

STRATEGIES

FOR LEARNING RUSSIAN GRAMMAR: SEMANTIC-GRAMMATICAL MECHANISMS OF ADVERBIALIZATION IN PERIPHERAL NOUNS

ESTRATEGIAS PARA EL APRENDIZAJE DE LA GRAMÁTICA RUSA: MECANISMOS SEMÁNTICO-GRAMATICALES DE ADVERBIALIZACIÓN EN SUSTANTIVOS PERIFÉRICOS

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to explore the mechanism of interaction between the semantic and grammatical in the structure of peripheral nouns that in typical contexts demonstrate the first stage of transposition into the class of adverbs and the use of this mechanism in training. The methodological basis of the study is comprised of scholarly works on transitivity, transposition, translation, derivation, conversion, and syncretism in the parts of speech and inter-part-of-speech classes. The study establishes the similarities and differences between peripheral nouns (of the type “darom”) involved in the transpositional process of adverbialization and prototypal representatives of the original substantive and derived adverbial word classes. The combinatorics and proportions of the differential indicators of core nouns and adverbs in the structure of the peripheral noun “darom” at the first stage of adverbialization are identified. Qualitative data suggest that the differential indicators of the word form show 64% similarity to the parameters of the original core noun “darom” and 29% similarity to the core noun-derived adverb “darom”. The obtained findings can be used in the exploration of stepwise transposition of linguistic units at the level of different word classes and the development of Russian transpositional grammar. Understanding the stepwise transposition of nouns into adverbs can improve the development of linguistic training programs and pedagogical strategies in teaching Russian grammar.

Keywords: Russian language, Grammar, Adverbialization, Learning, Teaching strategies.

RESUMEN

El estudio tiene como objetivo explorar el mecanismo de interacción entre lo semántico y lo gramatical en la estructura de los sustantivos perifrásticos que en contextos típicos demuestran la primera etapa de transposición a la clase de los adverbios y el uso de este mecanismo en la formación. La base metodológica del estudio se compone de trabajos académicos sobre transitividad, transposición, traducción, derivación, conversión y sincretismo en las partes de la oración y las clases interparticulares. El estudio establece las semejanzas y diferencias entre los sustantivos periféricos (del tipo “darom”) implicados en el proceso transposicional de adverbialización y los representantes prototípicos de las clases de palabras adverbiales sustantivas y derivadas originales. Se identifican la combinatoria y las proporciones de los indicadores diferenciales de sustantivos principales y adverbios en la estructura del sustantivo periférico “darom” en la primera etapa de adverbialización. Los datos cualitativos sugieren que los indicadores diferenciales de la forma de la palabra muestran un 64% de similitud con los parámetros del sustantivo central original “darom” y un 29% de similitud con el adverbio derivado del sustantivo central “darom”.

Palabras clave:

Lengua rusa, Gramática, Adverbialización, Aprendizaje, Estrategias de enseñanza.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the mechanisms of interaction between semantics and grammar within the structure of linguistic units undergoing transpositional transformations constitutes a central area of research in modern linguistics and language education. These transformations, which involve the conversion of grammatical categories such as nouns into adverbs or the adaptation of peripheral forms toward more complex functions, reveal how meaning and grammatical function mutually influence each other in both speech production and comprehension (Alrashidi, 2022; Pawlak, 2019).

Understanding these processes is essential for designing pedagogical strategies that facilitate a deep and functional learning of grammar. In this regard, transpositional phenomena serve as a critical lens for exploring the dynamic, multidimensional relationships between lexical items and their grammatical roles, emphasizing that language (Monakhova & Yurieva, 2023) is not a static system of rules but an adaptive, context-sensitive instrument of communication (Grenfell & Erler, 2007; Yu et al., 2024).

In educational contexts, learning grammar goes beyond mere memorization of rules or rigid structures. It involves developing the ability to analyze and recognize linguistic patterns, interpret relationships between grammatical categories, and apply this knowledge in diverse communicative contexts (Canalejas, 2022; Khakimova, 2024). Identifying transpositional processes and understanding the dynamics between semantics and grammar provide students with cognitive tools that promote the internalization of complex structures and the production of precise and coherent utterances. Moreover, such an approach aligns with contemporary perspectives on functional and cognitive linguistics, which posit that learners develop grammatical competence not only through exposure to rules but also through engagement with functional patterns and usage-based evidence (Shigurov, 2015; Tsiwah et al., 2021).

Focusing on strategies for grammar learning also promotes the integration of theory and practice. Through activities specifically designed to explore the interaction of peripheral forms, noun adverbialization, and other transpositional phenomena, students can experiment with and manipulate linguistic units in controlled contexts, enhancing both their communicative and linguistic competence. This active engagement fosters metalinguistic awareness,

allowing learners to identify systematic correspondences between semantic content and grammatical structures.

Moreover, teachers can leverage these insights to create scaffolding mechanisms, differentiated exercises, and adaptive learning pathways tailored to students' varying levels of proficiency. By integrating transpositional analysis into the curriculum, learners can develop both analytical skills and practical language skills simultaneously, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and everyday language use.

Analyzing the relationship between meaning and grammatical function in transpositional processes not only provides valuable theoretical insights but also translates into practical applications for education. Teaching strategies based on observation, experimentation, and reflection on language enable students to understand not only the "what" of grammar but also the "why" and "how" of its functioning, thus promoting comprehensive, functional, and long-lasting learning. Such strategies support the development of higher-order thinking skills, including categorization, abstraction, and inferencing, which are essential for advanced language proficiency and for navigating complex textual and communicative contexts (Marín et al., 2022, 2023). Additionally, these strategies highlight the interplay between micro-level linguistic transformations (e.g., adverbialization of nouns) and macro-level discourse patterns, illustrating how subtle grammatical processes impact overall coherence and communicative effectiveness.

Despite the considerable body of research covering transitivity in the grammatical structure of language, many aspects remain unclear, requiring further investigation focused on specific transpositional processes – including adjectivization, adverbialization, substantivization, particulation, and conjunctivization. In particular, the changes in combinatorics and the proportions of differential indicators of interacting parts of speech within the structure of words and word forms, especially substantive units subjected to varying degrees of adverbialization, remain insufficiently explored (Shigurov, 2016). The novelty of our approach lies in the application of qualitative parameters in calculating the degrees (indices) of adverbial transposition of linguistic units. This allows for a more precise understanding of the transitional stages between noun cores, peripheral zones, and adverbial forms, shedding light on the nuanced interplay between lexical semantics and grammatical function (Anderson & Brooks, 2023; Yuldasheva & Kadirova, 2020).

The purpose of this study is to conduct a comprehensive investigation of the first stage of the transposition of

nouns into adverbs. Using opposition analysis and indexing, we aim to uncover the specific properties of nouns that, in their typical contexts, occupy the periphery of the noun zone. The research objectives focus on identifying the characteristics of peripheral nouns that, on one hand, link them to nuclear nouns and adverbs, and on the other hand, distinguish them from typical representatives at the starting and ending points of adverbialization. This focus on peripheral nouns is critical, as these forms often serve as the interface between core grammatical categories and emergent functional-semantic variants, illustrating the gradual and systematic nature of linguistic change.

The methodological foundation of this study is grounded in the works of leading scholars devoted to various aspects of functional and functional-semantic transposition, translation, lexical and syntactic derivation, transformation, conversion, and transitivity across diachronic, synchronic, and contamination types. By integrating these theoretical frameworks, this research seeks to contribute to both linguistic theory and practical pedagogy, offering insights that can enhance the teaching and learning of complex grammatical structures. Ultimately, this study aims to provide educators with empirically grounded strategies for fostering grammatical competence, highlighting the interplay of semantic, syntactic, and functional dimensions in the acquisition and use of language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research relied on the method of opposition analysis (with the use of the transitivity scale) and the technique of indexing the various stages of the categorial transformation of linguistic units in pure and combined transposition. These methods have been described and tested in several monographs by Shigurov (2018), on inter-part-of-speech transposition and syncretism.

Shigurov (2015), identifies the stages of transpositional processes experienced by gerund and participial verb forms in the context of negation of action (substantivation, adjectivation, adverbialization, conjunctionalization); the stages of pronominal transposition of words and word forms of different categorial affiliation (Shigurov, 2019); the stages and indices of the interjective transposition of words and word forms, including the realization of parallel transpositional processes (verbialization, particulation, etc.); the stages and indices of impersonal-predicative transposition of linguistic units and related processes covering adjectivization, adverbialization, modalization, etc. (Shigurov, 2016); the stages and – partially – indices of the modalization of finite and gerund verb forms, including the combination of this type of transposition with particulation,

interjectivation, conjunctionalization, and prepositionalization (Shigurov, 2018).

The oppositional method for the study of transitive and syncretic facts in grammar has also been presented in several papers (Shigurov, 2015, 2016; Shigurov & Shigurova, 2022). Our study of linguistic units to some extent subject to stepwise adverbial transposition was carried out using transformational, distributive, and component analysis and linguistic experiment. In accordance with the compiled prospectus of transpositional grammar of the Russian language, we developed a program of complex synchronous research of linguistic units exposed in speech to transpositional transformations at the level of content and function parts of speech and the process and result of the formation of purely functional and/or functional-semantic homonyms and peripheral and hybrid syncretic structures.

To reduce the subjective factor in the assessment of the degrees of adverbialization, predicativization, and modalization of linguistic units, our study employed quantitative methods for the analysis of intercategorical transposition (Shigurov, 2015, 2019).

The subject of analysis is the adverbialization of nouns without adpositions analyzed from the standpoint of synchrony in the dynamic and static aspects (on the ambivalent interpretation of synchronous word formation, see). The object under consideration is peripheral substantive word forms ending with -om that in their typical contexts present the initial stage of adverbialization. The materials for the study included our examples in addition to the contexts provided by the Russian National Corpus; the latter are marked in this paper with the abbreviation [RNC] URL: <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/>.

Based on the example of the word form *darom*, the paper described the experience of calculating the indices of adverbialization of substantive formations demonstrating the first step on the path to adverbs in the periphery of the original part, i.e., the initial stage of adverbialization, which characterizes a certain degree of departure from the noun core and convergence with the adverb core.

The basic stages of adverbial transposition of the noun *dar* are represented graphically on the adverbialization scale, which includes such links as: A/N(oun) (noun core: *Vse byli dovolny poluchennym ot sponsorov darom* [All were pleased with the gift received from the sponsor] – object with the meaning of an object) --> Ab/N(oun) a(dverb) (peripheral noun with a subordinate adjective and/or noun in the syncretic function of an object and adverbial of the mode of action: *Bog nagradil ego chudesnym darom predvideniya* [God bestowed on him a wonderful gift of foresight]) --> aB/n(oun) A(dverb) (peripheral adverb

meaning 'for free, gratis' with the semantics of an adverbial of method and mode of action: Knigi polucheny byli darom [The books were received for free] --> B/A(dverb) (core noun meaning 'in vain, for nothing' in the functions of an adverbial of the method of action: Darom bylo potraчено stolko vremeni [So much time was spent in vain]).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The zone of noun periphery corresponding with the link **Ab/N(oun) a(dverb)** on the adverbialization scale is represented by the use of the fixed singular instrumental case form of the noun **darom** as an object or adverbial of the mode of action in combination with subordinate adjective words and/or oblique noun cases:

(1) *Ot prirody etot chelovek byl nagrazhden volshebnyim darom predvideniya.* [This man was naturally blessed with a wonderful gift of foresight.]

The typical expanders of the noun (*bozhestvennyim [divine], predvideniya [foresight]*) lock it in the periphery of the original part of speech, restraining its further advancement towards the adverbial. The function of the object (complicated by the adverbial component of the mode of action) together with the grammatical forms of the instrumental case, singular number, and masculine gender testify to the substantive nature of the word from **darom**. The function of an object complement determines the connection of the substantive word form **dar** with the paradigm of the original word (**dar**). The adverbial function testifies to the first syntactic stage of the word form's progression to an adverb, for which the adverbial function is the primary, categorically motivated one. As noted by A.A. Potrebniya, the instrumental adverbial form of a noun and an adverb are distinguished by the presence or absence of the object complement function).

The type of connection between the peripheral noun **darom** with a verb, i.e., the leading component in the word combination, in contrast to the core noun (compare: *obladat darom predvideniya [to possess the gift of foresight]* – what? not how?) is not strong but weak governance, balancing on the verge of case (substantial) adjunction. This is indicated by the syncretic object-complement type of the expressed semantic-syntactic relationship as part of the subordination relationship, necessarily predictive. According to "Russian grammar", prepositionless weak governance occurs in case of governance over an instrumental case that combines the meaning of an object and the adverbial meaning of a mode of action (*teretsya bokom [rub with a side], zaplatit serebrom [pay with silver]*) and reason (*proslavitsya talantom [earn fame with a talent]*).

The duality of questions reflects the syncretic functional load of the peripheral noun **darom**: gifted with what and in what way?

At the noun periphery stage, the word form **darom** realized the lexical meaning 'High degree of giftedness; talent, gift (bestowed by God or given by nature) // ability; aptitude to something' of the original substantive lexeme **dar** without stepping outside its semantic zone. It applies to a person endowed with the gift of poetry (talent) (poet); the eloquent gift of a polemicist; the gift of oratory skill (orator); the gift of deep original thinking (philosopher, thinker); exceptional abilities (prodigy); the gift of thinking and speech, the ability to create tools and use them in social labor (person); the gift of clairvoyance, the ability to penetrate the past or the future with one's mind (clairvoyant); the gift of extrasensory perception or influence (psychic); the gift of telepathy, the ability to transmit one's thoughts and feelings over a distance without using words, or to perceive another person's feelings (telepath), etc.

The peripheral noun representing the initial stage of adverbialization has specific combinability. It is most often used with subordinate adjectives such as *poeticheskii [poetic], artisticheskii [artistic], diplomacheskii [diplomatic], gipnoticheskii [hypnotic]*, etc.; with nouns in the grammatical forms of the genitive case *prorochestva [prophecy], predskazaniya [prediction], predvideniya [foresight], etc.*, dative case with a preposition *k khudozhestvennomu tvorchestvu [of artistic creativity], etc.*; with infinitives *predvidet (budushchee) [foresee (the future)], imitirovat (zvuki pevchikh ptits) [imitate (songbird sounds)]*, etc. The function of a coordinated modifier with the peripheral noun **darom** can be fulfilled by various types of adjectives – qualitative (*udivitelnyi [amazing], unikalnyi [unique]*, etc.), relative (*vrozhdennyi [inherent], rannii [early]*, etc.), and possessive (*Kolin [Kolya's], Tatyaniin [Tatiana's]*, etc.); adjectival pronouns (*ego [his], takoi [such]*, etc.); participial forms of verbs, including adjectivized verbs (*poluchennyi [received], priobretennyi [obtained], peredannyi [passed on], unasledovannyi [inherited]*, etc.). The range of verbs with which a peripheral noun can be used is limited to individual lexical units belonging to several semantic groups. Among them are verbs with the typical semantics of object transfer (*nagradit [to award], nadelit [to bestow]*, and some others). They stand for 'to give sth. to someone for disposal, possession, etc.'. For example:

(2) *Chtoby ee uteshit, Pallada nagradila ee syna dolgoyu zhiznyu i darom provideniya* [To comfort her, Pallas granted her son with a long life and the gift of providence] (F. Zelinskii) [RNC];

Some other verbs used in contexts with the peripheral word form *darom* are *obdelyat* (*obdelit*) [*deprive*] meaning 'to withhold something from somebody when sharing what is expected' and *obolstit* (*obolshchat*) [*to entice*] meaning 'to seduce, to captivate with sth. attractive, tempting':

(3) ... *Chelovek, nespravedlivo obdelennyi poeticheskim darom, ne imel pravo na samovyrazhenie* [...A man unjustly deprived of the gift of poetry had no right to express himself] (T. Meiko) [RNC];

(4) *Maestro v kotoryi raz prodemonstroval umenie delat iz samogo neznachitelnogo sochineniya shedevr, obolshchaya publiku svoim artisticheskim darom* [The maestro once again showcased his ability to make a masterpiece out of the most insignificant composition, enticing the audience with his artistic gift] (Italijskie sobranija na Dekabrskikh večerakh) [RNC];

The peripheral noun also fulfills the object-complement function with verbs with the typical semantics 'to experience, to be in some emotional state caused by the satisfaction of realizing the successes achieved' (*gorditsya* [*to pride*], *kichitsya* [*to flaunt*], *khvalitsya* [*to brag*], etc.):

(5) "*Vprochem, nuzhno smyagchit volnenie tekhn, kto kichitsya bozhestvennym darom i pokhvalyaetsya, chto ponimaet i tolkuet Svyashchennye Knigi...*" ["We must, however, allay the excitement of those who boast of a divine gift and brag that they understand and interpret the Holy Books ..."] (S. Neretina, A. Ogurtsov) [RNC];

We should also note the combinability of the peripheral substantive word form *darom* with verbs in the typical meaning of 'to separate something from something else in a certain way' (*otdelit* [*to separate*], *vydelit* [*to highlight*], *otmetit* [*to note*], *otlichit* [*to distinguish*], etc.):

(6) *Kak stranno, dazhe protivostestvenno, chto v mire sushchestvuet poroda lyudei, otmechennykh bozhestvennym darom zhit tolko voobrazeniem* [How strange, even unnatural, it is that there is a breed of people in the world marked by the divine gift of living through imagination alone] (V. Kataev) [RNC];

Of note is also the group of verbs meaning 'to make a name for oneself, stand out, become famous for something' (*vydelitsya*, *otdelitsya*, *proslavitsya*, *otlichatsya*, and some others):

(7) *On so vremenem proslavilsya darom izgnaniya besov i isteleniem nedugov...* [In time, he made a name for himself with his gift of casting out evil spirits and curing illnesses...] (V. Glushkova) [RNC].

The forms of components subordinate to the peripheral noun *darom* are diverse in the morphological sense.

Among these are other nouns in oblique cases (*predskazaniya* [*prediction*], etc.), including with prepositions (*k bystromu izlecheniyu* [*for a quick cure*], etc.), or expressions with an infinitive as the main component (*predvidet budushchee* [*foresee the future*], etc.); compare:

(8) *Ono (budushchee) sozidaetsya upornym trudom nichtozhnogo protsenta lyudei, nadelennykh darom predvoskhishcheniya realnosti* [It (the future) is forged by the hard work of a negligible percentage of people endowed with the gift of anticipating reality] (V. Shchigelskii) [RNC];

(9) *V etom kichashchemsya darom slova gorode, gde vse orut, rasschityvaya na silu etogo samogo slova, emu khotelos onemet* [In this city flaunting the gift of words, where everyone shouts, putting their hopes into the power of this word, he wanted to go mute] (M. Levitin) [RNC];

(10) *Est lyudi, nadelennye darom prevrashchat v prazdnik kazhduyu provedennuyu ryadom s nimi minutu* [There are people bestowed with the gift of making a feast out of every minute spent with them] (S. Spivakova) [RNC].

Being a connected syntaxeme, the peripheral substantive word form *darom* is used with subordinate adjectives and substantive words as an object-complementary expander:

(11) *Interesno bylo by, konechno, uznat, za chto menya Bog takim darom nagradil i chem vse eto konchilos by...* [It would surely be interesting to know why God gave me such a gift and how it would all end....] (Iu. Buida) [RNC].

Most commonly it acts as a verb-adjacent expander (*nagradit, nadelit darom predvideniya* [*to bestow, give the gift of foresight*]) and much rarer as an adjective-adjacent one (*izvesten darom predvideniya* [*known for the gift of foresight*]). Compare the position of the substantive-adjacent expander of the nuclear noun in the form of the patrimonial prepositionless phrase with the meaning of an object: *nadelenie darom predvideniya* [*endowment with the gift of foresight*]. However, the syntaxeme *darom* with object-complement meaning is not used as a header.

Indices of adverbialization of the peripheral noun "darom"

To determine the degrees of functional and functional-semantic adverbialization of the substantive word form *darom* more precisely, it is necessary to calculate the indices of its transposition into adverbs (at the stages of the periphery of nouns and the periphery and core of adverbs). Thus, the differential indicators of the word form (*proslavitsya chudesnym darom* (*predskazatelya*) [*to become famous for the miraculous gift (of divination)*]) that in its typical contexts represents the periphery of the original part of speech should be compared with the differential

indicators of core nouns like *dar* (*darom*), on the one hand, and, on the other, with the characteristics of core noun-derived adverbs functioning as lexico-grammatical homonyms of the original instrumental case forms; compare the core adverb *darom* (≈ ‘in vain’, ‘with no consequences, more often negative’).

By calculating the first adverbialization index (x1), we establish the degree of correspondence of the adverbializing noun *darom* in the noun periphery zone [**N(oun) a(dverb)**] (12) to the original core noun *dar* (*gift*) (*darom*) (13); compare the typical contexts of their use:

(12) ...*Sushchestvuet poroda lyudei, otmechennykh bozhestvennym darom zhit tolko voobrazheniem* [There is a breed of man marked by the **divine gift** of living purely through their imagination] (V. Kataev) [RNC];

(13) *Zhenshchina vladeet bozhestvennym darom otdeyat v cheloveke dobrye namereniya ot zlykh myslei* [Woman has a **divine gift** of separating good intentions from evil thoughts in man] (A. Kheidok) [RNC].

The adverbialization of the noun *darom* is both grammatical and lexico-grammatical. In the first case, adverbialization occurs in the depths of the original substantive lexeme, leading to the formation of a special adverbial usage of the instrumental case form *darom*. In the second case, adverbialization is associated with the transition of the word form *darom* beyond the semantic zone of the substantive lexeme and lexicalization, i.e. the formation of a new linguistic unit – an adverb acting as a lexical and grammatical homonym of the original instrumental case form.

Consider the contexts of usage of the core (14) and peripheral noun *darom* (15) and two noun-derived adverbs – a functional (16) and a functional-semantic one (17):

(14) On *obladal darom predvideniya* [He had the **gift of foresight**] (≈ ‘talent’);

(15) On *nagrazhden darom tselitelstva* [He was bestowed with the **gift of healing**] (≈ ‘talent’);

(16) *Veshchi peredany v detskii dom darom* [The things were given to the orphanage **for free**] (≈ ‘gratis’);

(17) *Vremya potracheno darom* [The time was **wasted**] (≈ ‘in vain, for nothing’).

Given that the Russian language has both the core noun *darom* and the core adverb *darom*, we shall be comparing the peripheral noun *darom* with them.

Our comprehensive semantic-grammatical study of the peripheral and core nouns *darom* shows that their integral characteristic is the lexical semantics of a noun indicating

a person's high giftedness and talent (see the interpretation of the meaning above); 1 point. In the noun periphery zone, the word form *darom* acquires a secondary adverbial function of an adverbial of the mode of action combined with the substantive function of an object; compare: *On obladal [He had] (what?) darom predvideniya [the gift of foresight] i On nagrazhden [He was bestowed with] (with what? in what way?)* (on the polyfunctionality of linguistic units see). Thus, at this stage of the adverbial transposition of the substantive word form *darom*, identity with the original word (*dar*) is maintained (Khudoyberdiyeva, 2025).

The commonalities between the peripheral noun *darom* and the core noun *darom* also include purely grammatical indicators, such as: 1) substantial semantics; 1 point; 2) the subclasses of common, inanimate, and abstract in meaning, but specific in paradigmatic properties (*dar, dara, daru.../dary, darov, darom...*; 3 points; 2) the category of gender, represented by the masculine form; 1 point; 3) the category of number, expressed in the zone of peripheral nouns by the singular grammatical form (*bozhestvennym darom [(with a divine) gift]*, and in the noun core zone – by opposing singular and plural forms (*dar/dary [(gift/gifts)]*); 1 point; 4) the category of case in the peripheral noun's fixed form of instrumental case as opposed to the six case forms of the core noun (*dar, dara, daru...*); 1 point; 5) complex paradigm character – with two fixed singular instrumental case forms in the peripheral noun as opposed to two categories of number and six cases in the core noun; 1 point; 6) the divisibility of the word into morphs: *dar-om* 1 point; 7) the presence of an inflection in the morphemic structure of the peripheral and core nouns as a means of expressing the categories of gender, number, and case and the semantics of an object; in the adverb periphery and core zone, the inflection *-om* is transformed into the suffix *-om* (*Darom prepodavateli vremeni stolko tratili [Teachers spent so much time in vain]*); 1 point; 8) primary syntactic function of the object (1 point); 9) typical syntactic combinability of the noun with subordinate words, representing the subordination types of coordination and governance; compare *Nagrazhden bozhestvennym darom tselitelya [Bestowed with the divine gift of a healer]* (peripheral noun); *Vladeet unikalnym darom predskazatelya [Possesses the unique gift of a prophet]* (core noun) (2 points). Thus, there is a total of 14 indicators (points) uniting the peripheral noun *darom* [the **N(oun) a(dverb)** link on the adverbialization scale] with the core noun *darom* (*vladet darom predskazaniya [to have the gift of foresight]*), which explicates the core zone of this part of speech and the starting point on the path of the word form *darom* [the **N(oun)** link] towards the zone of core adverbs [the **A(dverb)** link].

The characteristics distinguishing the peripheral noun *darom* from the core noun *darom* are: 1) invariability explained by the fixed use of the grammatical forms of the instrumental case and the singular form; compare: *On obladal udivitelnyim darom perevoploshcheniya [He had a remarkable gift of transformation]*; compare this with the core noun *dar (darom)* meaning 'a gift', which varies by cases and number: *Oni byli voskhishcheny darom, poluchennym ot sponsorov [They were amazed by the gift received from the sponsors]*; compare also: *dary prirody [the gifts of nature]*; 1 point; 2) defective nature of the word's paradigm due to the fixed use of case and number; 1 point; 3) the syncretism of functions – as an object and an adverbial of the mode of action; 2 points; 4) impossibility of absolute use, i.e., without subordinate words – adjective and/or substantive expanders, which prevent further advancement of the noun towards adverbs; compare with the adverb *darom* in the absolute position: *vse knigi polucheny darom [all books were received for free]*; 1 point; 5) a different type of connection to the main word (weak governance): *nagrashden darom istseleniya [honored with the gift of healing]* (object-complement relationship); compare strong governance as a type of connection of the core instrumental case noun with the main word in the collocation: *obladat darom istseleniya [to have the gift of healing]* (object relationship); 1 point; 6) obligatory syntactic function of an adverbial of the mode of action (combined with the function of the object); compare: *otmechen darom tselitelstva [distinguished by the gift of healing]*: in what way? – with the gift of healing; 1 point; 7) special lexical combinability – with verbs realizing object-complement relations in such typical meanings as 'to give sth. to someone for disposal, possession, etc.' (*odarit [to gift]*, *nagrashdit [to award]*, *nadelit [to bestow]* and some others); 'to withhold something from somebody when sharing what is expected' (*obdelyat/obdelit [to deprive]*); 'to seduce, to captivate with sth. attractive, tempting' (*obolstit/obolshchat [to seduce]*); 'to experience, to be in some emotional state caused by the satisfaction of realizing the successes achieved' (*gorditsya [to pride]*, *kichitsya [to flaunt]*, *khvalitsya [to brag]*, etc.) and some others; compare this with the core noun in the instrumental case with the meaning of an object of action governed by verbs like *obladat [to have]*, *vladet [to possess]*, etc.; 1 point. Overall, there are eight attributes (points) setting the peripheral noun apart from the core noun.

This suggests that in the noun periphery zone, the word form *darom* is marked by such features as a fixed usage of two categories – case and number; a defective paradigm; obligatory use with subordinate words accentuating the substantive nature of the word form; the combination of the function of an object with the function of an adverbial

of the mode of action; special lexical combinability; weak governance as the type of connection with the verb, and some others.

The degree of correspondence of the peripheral noun (*darom*) to the core noun (*dar*) can be quantified by calculating the first index of its adverbialization:

$$x_1 [\dots (\text{bozhestvennym}) \text{ darom (predskazaniya)} \dots] = 14 / (14 + 8) = 14 / 22 \approx 0.64 (64\%)$$

The degree of correspondence of the peripheral noun *darom* (*On proslavilsya darom krasnorechiya [He became famous for his gift of eloquence]*) to the core noun-derived adverb *darom* (*Vremya potracheno darom, vpustuyu [Time is spent in vain, wasted]*) can also be determined by indexing, identifying their similarities and differences.

The study demonstrates that the characteristics bringing the two-word forms together are: 1) unchangeability; 1 point; 2) divisibility into morphs; compare: *dar-om (krasnorechiya obladat) [to have the gift of eloquence]/dar-om (potracheno vremya) [time spent in vain]*; 1 point; 3) adverbial syntactic function [adverbial of the mode of action (the peripheral substantive word form)/adverbial of the method of action (the core noun-derived adverb)]; 1 point; 4) the nature of the subordination relationship with other words: weak governance for the peripheral noun realizing object-complement semantics (*proslavilsya darom krasnorechiya [famed for the gift of eloquence]*) and adjoinment for the core noun-derived adverb with the meaning of an adverbial of the method of action (*Vremya potracheno darom [time spent in vain]*); 1 point. Overall, the compared formations have four integral indicators.

The indicators distinguishing the peripheral noun (*otmechen darom (krasnorechiya) [(distinguished with the gift of eloquence)]* from the core noun-derived adverb *darom (potratili vremya) [(spent time) in vain]* include 1) the absence of a homonymic meaning to the original substantive lexeme; compare the proper-grammatical adverbialization of the noun *darom* leading to the formation of the functional adverb *darom (veshchi byli peredany darom, t.e. bezvozmezdno [the things were given for free, i.e. gratis])*, which represents a special, adverbial type of word form usage, and functional-semantic transposition of the word form *darom* into the class of adverbs, which results in the emergence of a new adverbial word acting as a lexical and grammatical homonym of the original noun; compare: *darom* meaning 'in vain, for nothing' (*Darom potracheno vremya [Time spent in vain]*); 2 points; 2) lack of part-of-speech meaning of the attribute of an attribute; 1 point; 3) lack of the function of an adverbial of the mode of action; 1 point; 4) lack of syncretism of functions; compare the peripheral noun in the object-complement meaning

(*On otmechen unikalnym darom predvideniya [He is distinguished with a unique gift for foresight]* – with what? in what way?) and the core adverb in the function of an adverbial of the method of action (*Vremya potratili darom [The time was spent in vain]* – how? in what way?); 1 point; 5) lack of adjacency to the main word in the collocation; compare: *otdat darom [give out for free]*; 1 point; 6) presence of a grammatical affix in the morpheme structure – the inflection *-om*; 1 point; 7) obligatory use with expanders represented by adjective and/or substantive components, restraining further advancement of the word form *darom* towards adverbs; 2 points; 8) lack of homonym status (grammatical or lexico-grammatical) in relation to the core noun *darom* (*obladat darom predvideniya [to have the gift of foresight]*); 1 point; compare the correlation of the noun *darom* (*gorditsya poluchennym darom [to take pride in the received gift]*) with its grammatical homonym *darom* (*poluchit knigi darom [to receive books for free]*) and lexico-grammatical homonym *darom* (*darom potratit vremya [to spend time in vain]*). Thus, there is a total of 10 features distinguishing the peripheral noun from the nuclear adverb, corresponding to 10 points in the indexing procedure.

A more precise assessment of the degree of correspondence of the peripheral substantive word from *darom* to the nuclear adverb *darom* can be obtained by calculating the second index of its adverbialization using the correspondence formula:

$$x_2 [\dots (\text{bozhestvennym}) \text{ darom} (\text{predskazaniya}) \dots] = 4 / (4 + 10) = 4/14 \approx 0.29 \text{ (29\%)}$$

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, qualitative assessment of the degrees of adverbialization of the word form *darom* at the noun periphery stage indicates its 64% similarity to the original core noun (*darom*) and 29% correspondence to the noun-derived adverb (*darom*). As in other cases, the inclusion of any additional attributes in the indexing procedure and/or a more detailed representation of the already considered ones will allow some refinement of the totals of indices. However, this measure is unlikely to change the overall picture of the interaction between the characteristics of nouns and adverbs in the structure of syncretic formations subjected to adverbialization at the stage of the periphery of the original part of speech.

The study demonstrates that in the absence of the (middle) zone of hybridity on the adverbialization scale of the noun *darom*, judging by the indices, the periphery of the studied noun itself somewhat gravitates to the zone of hybrid substantive-adverbial structures. Since the word form

darom in its typical contexts like *On nagrazhden unikalnym darom predvideniya [He is bestowed with a unique gift of foresight]* shows strong indicators of substantivity, i.e., the lexical meaning of a noun, the categorical semantics of objectivity, the categories of gender, number, and case, adjective and/or substantive expanders, and weak governance connection, which prevent further adverbialization, we believe that these cases cannot be considered hybrid.

The knowledge gained in this research can be used in developing curricula for Russian language courses. By including the concept of the stepwise transposition of nouns into adverbs in the training program, educators can provide students with a more comprehensive understanding of Russian grammar.

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