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ON THE ISSUE OF FUNCTIONAL LIMITATIONS OF WORDS (USING THE EXAMPLE OF THE WORD "NOT AT ALL"?)

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Annotation: The article explores the semantic interpretation of a functionally limited word by no means; its structural description from the Old Church Slavonic to the modern period.

Key words: disappearance, globalization, etymology, articulation, word formation, functionality, assertiveness.

There are currently just over 400 languages considered endangered. Globalization and migration are considered the main reasons for the disappearance of languages. People leave villages for cities and lose the language of their people. About half of the currently existing languages will be out of use by the middle of the 21st century. Many languages are disappearing due to the fact that their speakers come into contact with a stronger linguistic environment, therefore languages of small nationalities and languages of peoples without statehood are under the threat of extinction in the first place.

In his memoirs, KI Chukovsky cites an interesting episode in the life of a gymnasium "... Our director, Andrei Vasilyevich Yungmeister, who taught us Russian, once spoke about various outdated words and mentioned, among other things, the word "by no means", which, in his statement, has already outlived its time and in the coming years should have inevitably disappeared. I wholeheartedly regretted the dying word and decided to take the most energetic measures to prevent his death and, so to speak, to infuse new life into it: I begged "Kamchatka", about a dozen comrades, to use it in notebooks and in lessons, at the blackboard. Therefore, when Jungmeister asked us, for example, whether

we know the singular number of the word "scissors", we answered in unison:

- Not at all!
- Do words like coat or coffee inflect?
- Not at all!

There was no mischief or impudence, we just wanted to save the innocent Russian word as far as possible ... "

We are by no means accustomed to associating the word with negation. But it was not always so. Let's turn to the history of this word.

Like the mass of other words of the Russian literary language, the adverb was by no means borrowed from Old Slavonic and to this day retains a certain "flavor" of bookishness.

Initially, in the Old Russian language, it had structural articulation. In it, the prefix from -, denoting a starting point (compare: from where, from there, from, from, otkol, ottol, etc.), and the adverbial suffix -d (with variants - udu, -d, - du, -dy) stood out.

As for the root of this word, the majority of etymologists (A. Meye, A. Preobrazhensky, L. Bulakhovsky, M. Fasmer) highlight here the pronominal root in- (other). This proposal is

supported by the use of by no means and by no means (and their derivational variants) in the Old Russian language in close meanings.

So in ancient times, they converged in a spatial sense ("from there", "from that place", "from all sides", "to another place"). This can be confirmed by examples from ancient monuments: "I am going by no means will return" (I am going where I will not return); "Pechenegs, however, go to Russia, in greatness byash Volodymer" (There, as the Pechenegs from all sides went to Russia, Vladimir was in great sorrow) and "other"), lost their correlation with the productive foundations and developed along a common path as word-formation variants of one adverb. This is evidenced by their use in the Old Russian language, reflecting similar semantic shifts. So, from the designation of spatial relations, they transferred to the designation of temporal relationships ("from that time", "after that", "always", with negations - "never"). Let us compare: "If you disobey - we are going to take away the belts and the army; "Leading us to the future ... blessing, we are by no means evil and our foe to fall away" (Leading us to future bliss when we get rid of our vile foe); "Do not rave about anyone with bows" (Never speak slyly about anyone).

Further semantic shift - from a temporal meaning to an even more abstract qualitative-adverbial meaning ("perfectly", "extremely", "very", "completely"), which characterized the degree of intensity of a feature deployed in time, for example: bridge, 4 gorodi otinud beznatbe skid "(The wind broke the bridge, 4 bridge spans skidded completely without a trace); "And eat away the evil quickly" (And the battle was very fierce).

Later, the excessive variability of the meanings of this word disappears in the

language. Forms na -dy, -dj, -udu, -du are displaced by simpler ones - on db or dj, which, apparently, was explained, but only by morphological alignment and generalization of the basis, but also by a semantic break with a group of spatial and temporal adverbs (into - d, -y-yes, -yes) and its semantic convergence with qualitative - quantitative adverbs whit, slightly, slightly, very, completely, etc.

Initially, the use of words by no means and by no means in this most abstract sense did not depend at all on the affirmative or negative sense of the sentence. Qualitatively - quantitatively, the value indicated a high intensity of the sign of action or other sign. In negative sentences, it did not at all indicate the unconditionality of negation ("in no case", "not at all", "not at all", "in no way"). The narrowing of the use of the word by no means in the Russian literary language due to its exclusion from affirmative sentences has been going on since the 16th century. Private correspondence of the 17th century, reflecting the folk - spoken language of that time, like other business documents of the era of the formation of the Russian national language, testifies to the penetration of the word not at all from the literary language into colloquial everyday speech. At the same time, there is an obvious narrowing of the meaning of this adverb due to the established constant connection with the negative meaning of the sentence: Nowadays, no sables can be obtained from Salt Kamskaya; I also punished all the receivers that they would take away Khlba Khlba Hudov will not accept.

In the Pushkin era, the use by no means in a qualitatively abstract meaning without negation is clearly archaic, individual cases of such use can be found only in a deliberately archaized ornate official syllable. Thus, in a well-known letter from 1828 to the politically

unreliable poet PA Vyazemsky, the chief of the gendarmerie A. Benkendorf wrote: "... his imperial greatness the highest command I deigned to notify us that he can not identify you in the army operating against the Turks for the reason that by no means all the places in it are occupied.

In the 19th century, the word was by no means finally fixed only in conjunction with the negation of "not" or "no." Compare: "His (Krylov's) fables are by no means for children" "The nameless rock at which we anchored protects us only from the north, but not from the south winds"; "Shouldn't we give the mistress some peace? - Totsky said, looking at Ivan Fedorovich. - Not at all, gentlemen! I just ask you to sit "(

Although our dictionaries of the modern Russian language by no means unanimously give the grammatical label "adverb" when spoken, this is not always true. If in combinations with not it can still be considered an adverb of measure and degree (although with an obvious stretch in some cases), then in combinations with no, the general semantics of the adverb - a sign of a feature - completely disappears. For example: "You think, if in a cart, this is how we drove along the road, along the ruts; not at all, just along the paths. " Having lost its nominative meaning, it has by no means turned into an amplifying particle in negation.

As an exponent of the categorical nature of negation, the word was by no means in its later life in the language subjected to a kind of semantic absorption: in living speech, striving to save speech means, it absorbed a negative meaning. Since the second half of the 19th century, the language of fiction already reflects cases of independent use of this word in the colloquial speech of an educated society:

- Fairly, - objected the Marshal. - How many parts does that bull have? - Seven, - answered this one. "Not at all," the marshal intercepted, "eleven; A famous person has just made it known that she would like to have a very secret date with you. - What is the secret for? Not at all. I'll be there myself, even today.

With a heightened linguistic instinct, A.P. Chekhov penetration of this word into the colloquial speech of wider social circles, recording with mild humor its misuse by the clerk:

"Is it true that our business is going badly?"

- Not at all. "They want to show their education," the well-known Chekhov's heroine could rightfully say about this clerk.

In the 20th century, in a new role - a substitute for a negative particle - the word is by no means widely used both in dialogue and in an expressively colored monologue: "Don't think, I'm not a conservative, by no means!"; "And you know, grandfather, he has not lost everything yet ... by no means!" ...

Although the adverb in these examples from modern colloquial speech has acquired some of the properties of the particle "no", there is no identity in meaning between these words. The new synonym for the word "no" has more complex semantics: in addition to its own negation, it includes the additional meaning of opposition, accompanied by a special expression. Due to this, by no means in a monologue speech he combines independent sentences into larger phrasal unity of two-term composition and logically correlates both components with each other as parts of a deliberately "torn" phrase: "Poems lull, they are not bad at all; the world comes out of them simple and understandable. " "The last thing I would like to be understood is: if the

meaning is clear, then the spelling is a fool with her! Not at all! ... in the ability to write correctly, you can find a lot similar to the ability to walk correctly .."

Returning to an excerpt from K.I. Chukovsky's memoirs, now one can understand the teacher's irritation and the reader's smile: when answering the questions proposed by the teacher that did not contain any sentence, the expressive force of opposition was completely redundant in the negative answer of the schoolchildren, that is, in such. In some cases, the synonymous substitution of the word "no" was, of course, inappropriate.

However, from the point of view of linguistic tendencies, the gymnasium students were right: they intuitively felt the wide syntactic possibilities of the word by no means, its active life as an expressive negation in colloquial speech. Not only in a new role - the adverbs of measure and degree with negation - the word is by no means included in the active lexical stock of the modern language. So, according to the "Frequency Dictionary of the Russian Language", which embraces the main functional and speech spheres of the Russian language in a chronological framework from the main works of M. Gorky to prose of the 60s, the word of interest to us in terms of usage is included in the first three thousand out of 40 thousand total words. The frequency of an adverb (44) is by no means equal to the frequency of an adverb on purpose and a preposition in addition to and significantly higher than the frequency of other lexical means used in negation (not at all - 25, not at all - 22, not at all - 2). Thus, the forecast of the teacher of the Odessa gymnasium should be recognized as unjustified.

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