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**SOME ISSUES OF THE ADVERBIALIZATION OF ADJECTIVES
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Abstract: This article discusses the specific problems of the phenomenon of inflection of the adjective into adverb, not other cases. This is because the noun, pronoun, numeral, and verb forms are also inflected. Both formative and inflectional cases are considered to be word cases that express a sign. Therefore, there are many similarities between these two cases. The article discusses the specific aspects of inflection of adjective forms into adverbs.

Key words: adverbialization, substantivation, adverb, adjective, temporary adverbialization, permanent adverbialization.

In Karakalpak linguistics, until recently, adverbial words were considered more from a formal point of view, and their semantic aspects were not given much attention. Adjectives can be used in place of another word in terms of meaning without undergoing formal changes. In this regard, in our article we aimed to study the peculiarities of the phenomenon of adverbialization, which does not undergo any changes in its external form.

In the context of word formation, adjectives are subject to the phenomenon of adverbialization. However, there are different opinions about the words formed by this method. It is difficult to immediately distinguish whether most words are adjectives or adverbs. For example, when words like good, bad, sharp, far, near, year, hot, etc. are combined with nouns and answer the question "What?", they are adjectives, while they are used in the sense of verbs with words like "How?" and "Where?", indicating the nature, time, and place of an action.

It is appropriate to mention four different points of view between the fees when talking about the problem as above.

1. Adjectives that come in the meaning of adverbs should not be called adverbs, but look should be considered in the context of the adjective (N.K. Dmitriev, A.N. Kononov, A.I. Isakov and others). [6, 10,7].

2. Adjectives that come in the meaning of adverbs should not be called adjectives, but should be considered in the case of adverbs (P.M. Melioransky, N.F. Katanov, N.I. Ashmarin and others). [8,1].

3. Not having been differentiated adverbs and adjectives, that is, they are not completely separated from each other (I.A. Batmanov, I. Kenesbaev, L.N. Kharitonov, N.A. Baskakov, E.V. Sevortyan and others). [3,9,2,12,].

4. The connection adverbialization of adjectives with conversion (F.A. Ganiev, A.A. Yuldashev, A.A. Akhundov, S.A. Beglyarova and others). [5, 4, 12].

In the Karakalpak language, as a result of the phenomenon of adverbialization, 2 stages of the formation of adverbs from adjectives are distinguished.

1. The stage of transfer. At this stage, the adverbialization of adjectives depends only on the context. For example: good, bad, separate, quick, simple, clear, open, etc. Such adverbs cannot be called adverbs, but it would be more appropriate to call them adverbialized adjectives. At the stage of transfer, adjectives perform the function of adverbs only out of a certain necessity. In fact, the above words do not lose their property of quality, volume, quantity, etc. Here we should pay attention to A.M. Peshkovsky's opinion about substantive features: "Some features began to be used mainly in the meaning of nouns, and in the meaning of the feature they were lost. Many words are still on the way from the feature to the noun, in this case, some of them have already passed a large part of the way, others have only just begun their journey, and the differences are right in the middle of the way [11.68-69]. These opinions about substantive features of adjectives also apply to adverbial features. Adjectives that have completely passed into the adverbs. Adjective words are separated from their semantic features and pass into the adverbial meaning. This process continues steadily for a long time. Now, not only in the semantics of adjectives, but also in their grammatical properties, the features inherent in the adverbial prevail. For example: hardly, in vain, for no purpose, for near future, recently, near, for nothing, usually, out of despair, down, low, starting from the bottom, vice versa, on the left, on the right and etc.

The adjectives that are amenable to the adverbialization phenomenon are as follows:

- a) adjectives that express the external appearance, volume, weight of an object: tall, thin, long, short, slouchy, crooked, straight, etc.
- b) adjectives related to the weather, the temperature: hot, warm, cold, etc.
- c) adjectives related to any emotional state of a person or object: sharp, alert, interesting, etc.

d) adjectives that express any type or description of an object: clean, empty, soft, clean, neat, free, etc.

The adverbialized forms of adjectives in the modern Karakalpak language can be divided into 2 types according to the degree of adverbialization: context-dependent adverbialized forms of adjectives (temporary adverbialization); fully adverbialized adjectives forms (permanent adverbialization).

1. In speech, adjectives do not always express the quality of a thing, quantity, etc. but rather express the degree, time, and place of an action. Qualitative and relational adjective forms are also adverbialized dependent on the context.

a). Qualitative adjectives, i.e. adjectives that are adverbialized without the help of any affixes.

Example: The sky is **clear** (adjective), there are no clouds (N.D.). He went to his grandfather at midday time, describing the incident **clearly** (adverbialized adjective) without detailing (K.A.). The glory of the island with its fields **easy** (adjective) to the cattle, the land to the farmer spread out (K.S.). Judging by the condition of the horses, they walked **easy** (adjective) (K.E.). The epic "Maspatsha" depicts clear (adjective) pictures of the people's past life. His gentle, caring, and pleasant face **clearly** (adverbialized adjective) showed signs of great kindness and attraction to people (A.Bek).

In these examples, the words clear, easy are sometimes used in the context as the adjective expressing a qualitative feature of a thing, and sometimes as an adverbialized adjective expressing a measure of an action.

b) Relative forms of adjectives. These forms can be supplemented with the suffix *-ly*, prefix *-in*, conjunction *-as* and preposition *-without*.

For example: We have achieved a lot,

When a significant (adjective) day comes **as** we dreamt. (I.Yu.).

He does not like Kamekbai **significantly** (adverbialized adjective) (Zh.A.). He said, "Find a person **insignificant** (adjective) bring him to me," (the "Alpamis" epic). Previously, such people used to walk **without** being noticeable (adverbialized adjective) (Z.A.).

As in the above examples, here the words *significantly*, *insignificant* come in the form of adjective in one sentence, while in another sentence they are adverbial adjectives. This is because in adverbialized adjectives forms, the meaning of degree (significant) and criticality (insignificant) is stronger than the qualitative sign. Therefore, these adjectives seem to be passing through the transitional stage of the adverbialization phenomenon. In linguistics, the transition of forms at this stage is called occasional, that is, temporary or incomplete adverbialization. Thus, when adjectives

are transformed into a adverbial meaning in a certain context, in a certain syntactic environment, they can only temporarily acquire a new meaning, but they retain their previous semantic and grammatical features, that is, they are considered to be features that are adverbial adjectives in the composition of the word class to which they previously belonged.

2. Fully developed forms of adverbialized adjectives (stable forms).

Adjective forms, due to their frequent use in a certain syntactic function, become stable, move away from their first meaning, and now turn into forms that express the degree, time and place of the action. For example: vain, difficult, in vain, involuntarily, down, behind, from the top, from a height, at the top, recently, etc.

Some adjectives stop in a certain form of cases, possessives, or accelerate to the process of adverbialization. Not all endings of cases are used in the adverbialized adjectives, but only the dative, instrumental, prepositional cases and some the 3rd person possessives are adverbialized. The stabilization of such forms of cases and possessives does not happen overnight, but it is constantly changing over the course of long historical periods.

For example: My legs were heavy, and I could **hardly** leave the office (K.M.). Since the Khan did not make a sound, the beys stood in a group **in the middle** (K.M.). Every **wasted** minute is precious to Dарmenbai! (T.K.). A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (Karakalpak folk proverbs and sayings). The knowledge you gain in your youth is equal to a letter written to a stone (Karakalpak folk proverbs and sayings)..

In conclusion, we call certain words in the modern Karakalpak language adjectives in some cases and adverbs in another. As we have shown above, it is true that we do not consider words that are temporarily adverbialized words depending on the context as adverbs, but rather consider them within the adjective. However, it should be noted that even within the adjective word category, they are susceptible to adverbialization. Now, it is possible to include adjectives that are completely or permanently adverbialized in the group of adverbs. This is because they have lost the ability to express different functions of the subject and have acquired the properties of expressing different functions of an action.

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