

THE PECULIARITIES OF POSTMODIFICATION STRUCTURES IN DIFFERENT LINGUISTIC UNITS

Xidirova Nilufar Abdiyatovna
Karshi State University

Abstract

This study investigates the many aspects of postmodification structures in linguistic units. These common elements are connected to how pronouns and nouns might appear before adjectives. By investigating these characteristics in various circumstances, we can gain a better understanding of the phenomenon's structure. The study demonstrates through particular examples that, whereas adjective characteristics are typically used before nouns, they can also function as postmodified units. These examples serve to describe and analyze the characteristics of such linguistic units. The study describes and explains several characteristics of postmodified adjectives with nouns and pronouns using specific grammatical rules. The analysis reveals the fundamental principles how these structures are used in sentences.

Keywords: Postmodified adjectives, postmodification, postpositive adjectives, prenominal adjectives, noun phrases, pronoun phrases.

Introduction

In every language, certain sentence forms should be employed frequently. A sentence can be created by using this frame as a fixed grammatical form. This is considered a basic sentence structure construction, since it is likely to be used to make up a sentence by placing certain adjectives before nouns to offer further information to extend and identify the notion. However, in some circumstances, modifiers can be used after nouns or pronouns to structure statements differently. This grammatical phenomena is determined by the language's linguistic qualities. Adjectives can be classified as prenominal or postpositive according to linguistic theory.

Postpositive adjectives come after words, such as some pronouns and nouns, emphasizing their distinctive or unique properties by narrowing the meaning of the linguistic units, whereas prenominal pronouns are thought to come before nouns and not with pronouns. This phenomena is structurally significant for learning how to properly compose sentences. In the language system, it is investigated how multiple connections can be used in sentences, and how structure requirements can alter depending on linguistic frames. When this parameter is examined in these languages, some distinct patterns can be seen when assessed in different samples.

Literature review

The function of adjectives is a grammatical element standing with some words in a fixed way. It is commonly connected with the structure of language system. Postpositive adjectives are placed after the noun and pronoun modifying linguistic elements which are considered certain grammatical constructions in the sentences. Postpositive position of modifiers can denote extra information about statements connecting with nouns, pronouns reflecting certain linguistic process.

This structure is used with nouns when phrases should make more briefer and more simpler structure not adding some words and omitting unnecessary units of the sentences by forming some adjectives with size, emotions and speed. It can change meaning of a sentence when compared with preposition adjectives as a prenominal factor coming with nouns.

- a) This job requires the people determined.
- b) The children ambitious can enroll in this club.

- a) This job requires the determined people.
- b) The ambitious children can enroll in this club.

In these examples the first two sentences nouns come before adjectives referring to certain job with certain working qualities and these can denote more concept than two statements given below. As it expresses more meaning due to constructing with two clauses, but leaving out other part of the clause, only remaining adjective itself. In the second two sentences you can see nearly the same statements with sentences above, however these statements feel that they are not fully finished and to comprehend them you need some information.

This phenomenon is used when the sentence should be sounded more precise and official. These forms are common for reports, announcements, regulations and contracts which this construction helps the sentence appear more specific. And it is typical when the sentence come with some reduced relative clauses and only adjective can express the whole meaning of the clause.

But in Uzbek you cannot use adjectives after nouns, as modifiers stand before the nouns to identify this element, so these two features of adjectives that are distinguished with each other cannot be found in Uzbek sentence structures, as the frame system of the sentence may not be changed like English.

- a) Bu ish qat'iyatli kishilarni talab qiladi.
- b) Bu kurs ishtiyoqmand bolalarni qabul qiladi.

Looking at these sentences it can be clearly seen that in Uzbek there is only one order for noun phrases with adjective + noun, you do not have another version to make use of it. So two different concepts of sentences in English are interrupted with one statement in our language.

When this peculiarity comes with pronouns, adjectives can stand after indefinite pronouns like something, someone, somewhere, anything etc. This structure has an important syntactic feature of the English language, as the adjective functions is a modifier of the indefinite pronoun, but it is placed in postmodifying position.

I read something interesting.

They lived somewhere peaceful.

In these sentences, “something interesting”, “somewhere peaceful” mean “a thing that is interesting” and “a place where is peaceful”. In this sense, the adjective can be understood as a shortened form of a relative clause. So you can interpret them in complex statements.

I read a thing that is interesting.

They lived a place where was peaceful.

This makes the expression concise and more clear while preserving its descriptive meaning without using nouns. It is widely used in a spoken language. However, grammatically, it is considered an example of postpositive adjective use with indefinite pronouns. At the same time you can change noun phrases with postmodified adjectives into postmodification of pronouns. Looking at these examples given above you can investigate the characteristics of pronoun phrases, which express the same concepts of noun phrases

- a) This job requires someone determined.
- b) Somebody ambitious can enroll in this club.

In Uzbek you can come across such phrases pronoun + adjective in the sentence structures, adjectives appear after pronouns, it requires adjectives to follow them. This is grammatical standard of language. Adjectives function as modifiers of pronouns.

- a) Bu yerda nimadir g'alati edi.
- b) Bu ma'lumotda nimadir tushunarsiz edi.

Exploring these sentences you can notice that in the Uzbek language there are limited situations of using this form. But this phrase is much more limited compared with English by coming particularly with “nimadir”. When you try to interpret English sentences they cannot suit in this structures and you have to omit pronouns and utilize nouns because of the lack of exact form of the phenomenon.

- a) Men qiziqarli narsa o'qidim.
- b) Ular sokin joyda yashar edi.

These two languages have huge differences while using postmodification of pronoun phrases is found in both languages considering somehow similar features in the grammatical system.

Research methodology

This study aims to explore languages making use of postmodified adjectives in two different types of languages, English and Uzbek. By exploring different kinds of sentences, they represent a clear characteristics of postmodified noun and pronoun phrases. This study shows a better understanding of this syntactic feature of languages.

This research investigates the different positions of adjectives comparing the similarities of languages. It can concentrate on some features of this postmodification in two languages. Even though you can come across huge distinctive features of order of noun phrases, you can find out little similar characteristics in pronoun phrases coming with modifiers. You can figure out some rules of the usage and some requirements of this frame in languages.

In English there are different structures for modifiers, premodification and postmodification, however, in Uzbek adjectives should stand before nouns as a grammatical element of modification staying ahead. In this study this features is investigated, giving vivid images of compared languages.

Results and analysis

Based on this investigation, postmodified adjectives can be used not only as a grammatical component, but also it can denote semantical meaning while making use of it in statements. Learning these specific features lead to a deeper understanding of how syntactic structures can be different. In English postpositive adjectives are positioned after the nouns and pronouns, constituting specific grammatical constructs inside phrases. The postpositive position of modifiers can provide additional information regarding statements associated with nouns and pronouns, indicating specific language processes. But in Uzbek, there exists a singular structure for noun phrases including adjective + noun, with no alternative variation.

Conclusion

By presenting sentences that contain premodified and postmodified adjectives you can figure out distinctive syntactic forms of language systems. These peculiarities make use of different requirements, depending on how some words come while modifying.

The research exposes different characteristics in the manner in which these structures are utilized in languages by analyzing sentences that have this function. Additionally, the research reveals the frequency with which these features can be found in both systems. Through the examination of the two languages, English and Uzbek, the study provides a more deep investigation of the syntactic behavior that is present in the sentence structure of both languages. Defining the essential characteristics of sentence constructions is made easier by doing an analysis of these aspects within languages. By making this difference, one can have a better understanding of the qualities that are shared by sentences in different language structures as well as those that are unique to sentences.

References

1. Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. Longman, London and New York. 1985
2. Cinque, G. The Syntax of Adjectives: A Comparative Study. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. 2010
3. Tallerman M., Understanding Syntax 5th ed. Routledge / Taylor & Francis, London / New York 2019/2020
4. Huddleston & Pullum, The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language. Cambridge University Press. 2002.
5. Bernard Comrie, Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: Syntax and Morphology 2nd ed. University of Chicago Press / Blackwell. 1989
6. William Croft, Typology and Universals 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press. 2003.