do not manifest in the same way, and the morphological category may not exhibit itself to the same extent. In addition, the system of adjectives boasts a historical richness with interconnected forms. However, in their development, their morphological components may become more pronounced from both an adjectival and morphological standpoint. Consequently, their differentiation into various directions within the system also becomes more pronounced. This makes it impossible to assign a single status to participles that would satisfy everyone.

Summarizing the findings of the study, it is crucial to highlight the comprehensive listing of semantic, morphological, and syntactic features pertaining to all types of participles and those transitioning to adjectives, as revealed through current research. These features have not previously been presented in such a structured and systematically organized manner, making this study significant not just from a scientific standpoint, but also from linguistic and methodological perspectives. This organization allows for the separation of variables and constants, facilitating the analysis of these diverse types of occurrences. Therefore, the findings of this study may have practical implications for the development of diverse types of textbooks aimed at teaching the Arabic language, particularly in sections related to participles, the phenomenon of conversion, and vocabulary. These results provide valuable insights that can enhance the understanding and teaching of these linguistic aspects.

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