WORD FORM "PRAVDA" IN PERIPHERY OF NOUNS: INDEXING OF FIRST MODALATION STAGE

FORMA DA PALAVRA "PRAVDA" NA PERIFERIA DOS SUBSTANTIVOS: INDEXAÇÃO DA PRIMEIRA FASE MODAL

FORMA DE PALABRA "PRAVDA" EN PERIFERIA DE SUSTANTIVOS: INDEXACIÓN DE LA PRIMERA ETAPA DE MODALACIÓN

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to study the degree to which differential features of substantive word forms such as "pravda", "fakt", "chush'", "nonsens" that represent the periphery noun zone on the modal scale in the typical contexts match, on the one hand, differential features of prototypical representatives of the initial point of transposition, i.e., the nuclear noun, and on the other hand, the prototypical representatives of the endpoint of transposition, i.e., the nuclear denominative modal words. Through the methods of oppositional analysis, indexing, linguistic experiment, distributive and transformational analysis, the author has established and characterized the transposition stages of nouns of the "pravda" type into the category of parenthetic-modal components of the utterance, which explicate the modus subject's assessment of the communicated information in the aspect of persuasiveness. Using the example of the peripheral noun "pravda", the procedure of calculating the degrees of its modalation is shown. Combinatorics and the proportion of features of interacting nouns and parenthetic-modal units are discovered in the structure of the studied word form. Observations and conclusions can be used for a comprehensive description of the mechanism of modalation of words and word forms from different parts of speech.

KEYWORDS: Russian language. Grammar. Parenthetic-modal unit. Transitivity scale. Index.

RESUMO: *O objetivo deste artigo é estudar o grau em que características diferenciais de formas substantivas de palavras, como "pravda", "fakt", "chush'", "nonsens", que representam a zona de substantivo periférico na escala modal em contextos típicos correspondem, por um lado, às características diferenciais dos representantes prototípicos do ponto inicial de transposição, ou seja, o substantivo nuclear, e, por outro lado, aos representantes prototípicos do ponto final de transposição, ou seja, as palavras modais denominativas nucleares. Por meio dos métodos de análise de oposição, indexação, experimento linguístico, análise distributiva e transformacional, o autor estabeleceu e caracterizou os estágios de transposição de substantivos do tipo "pravda" para a categoria de componentes parênteses-modais do enunciado, que explicam o modo avaliação do sujeito da informação comunicada no aspecto da persuasão. Usando o exemplo do substantivo periférico "pravda", é mostrado o procedimento de cálculo dos graus modais. A combinação e a proporção de características de substantivos interagentes e unidades parênteses-modais são descobertas na estrutura da forma de palavra estudada. As observações e conclusões podem ser usadas para uma descrição*

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abrangente do mecanismo de modalidade de palavras e formas de palavras de diferentes classes gramaticais

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Língua russa. Gramática. Unidade modal-parentética. Escala de transitividade. Índice.*

RESUMEN: *El propósito del estudio es estudiar el grado en que las características diferenciales de formas sustantivas de palabras como "pravda", "fakt", "chush '", "nonsens" que representan la zona de sustantivos de la periferia en la escala de modalación en los contextos típicos coincidir, por un lado, con las características diferenciales de los representantes prototípicos del punto inicial de transposición, es decir, el sustantivo nuclear, y por otro lado, los representantes prototípicos del punto final de la transposición, es decir, las palabras modales denominacionales nucleares. A través de los métodos de análisis oposicional, indexación, experimento lingüístico, análisis distributivo y transformacional, el autor ha establecido y caracterizado las etapas de transposición de sustantivos del tipo "pravda" en la categoría de componentes paréntesis-modales del enunciado, que explican el modus evaluación del sujeto de la información comunicada en el aspecto de la persuasión. Usando el ejemplo del sustantivo periférico "pravda", se muestra el procedimiento de cálculo de los grados de su modalación. La combinatoria y la proporción de características de los sustantivos que interactúan y las unidades entre paréntesis-modales se descubren en la estructura de la forma de la palabra estudiada. Las observaciones y conclusiones se pueden utilizar para una descripción completa del mecanismo de modalación de palabras y formas de palabras de diferentes partes del habla.*

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Idioma ruso. Gramática. Unidad paréntesis-modal. Escala de transitividad. Índice.*

Introduction

One of the pressing tasks of modern linguistics is the study of transition zones in the grammatical structure of the language associated with transpositional transitions of linguistic units (see in different terminological systems: BABAITSEVA, 2000; BALLY, 1955; KURILOVICH, 1962; MELCHUK, 1995; TESNIÈRE, 1988; URYSON, 1996; SHIGUROV, 2009; MARCHAND, 1967; ELSEN, 2011; EIHINGER, 1982; STEKAUER, 1996). Identification of the set of causes of the extralinguistic and proper linguistic order, prerequisites, conditions, stages and limits of substantivization, adjectivization, adverbialization, predication, modalation, pronominalization, particulation, prepositionalization, conjunctionalization, copulation, etc. allows one to deeper understand the nature and regularities of the mechanism of linguistic unit transposition which produces a lot of transitional (peripheral and hybrid), syncretic structures in speech (SHIGUROV; SHIGUROVA, 2016).

As it is known, syncretic formations are common in different languages: such formations synthesize in a certain ration the categorical features of different word classes, providing a person with the chance to briefly, but succinctly, comprehensively express their thoughts and feelings. Given this, one can hardly disagree with Yu.L. Vorotnikov (2003) who notes that "the combination of several meanings in one linguistic unit makes it possible to convey more information in a more compact form" (p. 82). Studying the instances of transitivity in German, H. Paul (1955) noted the fluidity of boundaries between grammatical units, the existence of different levels, degrees of substantiation of verbal infinitives due to their syntactic use with a preposition or an article (p. 135). According to V.M. Pavlov (2013), some verbal characteristics are preserved in the structure of substantivized infinitives in the German language (p. 35-36). According to the scholar, transitional, intermediate phenomena are characterized by internal contradiction; there is a "gradation of the approach of certain formations to opposite reference "patterns" (PAVLOV, 2013, p. 37). I.R. Vikhovanets distinguishes the stages of departure of linguistic units from point A and approach to point B during their transposition. The researcher believes that it is necessary to distinguish between the syntactic, morphological and semantic stages of transposition (adverbialization, substantivization, etc.) of linguistic units in the Ukrainian language (VIKHOVANETS; GORODENSKA, 2004, p. 26-28, 302, 323-325, etc.). Different transposition levels of words and word forms in the field of parts of speech in the Russian language are distinguished in the studies by A.M. Peshkovskii (1938), V.V. Vinogradov (1986), V.V. Babaitseva (2000), and A.Ya. Bauder (1982).

To objectify the results of research into the identification of the ratio and combinatorics of different-structured categorical features in the structure of linguistic units, representing in typical contexts different stages of transposition from one class to another, one uses the methods of oppositional analysis (with a transitivity scale) and indexing (SHIGUROV, 2020a; 2020b). A.E. Kibrik emphasizes the need for "a decisive breakthrough in terms of mathematizing linguistics," which is not yet fully understood by modern researchers. "Changes in linguistic thinking itself," writes A.E. Kibrik (1995), "are just beginning and will affect […] fundamentally the linguistics of the 21st century" (p. 95).

The relevance of the study is determined by the increased attention to the subjective-modal factor in the language and the need for a comprehensive analysis of the modalation of linguistic units that generate a wide range of modal words in speech, i.e., words and word forms of different parts of speech that have departed, to a degree, from the original parts of speech and approached the nuclear parenthetic-modal units to explicate the modus subject's point of

view who evaluates the content and/or form of the communicated information (dictum) (SHIGUROV; SHIGUROVA, 2015; 2017; 2019; 2020). According to numerous studies of discourse markers, this layer of vocabulary is actively replenished in modern speech because of the transpositional process of modalation of verbs, adjectives, nouns, adverbs as well as combinations of words and sentences (KISELEVA; PAILLARD, 1998; 2003; PAVLOV, 2013; BARANOV; PLUNGYAN; RAKHILINA, 1993). The usage of words and expressions in the parenthetic-modal function were studied in the works by V.V. Vinogradov, M.V. Lyapon, G.A. Zolotova, N.K. Onipenko, A.I. Anikina, I. V. Vysotskaya, M.A. Sorokina and others. Researchers pay attention to the processes of grammaticalization and desemantization of linguistic units in the function of discourse markers as a result of which there is a weakening and loss of lexical meaning, morphological and syntactic characteristics of the original word classes and convergence with the structural elements of the language (A. Meillet, J. Andersen, U. Lutzky, D. Schiffrin, I.I. Pribytok, E. Traugott, L. Brinton, E.V. Viktorova and others).

We understand modalation as a special type of transposition of words or word forms that belong to different parts of speech, combinations of words and sentences into a semantic-syntactic subclass of parenthetic-modal units, expressing the assessment of the communicated information. According to V.V. Vinogradov (1986), modal words are a special structural-semantic type of words that is not included in the system of parts of speech but formed by words of different parts of speech – adverbs, adjectives, nouns, verbs, etc., as well as whole combinations of words and even sentences (p. 595).

The object of this research is the process and result of modalation of nouns, the subject is the degree to which the differential features of modal words match the features of nuclear phenomena, which represent the initial and endpoints of intercategorical transposition.

The goal of the study is to reveal, using the example of the word form "truth", the degree to which evaluative nouns such as "fakt" [fact], "chush" [bosh], "erunda" [malarkey], "nonsens" [nonsense], explicating the peripheral zone of a given part of speech, match the nuclear representatives of nouns and parenthetic-modal words.

Methods

The methodological framework of the study consists of the works by Russian and foreign scholars on the theory of parts of speech, transposition and syncretism (see, for example: BABAITSEVA, 2000; BALLY, 1955; BAUDER, 1982; KIM, 1978; LUKIN, 1973; MIGIRIN, 1971; OREKHOVA, 2011; TESNIÈRE, 1988). To objectify the data obtained through the

analysis of the gradual nature of modalation of nouns, combinatorics and the proportion of features in the structure of substantive modal words, we used the method of oppositional analysis and indexing which allows one to mostly avoid the element of subjectivity when calculating the indices of correspondence of substantive word forms to nuclear nouns and parenthetic-modal words.

The new approach to the analysis of the transition zone in the grammatical structure of the language presented in the study is largely based on the principles and methods of oppositional analysis and indexing. The principles are described in studies by V.V. Shigurov, including monographic ones and are a series of works on the theory of transpositional grammar of the Russian language. The works contain detailed descriptions of the types of multidirectional gradual transposition of attributive verb forms with the negation of action – adverbialization, adjectivation, substantiation, conjunctionalization of adverbial participles and participles) (SHIGUROV, 1993); stages of transposition of words and word forms that belong to different parts of speech into pronouns (SHIGUROV, 2015); stages and indices of interjectivization of words and word forms, considering syncretic contexts where this type of categorical transformation of units is associated with the processes of verbalization, particularization and others) (SHIGUROV, 2009); the stages and indices of the transposition of linguistic units into predicatives with the semantics of state and/or assessment, as well as in the conditions of combining this process with adverbialization, modalation and others (SHIGUROV, 2016); stages and indices of parenthetic-modal transposition of verbs in finite, infinitive and participial forms, including with parallel "involvement" in related processes – predication, particulation, conjunctionalization, prepositionalization, interjectivation (SHIGUROV, 2020a;2020b; SHIGUROV; SHIGUROVA, 2019; 2020). Considering the program of complex analysis of the transposition mechanism, lexical and grammatical homonyms as well as peripheral and hybrid formations, combining the features of interacting parts of speech and the classes between parts of speech, are studied (SHIGUROV; SHIGUROVA, 2016).

Results and discussion

The application of the methods of oppositional analysis and indexing made it possible to calculate the degrees of the "pure" type of transposition of substantive word forms in parenthetic-modal words and expressions and the type combined with the processes of adverbialization, conjunctionalization, particulation and interjectivation. It has been established

that nouns can be gradually transposed into the category of parenthetic-modal units both when used individually (*pravda, fakt, chasom, sluchaem*, etc.), and in combination with other words (*k schastyu, na gore, v printsipe*, etc.). Different stages of their modalation can be conventionally represented in the form of steps of the transitivity scale. Let us show them by the example of the word form *pravda [truth]*:

The stage of the noun nucleus as the initial point of modalation [**N(oun)**]:

(1) ***Pravda*** *glaza kolet [**The truth** is hard to swallow]*.

The peripheral stage of nouns used in an incomplete main predicative part of complex structure with a complement clause [**N(oun) m(od)**]:

(2) ***Pravda****, chto on ne vinovat [**It is true** that he is not to blame]*.

The stage of hybrid, substantive-modal structures in asyndetic complex structures with a complement relationship between the predicative parts of which [**n(oun) m(od)**]:

(3) ***Pravda****: on ne vinovat [**True**: he is not to blame]*.

The periphery stage of parenthetic-modal words, represented by functional homonyms of nouns [**n(oun) M(od)**]:

(4) *On ne vinovat,* ***pravda*** *[He is not to blame,* ***really****]*.

The stage of nuclear parenthetic-modal conjunctions in contexts of combined modalation and conjunctionalization [**M(od)**]:

(5) *On lyubit pravdu,* ***pravda*** *ne vsegda [He loves the truth,* ***in truth****, not always]* (≈ 'khotya' [although]).

Further, we will focus exclusively on the peripheral zone of the nouns, where word forms like *pravda, fakt* begin to move towards parenthetic-modal words and expressions.

The zone of peripheral nouns **[N(oun) m(od)]** on the transitivity scale (modalation), in turn, can be divided into several sub-stages, each of which explicates a degree of advancement of evaluative substantive word forms in predicative use towards parenthetic-modal units. This includes:

The contexts that implement the **N(oun) m(od) 1** substage with peripheral nouns in non-fixed forms of case and number:

(6) *Rasskazannaya istoriya –* ***pravda*** *(chush, erunda i t.p.) / okazalas* ***pravdoi*** *(chush'yu, erundoi i t.p.) [The story is* ***the truth*** *(bosh, malarkey, etc.)]; Nikuda ne deneshsya: eto* ***fakt*** */* ***fakty****; Fakt ostaetsya* ***faktom*** *[There is no way around it: this is* ***a fact****/these are* ***facts****; The* ***fact*** *remains]*.

The contexts that explicate the substage **N(oun) m(od) 2** with fixed nominative and singular peripheral nouns:

(7) *Ya slyshal ob etom intsidente. Eto **pravda** [I have heard about the incident. It is **true**]; Naidennyi dokument – eto **fakt** [The discovered document is a **fact**].*

Contexts that represent peripheral nouns in the fixed nominative singular forms on **N(oun) m(od) 3** substage; the situation (proposition) evaluated by these nouns is expressed twice – in the formal subject in the form of a substantivized demonstrative pronoun (*this*) and in the subordinate explanatory part of a complex sentence (*what he said*):

(8) *Eto **pravda**, chto on rasskazal [This is the **truth**, what he said].*

Contexts explicating single evaluative peripheral nouns in fixed forms of the nominative singular of an incomplete main clause of a complex sentence with a complement subordinate on the **N(oun) m(od) 4** substage:

(9) ***Pravda**, chto on rasskazal [It is **true**, what he said].*

The comparison of the above contexts that explicate four substages in the periphery of the noun *pravda*, shows that the word form *pravda* is used in the contexts in the function of a predicate, expressing an assessment of the reliability of that information (proposition), which is represented by different means – *the story* (a phrase in the position of the subject) [substage **N(oun) m(od) 1**]; *this* (substantiated demonstrative pronoun functioning as anaphora, containing in the position of the subject a reference the pretext with the dictum evaluated by the modus subject 'incident heard by the author of the speech') [substage **N(oun) m(od) 2**]; *This... what he said* (the subject of the incomplete main clause of the complex sentence *this* which is represented by a substantivized demonstrative pronoun functioning as a cataphora, containing a reference to the post-text in the form of a complement clause with the dictum *what he said* evaluated by the modus subject) [substage **N(oun) m(od)** 3]; *what he said* (subordinate explanatory part of a complex sentence, expressing the state of affairs assessed by the modus subject) [substage **N(oun) m(od)** 4]. The place and method of explication of dictum information in utterances correlating with the indicated modalation substages, relatively speaking, move from the position of the subject (*story*) through a double way of expression with the participation of the anaphoric element *this* functioning as anaphora or cataphora to one way of presentation – in the form of an explanatory subordinate clause in a complex sentence. The modus semantics of evaluating what is communicated in all these cases is represented by the noun *pravda* used predicatively.

The calculation of the modalation indices of a peripheral noun *pravda* will be made considering typical contexts that explicate the **N(oun) m(od) 4** substage on the transitivity scale: it is here that the word form *pravda* is closest to the next stage of modalation, which is represented by hybrid, substantive-modal structures in sentences like (5):

(10) ***Pravda****: oni ni v chem ne vinovaty [****True****: they are not to blame]*.

The indexing technique allows one to identify the degree of departure of peripheral nouns like *pravda* (9) from nuclear nouns (*pravda*) (11) and approaching nuclear parenthetic-modal words that combine the function of parenthetic-modal words with the function of conjunctions (*pravda*) (12) or emotive interjections (*privet*) [hi] (13); cf.:

(11) ***Pravda*** *glaza kolet [****The truth**** is hard to swallow]*;

(12) *On lyubit pravdu,* ***pravda*** *ne vsegda [He loves the truth,* ***in truth****, not always] (≈ 'khotya' [although])*;

(13) *Nu vot,* ***privet****, tebya tolko zdes ne khvatalo! [Well,* ***hi****, could have done without you!]*

As mentioned above, the **N(oun) m(od) 4** stage in the peripheral zone of nouns is explicated through such contexts of the use of substantive word forms such as *pravda, fakt, chush, erunda, nonsens*, in which the nouns make, relatively speaking, the first step on the scale of transition to parenthetic-modal to the components of the statement. All of the nouns are characterized by the syntactic function of the predicate of an incomplete main clause of a complex sentence with an explanatory clause. Considering that each linguistic unit involved in the modalation process is unique in its own way and has its own, special way in parenthetic-modal words and expressions, we consider it expedient to index not whole groups of words but some separate word (word form), in particular, *pravda*, with an individual set of semantic and grammatical characteristics that change at various stages of modalation.

We proceed from the fact that the modalation indices of peripheral nouns of the *pravda* type (9) reflect in their structure the proportion of features of nuclear nouns (*pravda*) (11) and nuclear parenthetic-modal units (*pravda*), which arose because of functional-semantic modalation and parallel conjunctionalization, that is, simultaneous rapprochement with parenthetic-modal words and concessive-contrastive conjunctions like *khotya* [although] (12). However, when studying the degrees to which the peripheral noun *pravda* matches the nuclear denominative modal word-conjunction *pravda*, the features of conjunctions in the semantic structure of the latter are not considered: the features are relevant when indexing the degrees of the conjunctionalization; cf. above are the contexts of using compared objects (9, 11, 12).

As a result of the study, it has been established that the peripheral noun *pravda* is brought closer to the original nuclear noun (*pravda*) by: 1) substantive lexical meaning; one point; 2) the categorical meaning of the subject (objectness); the question to the part of speech: "What?"; cf.: ***Pravda*** *glaza kolet [****The truth**** is hard to swallow]* [**N(oun)**] and ***Pravda****, chto on ne vinovat [****It is true**** that he is not to blame] (≈ 'Eto* **pravda***, chto on ne vinovat' [It is the* **truth**

that he is not to blame]) [**N(oun) m(od) 4**]; one point; 3) equivalence of lexical and grammatical categories (common nouns, inanimate, abstract); three points; 4) the classification category of gender explicated by the grammatical form of the feminine gender; one point; 5) the grammatical category of number (with the singular form fixed in the nuclear and peripheral nouns; see examples above); one point; 6) the grammatical category of case [with opposed in the nuclear noun (*pravda, pravde, pravdoi*, etc.) the forms of the cases or the nominative form fixed in the peripheral noun (*pravda*)]; one point; 7) a comprehensive paradigm, structured by the categories of case and number (with semantic restrictions on the formation of plural forms); one point; 8) inflectional morpheme *-a*, expressing the grammatical meanings of the feminine gender, singular, nominative case and the part-of-speech meaning of the subject; one point; 9) segmentation into morphs: *prav-d-a*; one point; 10) the usage of a nominal predicate with a link-verb in the secondary syntactic function in cases like *Rasskazannaya istoriya – **pravda** [The story is the **truth**]* and ***Pravda**, chto on rasskazal [It is **true**, what he said];* one point; 11) a subordinate connection with a subject – formally expressed or reduced with a peripheral noun-predicate (with the completion of the position of the subject with a whole explanatory clause): ***Pravda**, chto on rasskazal [It is **true**, what he said] ≈ Eto pravda, chto on rasskazal [It is the truth what he said]*; (one point); 12) usage in a two-member sentence (one point).

In general, the nuclear noun *pravda* and the peripheral noun *pravda* have 14 properties in common (14 points).

The features that distinguish the peripheral noun (*pravda*) from the original nuclear noun (*pravda*) include the fixed form of the nominative case (five points). This determines the smaller number of forms in the comprehensive paradigm of the peripheral noun (one point). Another of its distinguishing features should be called the obligatory use of a complex structure, which is grammatically (with the help of the subordinate conjunction *chto* [what]) associated with the subsequent explanatory clause as a predicate of the main clause (one point). In general, the noun (*pravda*) in the periphery of the original part of speech differs from the prototypical noun (*pravda*) by seven features (points).

Therefore, the first stage of modalation of the peripheral noun *pravda* [substage **N(oun) m(od) 4**] is characterized by the fact that it has a reduction in the general paradigm. The form of the nominative case is characterized by a fixed type of usage in the syntactic position of the nominative predicate of the incomplete main clause of a complex structure with a subordinate explanatory clause. However, there is no desemantization of the nominative case. It is characterized by a predicative-qualitative evaluative value. There are no changes in the lexical

and general grammatical semantics, as well as in the morphemic structure of the peripheral noun.

Based on the above, we should determine the first modalation index of the peripheral noun; the index characterizes the degree to which the noun matches the original nuclear noun (*pravda*):

$$x_1 \ [\textbf{\textit{pravda, chto… N(oun) m(od) 4}}] = 14 \ / \ (14+7) = 14 \ / \ 21 \approx 0{,}67 \ (67\%)$$

To calculate the second modalation index of a peripheral noun *pravda*, it is necessary to compare the noun with the nuclear parenthetic-modal unit *pravda*, which arose as a result of modalation and parallel rapprochement with conjunctions within the conjunctionalization of the original noun *pravda*: *Eta **pravda** ochen mnogikh ogorchila [This **truth** has upset a lot of people] --> On lyubil pravdu, **pravda**, ne vsegda [He loved the truth, **in truth**, not always].* It is obvious that the nuclear word form combines the parenthetic-modal function with the structural function of the concessive-contrastive conjunction; cf. example with *khotya* concessive conjunction:

(14) *On lyubil pravdu, **khotya** ne vsegda. [He loved the truth, **although** not always]*

The peripheral noun truth [stage **N(oun) m(od)**] is brought together with the nuclear parenthetic-modal word *pravda* [stage **M(od)**] by two common features. First, this is the usage in such sentences where the dictum and modus parts are clearly syntactically divided. With the help of a peripheral noun, the modus subject evaluates the communicated information in the aspect of its correspondence to reality: *pravda…* – modus. The evaluated state of affairs is expressed in an explanatory subordinate clause: *... chto on skazal* – dictum). Something similar takes place in structures with a nuclear non-substantive modal word; cf.: *On lyubit pravdu* [He likes the truth] (dictum), ***pravda**, ne vsegda [**in truth**, not always]* (modus takes the form of a logical assessment, i.e., explanation, note, clarifications) (one point).

Secondly, the common feature of the peripheral noun *pravda* and the nuclear parenthetic-modal conjunction *pravda* is inflexibility. In the peripheral noun, it is due to the fixed type of use of the singular and the nominative case and, accordingly, isolation from the paradigms of grammatical categories, while in the nuclear substantive modal, however, the inflexibility is caused by the loss of the categories of gender, number and case (one point).

1) the absence of a homonymous lexical meaning functioning outside the semantic zone of the original substantive lexeme [cf .: Pravda, chto u nego v to vremya byli drugie plany [It is true that he had different plans at the time] (a peripheral noun that realizes the substantive lexical meaning `corresponds to reality ') and Ptenets prygal po vetkam, pravda, poka ne vpolne uverenno [The birdling was jumping on the branches, but in truth, not yet confidently]

(denominative nuclear modal - Conjunction in the sense of 'though', functioning outside the semantic zone of the noun truth; cf. nuclear noun:

The delimitation of a peripheral noun (**Pravda**, *chto on ne vinovat* [**It is true** *that he is not to blame*]) from the nuclear parenthetic-modal conjunction (*On uzhe znal ob etom,* **pravda**, *ne vse* [*He already knew about it,* **but in truth**, *not everything*]) occurs through features such as: 1) The absence of a homonymous lexical meaning functioning outside the semantic zone of the original substantive lexeme [cf.: **Pravda,** *chto u nego v to vremya byli drugie plany* [*It is* **true** *that he had different plans at the time*] (a peripheral noun that realizes the substantive lexical meaning 'corresponds to reality') and *Ptenets prygal po vetkam,* **pravda**, *poka ne vpolne uverenno* [*The birdling was jumping on the branches,* **but in truth**, *not yet confidently*] (denominative nuclear modal word-conjunction in the sense of 'khotya', functioning outside the semantic zone of the noun pravda; cf. nuclear noun: **Pravda** *ne vsem nravitsya* [*The* **truth** *is not universally liked*])]; two points; 2) Lack of categorical meaning of parenthetic-modal words and expressions; cf. the value of the logical assessment in the nuclear modal word-conjunction *pravda* (≈ *'khotya'*); one point [The meaning of "corresponding to reality" in a peripheral noun is associated with the evaluation of the communicated information in the aspect of its reliability, but is lexical, therefore it cannot be understood in the status of the categorical meaning of the parenthetic-modal word]; 3) Lack of syntactic isolation; one point; 4) A subordinate connection with a subordinate explanatory clause within a complex sentence (conjunction *chto*); one point; 5) The fixed order of the components: pre-positional use relative to the fragment with the evaluated state of affairs [cf.*: **Pravda**, chto izmeneniya kosnutsya ne vsekh strukturnykh podrazdelenii* (≈ 'Eto pravda, chto…') [It is **true** that the changes will affect all structural units] and ***Pravda***, *legche ot etogo ne budet* [In **truth**, that will not make it easier](≈ 'khotya, odnako') / *Legche,* **pravda**, *ot etogo ne budet / Legche ot etogo ne budet,* **pravda** [*That, in truth, will not make it easier / That will not make it easier,* **truly**]]; one point; 6) Clear morphemic structure of the word; cf. incompletely simplified nuclear non-substantive modal word-conjunction *pravda*; cf.: *prav-d-a (chto…) [true (what…)]* and *(On lyubit pravdu) pravda (ne vsegda) [(He likes the truth) in truth (not always)]*; one point; 7) Preservation of the derivational potential of the peripheral noun *pravda*, the presence of derivational connections with derivatives: *pravda – pravdist, pravdivyi, pravdolyub, sverkhpravda [truth – "pravdist", truthful, truth-seeker, great truth]* (criterion proposed by O.M. Kim (1978, p. 29); cf. the impossibility of forming derivative words from the nuclear parenthetic-modal of the word-conjunction *pravda* in the meaning of a logical assessment of something as some kind of clarification, a note with a concessive-contrastive shade; one point; 8) The lack of the parenthetic function; one point; 9)

The absence of an introductory way of entering the structure of the utterance; one point. Total – 10 points.

According to the correspondence formula, the degree of similarity and difference of differential features in a peripheral noun (***Pravda***, *chto on ne vinovat [**It is true** that he is not to blame]*) and the nuclear denominative parenthetic-modal conjunction *pravda* is:

$$x_2 [pravda, chto…: N(oun)\ m(od)] = 2 / (2+10) = 2 / 12 \approx 0,17\ (17\%)$$

Conclusion

The calculations above within the framework of the indexing procedure indicate that the degree of modalation of peripheral nouns of the *pravda* type is characterized by the proportion in their structure of the differential features of the nuclear noun *pravda* and the nuclear substantive parenthetic-modal conjunction *pravda*. It was found that in the peripheral zone of nouns, the word form *pravda* (***Pravda***, *chto ego tam ne bylo* [*It is **true** that he was not there*]) reveals a 67 % match with the nuclear noun *pravda* (***Pravda** glaza kolet [**The truth** is hard to swallow]*) and a 17 % match with the nuclear denominative parenthetic-modal conjunction *pravda* (*On znaet o svoikh oshibkakh, **pravda**, ne khochet priznavatsya v nikh [He knows about his mistakes, **although**, he does not want to admit them]*). Given this, the word form *pravda* cannot be understood unambiguously as a noun or parenthetic-modal word: ass a syncretic structure, the word combines the properties of nouns and parenthetic-modal units interacting during modalation. Some weakening of the part-of-speech features of the noun in the periphery of this part of speech is associated with semantic and syntactic reasons, in particular, with the reduction of its functional potential, the obligatory use in the pre-position regarding the fragment which is dedicated to the state of affairs evaluated by the modus subject as well as with the fixed use of categories case and number of a peripheral noun.

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