

## Particle as the Main Component of Speech

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### **Abstract:**

This article deals with the issues of particle structures. Particle as the main component of speech.

**Keywords:** Particle, service part of speech, function, form, morphological category.

As noted in the "Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary", in the class of particles unchangeable service words are combined, "participating in the expression of forms of individual morphological categories." Being part of the word or joining it, the particles convey the communicative status of the statement (questioning, negativity), and also express the attitude of the statement and its author to the surrounding context [6]. The functions of particles are diverse, but they always serve to add additional meaning to what has been said, to clarify or expand thought.

### 1.2 Particle classification

Particles in the Russian language are diverse in their grammatical and semantic functions, and several semantic shades can be combined in one particle. As a rule, there are several options for classifying this part of speech. In our work, we will focus on the version proposed in the Russian Grammar of 1980 [4].

Depending on their functions, particles are classified into:

- 1) Shaping. These include particles that form the forms of words (come on, would, let).
- 2) Negative. These include the particle not, which serves to express negation, and neither, which also serves to express negation or strengthen negation.
- 3) Interrogative. All these particles combine the meaning of interrogation and, to a greater or lesser extent, distinguish shades of meaning (really, perhaps, not ... whether, or something, how, etc.).
- 4) Particles characterizing a sign (action or state) according to its course in time, according to the completeness or incompleteness of implementation, according to effectiveness or ineffectiveness. These include particles it was, it used to be, it happens, it almost (was) not, it was almost (it was) not, like, etc.
- 5) Modal. They introduce into the sentence different meanings of a subjective attitude, a hint of a particular reaction, an assessment, which are always present in modal particles. Thus, modal particles greatly expand the meaning of the sentence, help to more deeply and accurately convey the communicative intent. In addition, the authors of this classification divide modal particles into three groups depending on the shades of values they introduce:
  - particles expressing mood, emotional assessment of the speaker;
  - particles expressing will;
  - particles expressing the connection of the subject with other facts.

The third group of modal particles also includes particles expressing the completion or revelation of a previous state; compliance or non-compliance with the expected; linking with the known,

referring to the known; preference for something over something ; independence, unrelated to anything; timeliness [4].

### 1.3 Correlation of particles with other parts of speech and the phenomenon of syncretism

Most particles of the Russian language are derivatives, that is, they come from words of other parts of speech. In the textbook N.M. Shansky , A.N. Tikhonov “Modern Russian Language” notes: “Different categories of particles are replenished due to the grammatical forms of pronouns (this, everything, it, that, everything, etc.), verbs (after all, they say, etc.), unions (though, yes, and , as if, as if, etc. ). Transition to particles N.M. Shansky and A.N. Tikhonov is associated with the loss of the word of its categorical meaning and the development of the meaning of the particle [5]. Derived particles are genetically related to units of other parts of speech and correlate with them, entering into complex relations with units of other parts of speech.

Therefore, one cannot speak of a complete loss of connection between the derivative particle and the word of another part of speech. Presumably, the particles derived from verbs often clarify the meanings of other verbs of the sentence or serve to build a new verb form (say, come on, let them), and the particles derived from pronouns retain the meanings of emphasis and indication of the subject of speech: the demonstrative pronoun is ( this blanket, this dress), having become a particle, lost the ability to change, but retained the meaning of indication (Who is knocking? These are branches beating against glass). So the pronoun that (that tree) has retained its excretory functions: I won't let you down!

The authors of the "Russian Grammar" believe that the particles in their functions are not opposed to other parts of speech, and therefore not only do not draw clear semantic boundaries between the particles and the words from which they originated, but also distinguish a separate subgroup of particles-unions, particles in the class of particles. -adverbs, particles-interjections, particles-introductory words. These particles combine both the modal meaning (which is inherent in all particles to one degree or another), and the meaning of linking words ( conjunction particles ), the meaning of the demonstrative adverb (adverb particle) or expressive evaluation (interjection particle) [4]. V.V. Babaitseva in her work “Phenomena of transitivity in the Russian language” writes: “The system of significant and auxiliary parts of speech is not closed, they do not tolerate mechanical, thoughtless dismemberment. They are connected by a zone of syncretism, which reflects the continuous interaction of significant and service parts of speech” [1].

Indeed, the ambiguity of part- of- speech attribution of some words that are classified as particles, and the combination of functions of several parts of speech in particles can be interpreted as a phenomenon of syncretism in morphology. Syncretism is “a combination of differential structural and semantic features of language units that are opposed to each other in the language system and connected by the phenomenon of transitivity” [6]. Analyzing the semantic and grammatical features of particles in the Russian language, one can observe the phenomenon of transition between two parts of speech.

Consider the phenomenon of syncretism on the example of the analysis of the use of the word such in modern colloquial speech.

### 2.3 The use of such a particle in set expressions

In the course of the study, we managed to identify several set expressions in modern speech that use the word such in a new function. For example :

- What do you think about the film? - Well, that's it.

This turnover is also typical for colloquial speech (especially for the speech of adolescents) and is almost identical to the more well-known turnover “(well) so-so”. A stable expression, well, this means a disapproving attitude towards something, an assessment below the average, but not yet “bad”. This idiom is also noted by the [teenslang.su](http://teenslang.su) resource, which is constantly updated with new units from youth slang.

Turnover well, this has already become phraseological, as evidenced by its indivisibility and immutability in speech. It does not change either by gender or by number. Compare:

- How do you like this dress? - Well, that's it.
- Did you like the book? - Well, that's it.
- How do you like the films that I recommended? - Well, it is, to be honest.

It can be assumed that the turnover well, this was historically formed from the already mentioned expression so-so along the following chain: well, so-so - well, so-so (this variation of the expression is also common in colloquial speech) - well, this (or just like that). All three expressions have similar meanings and differ only in shades of meaning: when so-so means a more indifferent attitude of the speaker to the subject, such a turn can be pronounced emotionally, with an intonation of alertness and carry a more negative assessment.

The whole expression can also claim the role of a stable turnover in modern speech.

like this (more often - all like this):

- I'm all so sudden, contradictory.
- I came again so all beautiful ...

However, the combination of all this has not become an idiom for a number of reasons. It changes (the order of words in this combination is not important), and sometimes part of this turnover can be omitted altogether, and the general meaning will not change: I am so sudden ... instead of I am all so sudden ... This contradicts the very essence of phraseology as indivisible units in which it is impossible to understand the meaning of individual words. Presumably, the word such retains the meaning of the pronoun, emphasizing the greater degree of expression of one or another feature, and the pronoun all enhances the meaning of the greater degree, approaching in its function an intensifying particle.

The following phrase from a well-known song has another meaning:

- And I'm walking like this all in Dolce Gabana .

It is difficult to determine the presence of turnover all such (all such), presented above. The word such does not express the meaning of a large degree of manifestation of the trait. Becoming a “definition” with the pronoun all (which is not typical of the Russian language), such a word is more connected with the verb and is intended to perform the function of a modal particle that creates an atmosphere of ease. Consequently, in modern colloquial speech, one finally formed phraseological unit can be distinguished, well, it has the meaning of disapproval, a negative attitude towards the subject. But all this turnover has not yet fully passed into the category of idioms.

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