

Adjective word group and its types

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the changes in the meanings of post-nominative adjectives in the process of transformation in contemporary English. In English, adjectives can act as a predicate. The semantics of adjectives, which carry a predicative function, is characterized by internal qualitative diversity. Qualitative adjectives mainly refer to the classical predicate and directly indicate the attribute of the subject. Such adjectives have more predicative features. The predicative feature of the adjective, the presence of the connotation of subjective evaluation determine both its semantics and use. The development from a special sign of thought to a general concept is characteristic of the entire structure of the English language, it is even possible to observe this in word formation. In most cases, taking into account the use of the adjective in the function of definition, the terms postpositive (postnominative) and prepositive (prenominative) adjectives are used.

Key words: postnominative adjectives, prenominal adjectives, transformation, preposition, postposition, adjective, predicative.

Introduction:

When using post-nominative adjectives with a predicative function in a sentence, it is taken into account that they express a denotative sign. It is known that the processes of denotation and reference are not characteristic of predicative adjectives. Classical predicates combine two things: 1) a direct sign; 2) evaluation. Hence, the peculiarities of their development in denotative and qualitative structures. S. Ross shows that the range of meanings of predicative adjectives is expanded, they easily enter into various connotative connections, form various semantic areas [7, p. 353]. So it becomes clear

that they can bring clarity to the problem of the meaning of syntactic structural adjectives, to the question of determining their type. But there is a feature that casts doubt on this opinion. There are often conflicting statements about the problem of the relationship between syntax and semantics. There is a connection between syntax and semantics. Therefore, it is necessary to study the semantic functions of the level structures in the semantic classification. By building a re-formation system to re-translate grammatically correct sentences into grammatically correct sentences, one can discover how post-nominative adjectives behave during the transformation process and change their meaning. Postnominative adjectives as a subject of research. The group of central adjectives with a predicative function includes adjectives that can be converted into an attributive construction and maintain the same semantics. I think my attitude is more selfish- more selfish attitude But not only that, the circumstances are unusual - the unusual circumstances. I didn't have long so wait -the results came very soon and were very disagreeable - the disagreeable results The examples given describe predicative adjectives in the attributive sense without any change in the meaning of the pairs. At first glance, it seems that in both cases the same word, the same concept, and the same relation are used. In the predicate and in the transform in the cases of the idea is absurd - the absurd idea; the results were very disagreeable - the disagreeable results- nouns idea, circumstances, results are characterized as abstract expressions, agreement is highlighted. However, the expression of ideas and the information conveyed in constructions differ. The post-nominative adjective, which acts as a predicative function, is separated from the denotation. Obviously, predication is the transfer of information about any object. In the examples given, the signs refer to the subject and are associated with the predicative. However, in combinations such as absurd idea, disagreeable results, the attribute function conveys information as a single complex, without separating the components from each other. Here the sign is inseparable from the object and appears simultaneously. However, an adjective with a predicative function in any case becomes a dependent member at the semantic level. At the syntactic level, it is an independent, free element. In the nomination of a sign, its connection with the subject is logical. Thus, as an adjective, adjectives analyzed both at the attributive and predicative levels form a single complex. This is their similarity. It is impossible to separate the sign and evaluation from the event. In the sentence "The man was young" the sign is inseparable from the noun. In this case, the noun is inseparable from the sign. However, the distance in the position remains.

The process of transition from an object to a sign, to a sequence of signs, leads to predication. In this case, there is a pre-given object, and a certain sign stands out in it. The adjective is in the predicative position when assigning a direct referent. In this case, the adjective takes a post-nominative position in terms of denotation. The fact is that not all adjectives belong to the referent. Therefore, there is a special group of restrictive (restrictive) adjectives. As can be seen from the examples above, the referent is determined by itself, adjectives take a living and inanimate referent. These adjectives are central integral adjectives. The conductor became brisk and businesslike – brisk and businesslike conductor The assumption was quite right - the quite right assumption. English people were not chatty - Chatty English people. As a rule, in the predicate, adjectives take the temporal features of the object, as well as a temporal assessment. In attributive constructions it is a common feature. The assumption was quite right = it was correct, appropriate one for the occasion. The fact is that in combination the right assumption is understood as a strong sense of roughness is general. Therefore, in the first central group of predicative adjectives, the differential seme is the seme of generality and specificity. Here, the main operation is replacement. The form N+ to be+ A of the upper structural contents of certain phrases finds the sign expressed by the predicative and is the definition of the subject. The similarity of the semantics that constitute the invariant basis of information should confirm the similarity of the grammatical meaning of the compared phrases. That is, N+ to be + A - A + N. However, it is not possible to verify the authenticity of the content. There are non-overlapping meanings in the grammatical meanings of the compared forms. This confirms the differences in the syntactic transformation of the studied structures from the point of view of semantics. In some languages, including French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, and Khmer, postpositive adjectives are the norm. That is, in these languages, the adjective comes after the noun, not before it. In English, German, Russian, Chinese and other languages, the prepositional position of the adjective is the norm. Adjectives are used in the postpositive position only in special cases. The question of whether an adjective is in a prepositive or postpositive position, or the question of a prenominal or postnominal adjective, requires the creation of constructions at the syntactic level. Indeed, to determine the dominative or post-nominative case, it will be necessary to take the smallest phrase and engage in morphological analysis. In this case, the syntactic structure and the semantics arising from these syntactic structures become the object of analysis. Both prenominal and postnominal adjectives are studied, as

well as their function in a sentence. From this point of view, the concept of predicative adjectives is also characteristic of syntax. That is, when we approach the syntactically formed structure from a morphological point of view, we see the participation of the word belonging to the part of speech in the organization of the message in the sentence. In fact, the notion of predicative adjectives comes from just that. One of the cases where post-nominative adjectives are widely used in English is when they define complex indefinite pronouns. The adjective comes after the indefinite pronouns something, somebody, nobody, somewhere. The second case is related to the definition of the person himself. There are different opinions about adjectives in linguistics. Some researchers consider the syntax of adjectives to be one of the most controversial issues in modern grammar [6, p. 111]. As you know, the phrase is an important problem for the language. The combination of words expresses an inseparable single concept [4; eight]. The adjective reveals its direct meaning in any phrase. Yu.S. Kubryakova shows that if a phrase expresses individual objects, properties and other attributes of an object, then the sentence names objects and events in their relationship [11, p. 13]. Common to nominative signs are their naming of objects, events, situations, and so on.

The minimal logical syntagma is a phrase. Adjectives are associated with predicative units, and they retain certain shades of predicative meaning. Representatives of grammar also paid attention to this question [2]. These researchers noted a special connection between the adjective and the noun, calling it an attributive-predicative connection. In English, there are compounds that express a special connection between the subject and the sign. In such constructions, the sign is, as it were, separated from the object, and as a result, the dependence between them is weakened. This approach, in our opinion, is applicable to the predicative position. A sad experience! Poor fellow is obtained at the syntactic level obtained by converting a compound like a fellow is poor. At the semantic level, such a transformation is unacceptable, and this indicates a semantic barrier. Representatives of generative grammar tried to present adjectives and attributive functions as transformations of each other, assuming that they are close to each other. In this case, the predicative construction was taken as the initial form. The attribute construction is derived from the initial form at an intermediate stage. This approach has been criticized by representatives of generative grammar [10]. In addition to functional differences in facial development in terms of predicative and attributive function, the researchers also showed that the N+A+N transformation is impossible in some cases. This phenomenon is usually based on the special semantics of the adjective, which does not allow nominal transformation, as well as on the syntactic conditionality that occurs when a predicative

adjective is expanded by a verb or noun group. Adjectives are associated with predicative units, and they retain certain shades of predicative meaning. Representatives of grammar also paid attention to this question [2]. These researchers noted a special connection between the adjective and the noun, calling it an attributive-predicative connection. In English, there are compounds that express a special connection between the subject and the sign. In such constructions, the sign is, as it were, separated from the object, and as a result, the dependence between them is weakened. This approach, in our opinion, is applicable to the predicative position. Bad experience! The poor fellow is obtained at the syntactic level obtained by converting the poor fellow type connection. At the semantic level, such a transformation is unacceptable, and this indicates a semantic barrier. The peculiarity of the semantics of adjectives does not allow the use of some adjectives only in a predicative, or only in an attributive function. Some of the representatives of generative grammar (Z. Harris) put forward the idea of the universality of the transformation T-N-is-Adj, T-Adj-N. E. Bach, who dealt with the syntax of adjectives, said that this idea is erroneous, and substantiated it by the impossibility of the model phrase A + N to act as a transformation of many cumulative sentences. At the same time, it should be taken into account that adjectives cannot perform the predicative function of a certain event [1, p. 113]. The analysis of transformations between attributive and predicative sentences is diverse and specific. Sometimes this requires an individual approach. This can be confirmed by the fact that attributive, predicative functions and relations are expressed by two completely different syntactic constructions. Such a conclusion contradicts the provisions of transformational grammar.

Conclusions. The functional aspects of derivative words, the possibility or impossibility of developing an adjective in a predicative and attributive position are determined on the basis of semantic factors. The description of the semantics of derivative adjectives takes into account the categorical affiliation of means, the semantics of combined forms, as well as the relationships that arise between the components of the corrective unit. The first task in the semantic description of corrective adjectives is to determine their general word-forming meaning. It is possible to identify certain patterns between the complexity of the word formation of an adjective and its semantic-syntactic functionality. As mentioned, the denotation of attributive words is quality, sign and relation. In this case, attributive words is quality, sign and relation. In this case, attributive words also express their meaning as a quality, property, sign or relation.

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