THE MAIN FACTORS THAT COMPLICATING THE RESEARCH OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE PARTICLES

Summary. World languages have both similarities and differences. Languages differ from each other in terms of typology, i.e. mainly in terms of morphological structure. Participle has dual character in both the English and Azerbaijani languages. Numerous scientific researches and studies have been involved in the study and research of participles in both Azerbaijani and English, and special sections have been devoted to participle in the grammar of both languages. Participles are sometimes referred to as verbs or adjectives, and sometimes as an independent part of speech. The fact that the participle has the properties of both the verb and the adjective has led to differences of opinion among prominent scholars. In our opinion, participles cannot be an independent part of speech. Because words belonging to the independent part of speech have the semantics of the part of speech and have a corresponding function in the sentence, but this feature does not exist in participles. Also the suffixes of words related to the part of speech are lexical-grammatical suffixes, but participle forming suffixes are only functional-grammatical suffixes. Semantically, the participle in these cases really realizes its adjective features; this does not mean, however, a transition to an adjective, otherwise we must recognize the semantic feature as decisive in the grammatical classification. In this position, the nominal properties of the participle and gerund are most clearly manifested; however, it should be noted that not all -ing forms can be opposed in this position. Apparently, it should be recognized that in their nominal properties the participle and gerund differ due to the different syntactic positions that they occupy in the sentence; they do not differ in their verbal properties. The paradigms of the first participle and the gerund do not differ formally. Therefore, it seems that the gerund and participle are a purely functional way of distinguishing between variants of the same form, depending on the syntactic positions they occupy. At the same time, it seems that L. S. Barkhudarov is right, considering that the preservation of the terms "gerund" and "participle" is quite permissible.

Keywords: participle, grammar, suffix, function, part of speech, verb, adjective.
**Introduction.** The participle is one of the most complex parts of language with a dual character. As we know, participles semantically have the features of both the verb and the adjective. Participles have both verbal and adjectival features with various amendments, serving as the qualifying of the name of the process. Historically the study of participles is very old. It should be noted that the term “participle” was first used by the founders of the Stoic schools.

Participle is the most mysterious phenomenon of grammar with an uncertain status in it. Having forms, meanings and functions which are necessary for naming it as a part of speech, it is not included in it. Having separate verbs and nouns, grammar creates non-finite form of verbs which either duplicate or compensate the missing elements of these both parts of speech, providing verbs with nominal or adjectival functions and noun, adjective with verb properties.

Participle is the term from Greek and Latin, analogous forms in Sanskrit and Arabic grammar. It is a traditional grammatical term that widely used for corresponding verb forms in English language.

Varro is one of the main linguists in ancient German-Roman linguistics who mentioned the participle. Varro was undoubtedly the most original linguist of German-Roman linguistics. Varro, who was unusually innovative for his time, “he distinguished between derived and inflectional formation of words”. Varro did not simply recognize case and tense as Latin’s and Greek’s main categories and “establish the four classes –according to the way they inflect – of nouns (case inflection), verbs (tense inflection), participles (case and tense) and adverbs (neither case nor tense). Nouns named things, verbs made statements, participles joined elements, and adverbs supported all these [13, p. 148].

Despite many years of research on participles, the study of participles in the Azerbaijani language began in the 50s of the twentieth century. Until that time, linguists had studied the basic syntactic form of participles and studied it morphologically. Linguists have classified participles and studied their etymology. However, the grammatical features of participles in the Azerbaijani language have not yet been fully developed.

**Formulation of the problem.** Since the Azerbaijani language belongs to the type of agglutinative language, participles in our language are formed only by means of suffixes. However, since English belongs to the inflectional language according to the typological classification, participles are formed in that language both by means of suffixes and by the change of words.

In his grammar book, Kobrina mentions the name of the participle as one of the non-finite forms of the verb. About participle he noted that it is one of the synthetic verb forms, which is used to build other verb forms. According to his view they are four in number: the infinitive, the past indefinite, participle II and participle I. He wrote that “the infinitive stem and participles I and II are employed to build other verbal forms” [9, p. 5].

How many participles there are in English is one of the controversial issues. A group of grammarians, E. Gordon, E. Starishpova and E. Krylova, classify the non-finite forms of the verb as: the infinitive, -ing suffixed words and Past Participle. Thus, they combine the gerund and the present participle in the same group.

On the contrary, some linguists, such as N. Kobrina, I. Ivanova, T. Barabash, divided the non-finite forms of the verb into 4 parts. They divided the English participles into Participle I and Participle II, emphasizing the importance of considering them separately.

In his book “Theoretical Grammar of the English Language”, M.Y. Blox writes about the subject of verbs (impersonal forms of verbs): “Like other impersonal forms of the verb, the participle does not have a different tense form, and the word “present” is its traditional name, and not its direct explanation, and here, are used as the present and past participle traditionally”.

It is known that many linguists have approached a number of analyses of the participle from different aspects. One of the most interesting approaches is found in the book “Grammar of the English language” by V.L. Kauschanskaya and R.L. Kovner. They write: “the present participle perfect form, is not always used to denote the actions performed before the action expressed by the personal form of the verb” [8, p. 142].

B. Ilyish considered the participles as the part of the English verb system and divided them into three groups as infinitive, gerund and participle. He noted about verbs that “they have some features in common with the finite forms, and in so far as they are singled out amid the forms of the verb, they must have some peculiarities of their own” [4, p. 131].

However, the participle has the characteristics of an adjective along with the verb. Therefore, it cannot be considered only as a form of the verb. The fact that in both comparable languages the participle has a dual character, in the Azerbaijani language it has both the features of the verb and adjective, and in English it has an adverbial feature along with the features of the verb and adjective.

It was noted that the adjective feature of the participle is measured by its substantivization, preceding the word to which it belongs, and the fact that it is used in the function of attribute in a sentence. The participle, as an adjective, expresses the quality and sign of an object, is substantivized, is used in the function of attribute in a sentence, and answers the questions that belong the adjective.

Though a participle has a common feature with an adjective, but they also have different characteristics. The terms participle and adjective formed from the verb are very similar. At first glance, these seem to be the same thing. Both are corrected by adding suffixes to the root of the verb, but this cannot be equated. When the participle forming suffix is added to the verb, the content of the verb in the root is not lost, that is, the content of action and dynamism remain in the internal semantics of the verb. Our analysis of the meaning of participles both builds on and supports this general view. On the other hand, the tie between participle and adjective is not necessarily robust. The meanings of participles in specific constructions may change in ways irreconcilable with the syntactic slot the participle appears to fill. Where this is the case, par-
Particles automatically begin to lose their semantic association with adjective phrases and potentially diverge from one another as well.

First of all we must emphasise that we will analyse the meaning and the use of the participles.

Ganshina and Vasilevskaya divided the nonfinite forms of the verb into three parts, the infinitive, the participle, and the gerund, and noted that none of them have the category of number and person. They even noted that the non finite forms of the verb could not be used as the function of the predicate in the sentence [7, p. 95].

The syntactic functions of the verbal and the main verbs do not overlap, and the main difference between them arises here.

Even Khaymovich notes that participles can sometimes be used as main verbs. According to him, "participles differ from personal verbs and the other two non-finite forms of the verbs due to this feature".

In the Azerbaijani language, the present participle is widely used in the sentence as the function of the attribute. Besides this it can be substantivized and used as the functions of subject, object even as predicate.

Although mainly the syntactic function of the participle is an attribute in a sentence but it can also be used as other syntactic functions in a sentence. All of these made the research of the participle difficult for many years, as well as it has led to different opinions.

We would like to note that the syntactic functions of the participle in English, is differentiated according to its usage. It can be used in the sentence as an attribute when it carries the properties of the adjective, and also used as an adverbial function when it carries the properties of the adverb. Even when it is substantivized, it can be used in the sentence in the functions of the subject and nominal predicate.

Methods: traditional research methods of linguistics, comparative-typology, cognitive, descriptive, systematic analysis methods were used in the article. The comparison method was also used in the study, as some comparisons were made between different language families.

Importance: it can be used in seminars or lectures in higher education institutions.

Conclusion. The structural-semantic, lexical-morphological features, diversity of adjectives have made it difficult to study, and have long been controversial issue. The main conclusions of the article are as follows:

– while participles in the Azerbaijani language combine the features of both the verb and the adjective, in the English language the participles have the features of the adverb in addition to these features;

– in both languages, participles modify and describe the sign and quality of a word as an adjective, answer the questions of the adjective, and can be substantivized as an adjective;

– in the Azerbaijani language, participles can be substantivized as adjectives, but in English, if the participles are substantivized it replaced its function with gerund or verbal noun;

– in both languages, participles can take the verb suffix as an adjective;

– in modern Azerbaijani there are three tense forms of the participle, in contrast, in English there are two tense forms of the participle;

– participles combine with other words to form a composition. (clause) These components are used in different syntactic functions according to their function in the sentence;

– participles in both Azerbaijani and English are not independent parts of speech.

In particular, the article identifies general theoretical and specific features of participles in Azerbaijani and English.

References: