

# Introductory words in the Russian language: typology and their classification

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**Abstract:** This article examines lexical and grammatical units - introductory and modal words and provides their classification. The study presents a linguistic picture that reflects the degree of study of the use of introductory words and constructions. Based on the works of leading grammarians such as Vinogradov, Shakhmatov, Peshkovsky, Paducheva, and others, the definition of introductory and modal words is formulated and their main categories are presented. The functions of introductory words in a fiction text are also studied.

**Keywords:** Introductory words, modal words, modality, egocentric valence.

**Introduction:** Introductory words are an important element of the Russian language, performing the functions of modality, structural organization of the text and expression of the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance. This article examines the typology of introductory words, their semantic functions and role in the construction of the text, as well as typical errors associated with their use. Introductory words are a special group of words and phrases that are not part of the grammatical structure of a sentence, but serve to express various shades of meaning: confidence, doubt, emotional attitude and others. Their use helps to clarify, emphasize and organize information in the text.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the functions and types of introductory words in the Russian language, as well as to identify their influence on the perception of the text.

Definition and features of introductory words

Introductory words are words or set expressions that:

1. Are not members of a sentence (do not answer questions and are not syntactically related to other words).
2. Are separated by commas, dashes or other punctuation marks.
3. Express the speaker's attitude to the content of the utterance, structure the text or express modality.

Example:

• "Fortunately, the rain has stopped."

• "Apparently, it has already left."

Typology of introductory words

Introductory words can be classified according to their semantic function:

1. Words expressing confidence, doubt or assumption:

- Confidence: of course, undoubtedly, definitely.
- Doubt: probably, possibly, perhaps.
- Assumption: it seems, apparently, probably.

2. Words expressing emotional assessment:

- Joy: fortunately, to our joy.
- Regret: unfortunately, alas.

3. Words structuring the text:

- Order of presentation: firstly, secondly, finally.
- Summary: thus, therefore.

4. Words indicating the source of information:

- In the opinion of the speaker: they say, by hearsay, in my opinion.
- Reference to authority: as is known, as he claims.

5. Words expressing a general attitude to what was said:

- Attracting attention: you see, you know, you understand.
- Evaluation of content: in general, in essence, on the

whole.

Functions of introductory words in the text

1. Communicative function: help establish contact between the author and the reader.

- Example: "As you understand, this matters."

2. Structural function: ensure logical coherence of the text.

- Example: "First, we will discuss the goals, and second, the methods for achieving them."

3. Modal function: express the author's attitude to the reported.

- Example: "The train will probably be delayed."

4. Emotional-expressive function: convey emotions and subjective attitude.

- Example: "Fortunately, everything ended well."

Errors and difficulties in using introductory words

1. Incorrect punctuation:

- Error: "First of all, we agreed."
- Correct: "First of all, we agreed."

2. Mixing introductory and sentence parts:

- Error: "He was probably late." (without a comma)
- Correct: "He was probably late."

3. Excessive use:

- Frequent repetition of introductory words makes the text heavier.
- Example: "As if, probably, after all, he might agree."

4. Stylistic inconsistency:

- Introductory words should match the style of the text. For example, the expression "if you want" is not advisable to use in a scientific article.

The role of introductory words in written and spoken language

1. In written language:

- Provide structural clarity of the text.
- Make the text logically consistent.

2. In spoken language:

- Simplify the perception of information.
- Serve to attract the attention of the interlocutor.

Among the unchangeable independent words there are those that are not at all any part of the sentence: probably, of course, apparently, etc. Thus, these words cannot be considered either as nouns, or as adverbs or a category of state.

"In the Russian grammatical tradition, there are two approaches to determining the belonging of these words to parts of speech. The first is associated with the

names of L.V. Shcherba and V.N. Sidorov. These scientists defended the thesis that not all words can be attributed to one or another part of speech: yes, no, hello, please. They also included unchangeable independent words that are incapable of being any member of a sentence among words outside parts of speech" [Beloshapkova, 1989].

The second approach to the question of the status of these words is associated with the works of V.V. Vinogradov. He saw in them a common syntactic function and a common nominative function. "The nominative commonality, according to Vinogradov, consists in the fact that with the help of these words the speaker's attitude to reality is expressed, as well as to the form and content of the utterance about this reality. Modal words include not only words like probably, but also words like firstly, so, therefore" [Beloshapkova, 1989].

Thus, modal words are a special part of speech of unchangeable significant words that are incapable of being any member of a sentence. These words are independent and unchangeable. It is important to distinguish modal words as a part of speech from others from other parts of speech used as introductory words.

## CONCLUSION

Introductory words are an important means of expressing modality, text organization and communication. Their correct use contributes to the creation of a logically structured and stylistically accurate text. However, it is necessary to take into account stylistic appropriateness and avoid excessive use of introductory constructions.

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