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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

THE SEMANTIC-COGNITIVE FEATURES OF THE POSTNOMINAL ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

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GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH

Actuality of the theme and the degree of research.. The changes are not characteristic for the grammatical system of the language. It is not accidental that the lexical system is considered open, and the grammatical system is considered closed. Nevertheless, it is observed that certain grammatical regularities appear in different forms in the language materials of different periods of the language. In texts belonging to different periods of the English language, the participation of sentence members in word order, a change in the sequence of formation of a combination of one part of speech with another part of speech, is recorded. One of the issues that attracts the attention of researchers is the fact that in English, adjectives perform different functions in a sentence, and in the process of realization of some of these functions, the position of the adjective changes. In this regard, the main features and functionality of prenominal and postnominal adjectives in English, as well as postnominal adjectives, are of particular interest. This interest has been greatly enhanced by the development of generative grammar.

It is difficult to say for which period the change of position in the grammatical system is characteristic because the quantitative indicators of the registration of prenominal and postnominal adjectives in the language material in different periods of the English language have not been studied. In modern English, adjectives are used in the pre-position when performing an attributive function, and this is normative. However, it is observed that the adjective is in the postposition, and in this position the question of determining the function of the adjectives on various parameters arises.

The application of the transformation method is of particular importance when studying the problem of processing adjectives in the postnominal position in English. The system of principles of this method is mainly composed of the following:

1) the syntactic system of the language is divided into a number of subsystems, one of which is the core or primary, and the others are its derivative subsystems. The core subsystem of the verb is the known type, present tense, modal words, cognates, determiner,

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adverb, infinitive, adjective verb, verb conjugation, etc. is composed of simple affirmative sentences, or rather, a set of elementary sentences;

2) each nuclear sentence describes an elementary situation, and the type of nuclear sentences is the type of elementary situations;

3) any complex syntactic type is formed by applying one or more nuclear sentences and necessary or optional transformations to them.

Transformations either do not change the content of nuclear sentences or change them slightly in a certain way, their lexical composition and the number of lexemes are not large, and the variety of syntactic types appears due to transformation combinations. These transformations are applied to different sets of kernel types.

The visualization of the syntactic structure of the sentence shows the nuclear types based on it, the clarity of which transformation affects it, in which order. In the process of transforming the elementary situation expressed by the nuclear sentence, the elementary situation does not change. Understanding a complex sentence, or even a coherent text, becomes a matter of understanding the nuclear sentence. The transformational method retains the position of an experimental method of demonstrating the similarities and differences between complex language objects, based on the similarities and differences in their transformational potentials. In the mentioned sense, the transformation method was used in syntax, word correction and semantics. At this time, the transformation arsenal has been expanded. The study of postnominal adjectives by the transformation method is distinguished by its relevance.

In linguistics, word order in a sentence has been studied based on the materials of different languages. The vast majority of studies on syntax have addressed this issue. ,Later, the mentioned issue has become relevant again in relation to the issues of topical membership, discourse theory, text linguistics, generative grammar theory, and modeling issues. In syntax, L.V. Sherba, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.I. Smirnitsky, in the directions of modern linguistics. L.Talmi, C.Fillmore, R.Langaker, J.Lakoff, U.Chaif, R.Jackendorff, N.Chomsky, J.Searle, I.A.Melchuk, A.K.Zholkovsky and others

attracted attention. A.Javadov, K.M.Abdullayev, G.Kazimov, A.Abdullayev, A.Mammadov, F.Veysalli, M.Gaziyeva, N.Novruzova, and other researchers touched on the mentioned problems in Azerbaijani linguistics. Nevertheless, the problem of deviations from language norms, including postnominative adjectives, has not been comprehensively studied.

The object and subject of the research The object of the research consists of postnominal adjectives in English, and its subject is the investigation of the semantic-cognitive features of postnominal adjectives in this language.

The aims and objectives of the research. The aim of the research is to study the features and functionality of the development of postnominative adjectives in English. For to achieve this goal, the following tasks are planned:

− to clarify the positions of the development of adjectives in English, to determine their distributive possibilities;

− to study the effect of postnominative position on the semantics of the adjectives;

− to give a review of generative grammar and methods of transformation and to apply them to the study of postnominative adjectives;

− to apply the method of transformation in order to clarify the semantic features of adjectives;

− to follow the possibilities of transforming attributive adjectives into predicative adjectives;

− to determine changes in the semantics of the adjectives by the method of transformation;

− to reveal the nature of the semantic relations between the adjective and the noun it designates;

− to clarify the reasons for the limited development of adjectives in the postnominative position;

− to determine the adjectives that perform both attributive and predicative functions.

Methods of research. The dissertation is based on synchronous analysis. Comparative, descriptive, explanation and interpretation methods were used in writing the work. The method of

transformation was widely used in the examples presented in the dissertation and in revealing their meanings.

Main provisions of the defense:

1. The development of the adjectives in the postnominative position is not typical for modern English. In the Old and Middle English periods, adjectives were developed in a postnominal position.

2. Traces of postnominal or postpositional development have survived in a number of constructions in modern English.

3. It is possible to transform a certain part of attributive adjectives into a postnominative position by the method of transformation.

4. The transformation of an adjective from a prenominal position to a postnominal position causes certain changes in its semantics.

5. The use of the adjective in the postnominal position manifests itself as a linguistic phenomenon associated with actualization.

6. The adjective occupies a postnominal position when used in a predicative function.

7. Predicative adjectives have the form of a special model, and in this model the verb *to be* is involved.

8. The problem of postnominal adjective is related to the problem of postpositive determination.

9. It is possible to give the meaning of the adjective used in the postnominal position in the form of different subordinate clauses.

Scientific novelty of the research. For the first time in Azerbaijani Germanism, the problem of postnominative adjectives in English was developed as a research topic, and the issues of transformation of adjectives were considered. What function of the adjective in the deep structure of speech is initially studied, the change of its functionality as a result of its transformation is studied. The inclusion of adjectives in the composition of attributive and predicative complexes, constructions and, in this connection, their semantic-syntactic features have been studied. The research shows that adjectives do not only express signs and properties directly, but also express properties arising from the relations between objects. On this basis, the semantic classification of adjectives rests on stronger logical foundations. On the basis of examples taken from the text, the features of free or limited processing of the same polysemantic

adjective are studied, and an attempt is made to clarify the conditions for partial retention and change of its semantics as a result of the adjective being located in a different position. Determining the reasons and conditions for the adjective to behave differently in *adjective + noun, noun + to be + adjective* complexes, and determining whether the participation of the same adjective in attributive and predicative complexes causes shifts in its semantics is also a matter of scientific novelty of the research.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The main theoretical significance of the dissertation is to clarify the degree of possibility that the adjective performs two functions - attributive and predicative. The level of possibility of such transitions for semantically and syntactically different adjective groups is investigated.

The results obtained and the collected material can be included in methodical aids for teaching English, which can be used in seminars and lectures on morphology and syntax of the language, methods of transformation, teaching of grammar.

Approbation and application. The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in articles and theses published in scientific journals of various universities of the Republic, as well as in collections published abroad.

Research materials can be used in the writing of dissertations and master's theses. At the same time, research materials can be useful in writing textbooks and teaching aids. In particular, the provisions of the dissertation can be used in works on text linguistics, syntactic semantics, types of simple sentences.

Name of the organization where the dissertation was performed. The dissertation was completed at the Department of English Grammar of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The structure and volume of the dissertation with a character including a separate volume of each structural units of the dissertation. The research work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion and a list of references. The introductory part of the dissertation is 6 pages (10 415 characters), Chapter I – 41 pages (75 326 characters), Chapter II – 38 pages (64 005 characters),

Chapter III – 40 pages (73 439 characters), Conclusion part 5 pages (8 608 characters) the total volume of the dissertation is 231 793 characters, excluding the list of references used.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE STUDY

The introductory part of the dissertation defines the relevance and degree of development of the topic, the object, and subject of research, its goals, and objectives, methods, the main provisions of the defense, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance, approbation and structure of research.

The first chapter of the research is called **"Postnominative adjectives in linguistic research"**. It examines transformation studies, analyzes other generative models and theories, and interprets the peculiarities of R.Van Valin's and W.Foley's reference-role grammar.

In the middle of the last century, the idea of descriptive analysis was limited in American linguistics, and the transformative grammatical language model came to the fore. This model expands the boundaries of descriptions of descriptivism and language systems. The main object in generative grammar is syntax.

At the heart of the diversity of syntactic types in the natural language is the relatively simple system of nuclear types, which gave rise to the idea of the possibility of transformations with less transformation. This was a reference point for the development of N.Chomsky's generative grammar.

The emergence of Chomsky's theory of derivative grammar is associated with the publication of his book "Syntactic Structures"[1] in 1957. The new theory was first explained in this work. In generative grammar, the level hierarchy is reversed, moving from the syntactic level to the phonological level. Generative grammar seeks to determine what it means to know one's mother tongue, why children learn it so quickly, and why differences in language construction systems do not prevent this. Generative grammar, the ability to

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[1] Chomsky, N. Syntactic structures / N.Chomsky. – Hague: Mouton and company printers Casman and hill Inc. – 1957. – 118 p.

master a language is called language competence, and it is said that it does not depend on the use of language forms in speech activities. Transformation theory is based on transformation analysis.

When defining the grammar of the verb, Chomsky writes: "*Under the name of the grammar of the verb it is necessary to understand the system of rules that describe the structure of sentences in a certain explicit and closely defined form.*"[2] This means that the rules of sentence construction do not in fact apply to grammar, but to some other science, or rather to the field of "*sequence of ideas.*"

The same rules are used systematically in the formation of a possible sentence system and provide the possibility of constructing sentences. At the same time, the system of rules realizes the understanding of the constructed sentences. This is knowledge of the language, or, in the words of N. Chomsky, *language skills*. By using their own knowledge of the language, the native speaker both creates and understands the sentence, and this activity is called language use.

When evaluating the model of grammar, F.Y.Veysalli summarized both its shortcomings and its positive aspects. He attributed the complexity of derivative grammar not only to its descriptive rules and plurality of symbols, but also to the lack of an inaccurate and unified approach. The author said that because grammar is based on currents such as rationalism, humboldtism, and bloomfieldism, it forms a new stage in linguistics, differs from taxonomic linguistics, and promotes pragmatic linguistics.[3]

In the second half of the twentieth century, with the creation of generative linguistics, a new stage in grammar began in linguistics. Of course, generativism was developed not only by Chomsky, but also by his followers, as well as those who did not accept the existing ideas and provisions in one way or another. Due to this, the number of different generative and non-generative theories and models in linguistics has increased.

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[2] Chomsky, N. Systems of syntactic analysis // The Journal of Symbolic Logic, – 1953. Vol.18, No3, – p.242-256.
[3] Veysəlli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: – 2014. – s.40

Today, the number of scientific directions and theories in linguistics is growing. There is no doubt that the methods of this theory are interconnected. Along with new methods based on generativism and emerging in the process of its development, grammatical methods and theories have emerged against the background of the denial of certain ideas and provisions of generativism. Giving information about some of them is of special importance for solving the problem. It is not necessary to wait in chronological order to give such a summary. Because a number of methods and theories are formed in parallel and based on each other. For example, the main representatives of the formation of the model of generative semantics were J.Lakoff[4] and J.McCawley[5], P.Postal and others. The main period of its development dates back to the 1970s.

Unlike the standard model, Bresnan's realistic grammar is directly part of the practical field of research in psycholinguistic and computational linguistics. According to J.Bresnan, syntactic and semantic components model automatic comprehension. Speech is either perceived or developed for comprehension using limited active memory[6].

The generalized PS grammar (Generalised Phrase Structure Grammar - GPSG) was created by American and British linguists[7].

The model is more of a recognition model. The structure revealed in the recognition process is transferred to the language of intensive logic, and the "derivation history" (sequence of developed recognition rules) is taken into account. A "categorical grammar" device is used to name the auxiliary characters of a category. This

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[4] Lakoff, G. On Generative Semantics. In D.D.Steinberg, & L.A.Jakobovits (Eds.), Semantics: An Interdisciplinary Reader in Philosophy, Linguistics and Psychology / G.Lakoff. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, – 1971. – p. 232-296.

[5] McCawley, J.D. The syntax and semantics of English relative clauses // University of Chicago, Dept. of Linguistics, USA Lingua 53, – 1981. – p.99-149

[6] Bresnan, J. Polyadicity // In: Lexical grammar. – Dordrecht: – 1980. – p.313-339.

[7] Gazdar, G. Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar: [Electronic resource] / Gazdar, G., Ewan H. Klein; Geoffrey K. Pullum; Ivan A. Sag. – Oxford: Blackwell, and Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press. – 1985. URL: https://www.academia.edu/51169670/_Generalized_phrase_structure_grammar_by _G_Gazdar_E_Klein_G_K_Pullum_and_I_A_Sag

allows you to use a practically unlimited grammatical category. Therefore, grammar is not a finite calculation, but a set of limited rules instead of infinite names of categories.

The role and reference grammar, which characterizes the functional approach to syntactic and grammatical description, appeared in the mid-1970s. In role and reference grammar, grammatical units and syntactic constructions are analyzed, first of all, according to their functional role in the linguistic system (speech) and only then are studied in terms of formal (structural) features.

In the role and reference grammar , the opposite approach to the provision put forward by N.Chomsky is manifested. Here the idea of the need to study communication in order to study the nature of language is put forward.

The interaction of syntax, semantics, and pragmatics is taken into account in role and reference grammar. In such an approach, syntactic constructions are determined without excluding semantic and pragmatic influences. In other words, the syntactic structure of speech is considered on the one hand against the background of the interaction of restrictions imposed by the social and linguistic contexts in which speech occurs, on the other hand, with the contexts in which speech occurs, on the other hand, with the intention of the speaker to transmit propositionally formed information.

R. Van Valin and W. Foley do not claim that syntax is completely equated with semantics and pragmatics. Some aspects of the morphosyntactic structure cannot be described in purely functional terms. For example, in English, the rules for the development of an adjective before, not after a noun, are not described in functional terms. Most of these issues are resolved on the basis of formal typological principles[8].

One of the aspects of the role structure of an elementary sentence is the expression of different roles. These roles are the roles that the party member will play in a given situation. Their means of linguistic expression are case roles and relate to thematic relations. In

[8] Foley, W.&R. Van Valin Jr. On the viability of the notion of 'subject' in universal grammar // Proceedings of the 3rd annual meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society: – 1977. – p.293-320.

many approaches, including early versions of reference grammar, case roles have been considered as the simplest elements of the initial syntactic and semantic form of a sentence. Two different systems of case roles are considered in reference grammar: 1) basis; 2) derivative. The basis system consists of a single binary comparison of the parties. One of them presents, conditions, causes or controls the situation, while the others are completely affected. Van Valin called the first type of participants "actors", the second type "undergoers"[9].

C. Fillmore was the first to offer the traditional role[10]. If we list only the most basic of the case roles, they will be agents, patients, instrument, purpose, sources, and locator. The main difference between role and reference grammar and other theories is that case roles are viewed not as simple initial concepts but as derivative relationships.

F.Veysalli shows that the difference of case grammar from N.Chomsky is that the existence of a special sub-structure syntax is denied, and unlike the surface structure (subject and object), the semantic relations in the deep structure are more pronounced. C.Fillmore refers to words that are grammatically identical in a completely different sense[11].

By proposing his own models of "syntactic structures" and "aspects", N. Chomsky created a new theory, which in linguistics is called "Chomsky's standard theory". The "Syntactic Structures" model is named after N. Chomsky's monograph of the same name. Researching the problem of syntactic structure, the researcher suggested that each sentence in the language corresponds to a certain structure. According to him, a language has a limited number of syntactic structures that can cover all sentence forms used in the language. He suggested that it was possible to determine the mechanism for creating syntactic structures based on children's speech and their sentence construction skills.

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[9] Van Valin, Jr.,R. Ergativity and the Universality of Subjects // Papers from the 13th regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society: – 1977b. – p.689-705.
[10] Fillmore, C. The case for case // In E.Bach & R.Harms (eds.), Universals in linguistic theory: Holt, Rinehart & Winston. – 1968. – p.1-88.
[11] Veysəlli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: – 2014. – s.75

It should be noted that when creating N.Chomsky's theory, he was faced with the question "What about linguistics: which areas should be defined as specific areas of linguistics?" He did not ask the question, nor did he separate form from substance. As a mathematician, he thought about how a sentence is derived from one form to another, given that children's speech habits are formed without grammar, and tried to find this mechanism. The syntactic structure of a sentence is based on the fact that it is expressed in the form of a syntactic structure. To be more precise, the author used the abbreviations as modeling units: NP - Noun Phrase; VP - Verbal Phrase; PP – Prepositional Phrase. Chomsky, referring to the theory of graphs in mathematics, showed different sentence structures as graphs.

The second chapter of the research, entitled **"The issues of derivation and transformation of the processing of postnominative adjectives in English"** analyzes postnominative adjectives in English, examines postpositive attributive complexes, considers the issues of transformation and generation of postpositive adjectives.

For the English language, it is typical that the determiner is processed before the antecedent. In this case, the main word function is performed by the antecedent. The development of thought from a particular feature to a general concept is characteristic of the whole structure of the English language and can be observed even in word formation. For example, in the word *railway*, the *rail* represents a special sign and defines the class that includes the whole complex. There are languages in which thought develops in a different direction, that is, the orientation from the general to the specific is the basis. For example, in French, an adjective usually comes after a noun. As mentioned, the adjective that defines in English comes before the noun. Thus, in languages, the occurrence of an adjective before and after a noun forms two groups. These groups are distinguished by prepositive (prenominative) and postpositive (postnominative) concepts. The terms postpositive (postnominative) adjectives and prepositive (prenominative) adjectives are often used in the defining function, taking into account the development of the adjective.

There are three main reasons why the adjective is developed in the postnominative position in English. 1) The use of fixed compounds

derived from French or their shield to English. For example, knight errant (traveling, wandering), court martial, etc. According to the semantics, such combinations are ready-made language units, combinations. In addition, there are adjectives that always come after the noun, do not end in the noun, and form a union with it. The noun in such phrases can change. For example, *architecture proper.* This type is considered a traditional postnominative structure. 2) In addition to traditional postpositive cases, there are semantically based postnominative cases. Each adjective that precedes the noun can be used after the antecedent in special cases.

For example*, Chillon's dungeons, deep and cold. Chillon basements are deep and cool. We entered a forest dark and glomy. We entered a dark and boring forest.* As a result of placing the adjective in the postnominative position as shown, the adjective becomes special and the connection between the determiner and the antecedent comes to life, manifesting itself not as an ordinary form, but as a form that arises at a given moment. The connection of the postnominative adjective with the preceding noun does not manifest itself in the form of a closely related complex. The combination of the noun with the postnominative adjective is freer, the sign is not pre-marked. 3) There is also a group of adjectives in English that the postnominative position is considered to be a position arising from their semantic and grammatical nature. This group consists of adjectives with -able and -ible suffixes. For example, *the only person visible*, *a piece of information not at all reliable.* The special position of the mentioned adjectives is explained by their closeness to the participles.

Non-adjective participles are used in English after the noun. For example, *She did not create the impression desired*. *In the examples given* etc. Such a postnominative position in relation to the antecedent is explained by the fact that each participle gives the impression of a reduced subordinate clause.

The attribute expressed by the infinitive is also in a postpositive position. Of course, the *to* in the infinitive is a preposition due to its origin, and it cannot be changed. For example, *He was the first man to tell me that.* However, it should be noted that, as in nouns, the prepositional position is important here. In the post-

verb position, the attribute becomes an important part of the information and tends to specialize. Its relation to the verb is not understood in a predetermined way, it is accepted in the form formed in the corresponding sentence. For example, the sentence *He speaks well* is semantically broken down into He + speaks + well, not He + (speaks well). The key information in this sentence is the actualized word *well* and the sign. The word *speaks* in a sentence acts as an intermediate information. The adjective used next to the verb is in the postposition if the information it carries is relevant, if the sign is not relevant, then the adjective assumes the preposition.

Typical examples have been carefully selected. (Tipik nümunələr ciddi seçilmişdir).

The main information in this sentence is the selection of samples. The word "serious" in the sentence serves as an intermediate information. *Typical examples + have been + (carefully selected).*

If the sentence is in the form *"typical examples have been selected carefully"*, *carefully* becomes relevant and moves to the main semantic load. It is possible to give this opinion in the Azerbaijani language as follows: *Tipik nümunələrin seçilməsi ciddi olmuşdur.*

As can be seen, the last sentence is not about the selection of samples, but about the seriousness of the choice.

In English, constructions made by postnominal adjectives are also called Indefinite Pronoun Construction (IPC). The term "Indefinite Pronoun" was nominated by Hasplemath.M[12].

Adjectives such as *interesting* and *tall* are normally used in a prenominal position. But they are indefinite and negative pronouns, or more precisely, *everything/something/anything/nothing*; they can hold a postnominal position when used with pronouns like *everyone / someone / anyone / no one.*

Every interesting book	*every book interesting*
A tall person	*a person tall*
Interesting everything	*everything interesting*
Tall someone	*someone tall*

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[12] Haspelmath, M. Indefinite Pronoun. Oxford Studies in Typology and Linguistic Theory // Clarendon Press, – 1997. – p.263

Attempts have been made to analyze postnominal adjectives as prenominal adjectives that can be represented by N-order in indefinite pronouns: [DP every - thing [Np interesting [NP ...]]]

This issue has been covered in the research of Abney S. and Kishimoto H.[13]. Larson R.K and Marushic F.[14] show that such an analysis may not be accurate. Adjectives in indefinite pronouns differ from prenominal adjectives and are semantically close to postnominal adjectives.

In English, the suffix -able has active and passive semantics. Active semantics covers activity, while passive semantics covers the effect on what a word expresses[15].

In all adjectives with this suffix, the modal semantics of possibility / impossibility find their expression to one degree or another. The degree of expression of such modality depends on the mastery of the word in the language. In mastered words, the meaning manifests itself in the combination. For example, *suitable dress yaraşan paltar*. Modal semantics comes to the fore in such newly modified adjectives. The meaning is derived according to the word formatition rule, and the derivative adjective becomes semantically transparent. It is possible to correct adjectives from all verbs with the last suffix -able[16].

Generative linguistics is based on the description of language with certain types of formal models. The primary and basic type of such formal models is transformational generative grammar. The structure of generative grammar includes syntactic, semantic and phonological components. At the level of universal grammar, deep structures play the role of nuclear syntactic constructions (nuclear sentences). Deep structures are language competence or language

[13] Abney, Steven. The English Noun Phrase and its Sentential Aspect / unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, MIT / – Cambridge, MA. 1987. – 363 p.; Kishimoto, H. Indefinite Pronouns and Overt N-Raising // Linguistic Inquiry, 31, – 2000. – p.557-566.

[14] Larson, R.K. and Franc Marušič. On Indefinite Pronoun Structures with APs: Reply to Kishimoto. Linguistic Inquiry 35, – 2004. – p.268-287.

[15] Marchand, H. On Attributive and Predicative Derived Adjectives and Some Problems Related to the Distinction // Anglia 84, – 1966. – p.131-149.

[16] Plag, I. Word-formation in English / I.Plag. Cambridge University Press, – 2002. – p.57.

experience. The power of language is an innate sign, on the basis of which a person determines what is correct in sentence structure.

Let's look at the following example, which uses a postnominative adjective used in the postnominative position, and make some translations on it.

1. *"Polonius: What do you think of me?*
   King: As of a man faithful and honorable"
2. *"Polonius: You think what do of me.*
   King: Faithful and honorable of a man as"[17].

This context has taken on an incomprehensible form, as the displacements in Example 2 violate the correct grammatical structure of the sentence. Language authority also does not help to understand this set of words and phrases. The first form is in poetic language.

The main reason why a grammatically correct sentence is meaningless is the order of the words in the example above. Generative grammar involves the creation of an infinite number of sentences from a finite set of grammatical devices based on certain rules. The definition of rules, the construction of transformation models, the derivation of numerous surface structures from the same deep structure-run revealed cases that are difficult to explain in specific language materials, as well as in the grammatical system of the language. The mechanism of development of postnominal adjectives in English, as well as the generation of postpositive attribute complexes, are among the most difficult problems to explain. F.Veysalli shows that, *"Each sentence is distinguished by two structures: the deep structure and the surface structure. The deep structure contains the relationships between the constitutors for meaning, while the surface structure corresponds to the sequence of words in a particular sentence. The surface structure is not the same as the K-tree of the deep structure , so transformation rules are important for the transition from the deep structure to the surface*

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[17] Shakespeare, W. The third part of King Henry the Sixth, ed. by Norman Sanders, The New Penguin (Penguin: Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1981) / http://shakespeare.mit.edu/allswell/full.html

structure. The more rules are applied, the more K-structure is obtained."[18]

The theory of substructure (deep) structures that emerged within the framework of generative grammar also led to the formation of the standard theory. In classical standard theory, two models are distinguished. The first of these is called the "syntactic structures" model, and the second is called the "aspects" model.

Attributive complexes in English can be divided into three groups: 1) prepositive; the attribute is processed before the specified word; 2) postpositive; the attribute is processed after the specified word; 3) mixed; both prepositive and postpositive attributes are processed and they encircle the antecedent. The same unit is recorded in both postpositive and prepositive positions:

"*At the corners of each floor, in the largest offices, the real partners anchored things and had some say in the decor*".

"*It was a nice office, large by comparison, but not a kingdom.*"[19]

The example shows that a prenominal adjective does not form a syntagm. When this adjective moves to the postnominal position, it forms a syntagm and becomes its dependent word. Thus, the attribute complex approaches the leading word. The attribute approaches the headword to the maximum[20].

Prepositive attribute complexes are very active in English. In their linear structure, three positions can be distinguished - 1 (determinative), 2 (attribute), 3 (leading word). The antecedent occupies the third position in this structure, preceded by an attribute or attributes. The position of the determinative is optional and may not be.

Prepositive attributive complexes are two- and multi-component. In a two-component complex there is a determiner and an antecedent.

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[18] Veysəlli, F.Y. Seçilmiş əsərləri / F.Y.Veysəlli. – Bakı: – 2014. – s.68-69

[19] Grisham, J. The Associate / J.Grisham. – London: Arrow Books, – 2009. – p.88-89

[20] Коструб, Е.В. Формальная структура атрибутивного комплекса в английском языке (К вопросу об аналитизме английского грамматического строя) // Вестник МГОУ. Серия "Лингвистика". – Москва: Изд-ние МГОУ, – 2012. №1, – с.53

In multicomponent prepositive attribute complexes, the number of attributes is more than one. In English, Adj + Adj + Noun model multi-component prepositional attributes are widespread.

A characteristic feature of prepositional attributes is the weak expansion of the specific syntagm. Their one-word consistency is due to the stylistic limitations of the expansion of the chains of attribute in the preposition. When it is necessary to expand the prepositional definition, it is necessary to place it in the postposition along with the special syntagm. Expansion of such a definition is achieved by complicating its internal structure.

The third chapter of the research is called "**Postnominative adjectives with predicative function**". This chapter examines the predicative function of adjectives in English, analyzes the functionality of postnominative attributive constructions in the text. In English, adjectives act as predicates in sentences. The semantics of adjectives have a variety of internal qualities, and in this regard, existing research is still far from solving the problems associated with the description of this part of speech.

Very little attention has been paid to the syntactic and semantic aspects of the problem in the work on the functionality of adjectives. Most of the specific studies cover the issue from a lexical, structural, transformation, or semantic perspective, and no research has been conducted on the semantics of restrictive predicative adjectives, nor on the reasons for the centralization and peripheral location of such adjectives in position change.

Semantically limited meaning or predicative meaning, from a semantic point of view, often refers to the generalization of a social event, a special quality of a person's character, and the assessment of these qualities is a popular form of expression[21].

Most researchers suggest the primacy of names. Man, first of all, named the objects he observed and saw. The formation of a syntactic function within a sentence is due to the different semantics

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[21]   Виноградов, В.В. Лексикология и лексикография: Избр.тр. / В.В.Виноградов. – Москва: Наука, – 1977. – 318 с.

that result from naming different objects of reality[22].

Transformation should be analyzed in the form of the relationship between two structures with the same environment. It is important to determine the structure with the help of position displacement and to clarify differences that are not obvious in ordinary linguistic analysis. At the same time, the formal specificity of the transformation analysis is a key factor in confirming its existence.

In modern English, predicative adjectives include a large group of predicate evaluative nouns. Predicatives have an evaluative semantic component, and therefore the evaluation component plays the role of a suitable material for studying the nature and type of interaction with other semantic components in the semantic structure of the word, its nature.

One of the types of predicative communication is quality communication. In this case, the adjective that performs the news function indicates the quality of the subject. *The boy is thin.* In this sentence, the adjective is in the position of informative and communicative focus. Most of the conjunctive verbs belong to the verb *to be* and then to the verbs *seem, become, go, turn, get*. In other verb combinations, combinatorial constraints are many and strong. Restrictions are also found in the verbs that follow the verb *to be* in the ranking. For example, the verb turn forms combinations with adjectives denoting color and its change: *to turn white, pale,* and so on. The verb *to go* creates combinations with adjectives that indicate the deterioration of the situation: *to go mad, her hair is going gray*, and so on.

It is expedient to distinguish between permanent and temporal features of adjectives that perform a predicative function. Denotations of central predicates usually do not have an exact localization point on the time axis. They belong to this or that time period and are not localized at any point in that time period. For example, *The boy is small.* It is clear that the change in activity over

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[22] Колшанский, Г.В. Соотношение субъективных и объективных факторов в языке / Г.В.Колшанский. – Москва: Наука, – 1975. – с.74; Кубрякова, Е.С. Части речи в ономасеологическом освещении / Е.С.Кубрякова. – Москва: – 1978. – с.29-34

time is abstract. However, many quality attributes express both the constant and the temporal quality of the subject (*The table is round*). The given examples allow to clarify some issues. First of all, a certain semantic interpretation of the relationship between the postnominal position of the predicative adjective and its, ie the prenominal position of that adjective, is needed. In the sentence "*The boy is small*" the adjective "*small*" is in the postnominative position and comes after the word *"boy"*. Because between the words "*boy*" and "*small*" the personal form of the verb "*to be*" is "*is*". The adjective in the postnominal position performs the function of predicative. The "*small size*" combination is an attributive construction in which the adjective is in a prenominal position, there is no prediction in the combination, the information is general and incomplete, and the content of its transmission is not understood.

There is a certain connection with the denotation in both attributive and predicative constructions of adjectives. This connection is not implicit, on the contrary, it is clear and obvious. Unlike the case property, the actualization occurs over time and has a limited duration. The subject who uttered the sentence "*I am glad*" at that time said "*tired*", "*hungry*", "*happy*" and so on. may be in condition. That is, the subject may be in a different situation. This is how the situation differs from other signs. If we compare the sentences "*The rose is red*" and "*The man is red*", it is clear that different denotations and signs are compared. The first sign is not related to the time interval, but the time plan is typical for the second sign. The redness of a man's face is due to his psychological condition. In this case, the symptom disappears when the situation changes. The color of the red flower is a common feature of denotation. The situation differs from other features in the characteristics of the subject, or more precisely, in the characterization of the subject. The expression of the situation, above all, belongs to the person. The situation directly shows the internal, psychological, hidden properties, their manifestation. In most cases, this sign is subjective in nature, and this subjectivity allows us to distinguish the categories of signs that are close to it. For example, *My wife was glad that I had come*, *she was ill for a month but she is*

looking well now. Here *glad, ill, well* the internal situation is directly observed. They can be observed on the basis of potential symptoms of these symptoms. Often the description of the situation is expressed indirectly with reference to internal signs and actions. *The house is ablaze - the ablaze house*.

But his face was strangely pale, and as he fell upon the deck the blood gushed from his ears and nostrils. He quivered for a little, and then he was still[23].

A person died - the still person. Here,

The man felt hot. Here, the adjective is a predicative adjective that expresses the state, so it does not allow transformation. The group of central adjectives with a predicative function includes adjectives that allow transformation in 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 to wait - the results came very soon and were very disagreeable - the disagreeable results.

The given examples describe the attributive meaning of predicative adjectives without any change in the meaning of pairs. At first glance, it seems that in both cases there is the same word, the same concept and the same attitude. In predicative and transformation – *the idea is absurd - the absurd idea; the results were very disagreeable - in the case of the disagreeable results,* the nouns *idea, circumstances, and results* are characterized in the abstract, and the harmony is noticeable. However, the expression of ideas and the information transmitted in the constructions are different. The postnominative adjective, which performs a predicative function, is separated from the denotation.

Intensifiers with a high-quality intensity represent the semes in the semantic core of the noun. This indicates their desemantization, as well as the breadth of meaning. In the category of the degree of quality, the strengthening of the sign manifests itself in the quantity

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[23] Wilde, O. The Picture of Dorian Gray / O.Wilde. Penguin Books, LTD, – 1969. –p.98

of the manifestation of this sign. Subjective-emotional intensifiers of the sign are characterized by a high degree of quality. All restrictive adjectives used in an attributive function are limited either at the semantic or syntactic level.

It is clear from the research on the development of central and peripheral adjectives in literary and scientific texts that the language of the scientific text does not allow a subjective-emotional approach to the event. The functionality of attributive construction patterns in such texts is noteworthy. For example, *a great success, striking facts, prodigious number, numerous earthquakes, a great number,* and so on.

Attributive constructions of the A + N model are mostly used in literary and scientific texts. . Attributive complexes of the N + A model, characterized by the postnominal position of the adjective, are more numerous in comparison with literary texts, which is used in order to actualize the quality and sign in speech.

Parts of speech are characterized by the structure of the field or prototype. Field structure is not a new concept in linguistics and was first used by Czech linguists. In return, "prototype" is a new term. However, there are similarities between the two terms. Both concepts indicate the lack of a clearly defined boundary between categories. Both imply the presence of a central and peripheral part in the category. In the center there are units with more categorical lines. They are called prototype members or prototypes of the category. A number of features characteristic of central units do not exist in peripheral units[24].

The functional interaction of adjectives and nouns is traditionally expressed in the process of adjective substantivization. The adjective is used in the syntactic functions inherent in the noun, or rather, as a principle and completeness. In such cases, the adjective is processed by a certain article and expresses the total. This means that the adjective is as close as possible to the noun when it is used in the syntactic positions that are characteristic of the noun.

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[24] Козлова, Л.А. Теоретическая грамматика английского языка (на английском языке) / Л.А.Козлова. Учебное пособие. – Барнаул: Изд-во БГПУ, – 2005. – с.49

Another interaction between an adjective and a noun is the processing of the adjective in the syntactic position relative to the noun. Transitive adjectives are characterized by categorical properties and asymmetry, possessing adjectival and nominal properties at the same time. These adjectives are combined with a definite article, such as a noun, or a group of people, or they name them, it can be, subject, object, or verb. At the same time, such adjectives retain features characteristic of adjectives and have the degree of comparison. At the same time, such adjectives keep the attributive characteristic of adjectives and have a degree of comparison. For example, *He was pleased to be able to boast that a cousin of his had married one of the most celebrated*. *The best die young*. Like adjectives, they can also be used as adverbs.

Such a combination of properties of adjectives and nouns is in addition to conversion and ellipsis processes of adjective-substantive transposition.

Adjectives and adverbs express the quality. As a result of this semantic commonality, the adjective acts as an adverb. Adjectives formed by the suffix -ly in this way show more. There are no relevant adverbs in English that can perform this function. The main types of such adjectives are (*beastly, brotherly, cowardly, earthly, fatherly, friendly, kindly, manly, scholarly, womanly, etc.).* Most of these adjectives take the suffix il-negation. The mentioned adjectives form word groups and act as an adverb of manner. Most adjectives and adverbs are identical in form. For example, the adjective *fast* is without a suffix and exactly the same as the corresponding adverb. In some cases, it is impossible to separate the adverb from the adjective. For example, in the expression *to hold one's head high,* the word *"high"* can be interpreted as both an adjective and an adverb.

It is also possible to observe adjective-adverb transformations in the development of adjectives in the postnominal position. In general, there are words in the language that can be used as both adjectives and adverbials in the sentence. In fact, it is more correct to approach this issue from a syntactic rather than a morphological point of view.

The **"Conclusion"** summarizes the ideas and considerations putting forward in separate chapters of the dissertation:

1. The syntactic system of a language is divided into core and derived subsystems. Transformations either do not change the content of nuclear sentences at all, or change them slightly. There are not many lexemes in nuclear sentences. The diversity of syntactic types is due to transformation combinations. At the heart of the diversity of syntactic types in the natural language is a relatively simple system of nuclear types, the possibility of transformations with little transformation.

No traditional or structural grammar goes beyond the classification of special cases, it does not reach the level of formation of derivative rules. Transformation grammar is not the use of language, but the theory of language competence, and this theory explains how a sentence is formed. In derivative grammar, the structural characteristics of a sentence are considered to be known if certain units and rules for operating on them are given.

2. The general construction mechanism of generative grammar consists of syntactic, semantic and phonological components. The main component is the syntactic component that makes up the sentence. The semantic component serves the meaning, and the phonological component serves the phonetic interpretation. The syntactic component, in turn, consists of a base subcomponent and a transformation subcomponent. The base subcomponent is regulated by replacement rules. Such rules are used in the analysis of the PS structure. If the application of the rules S - NP, VP in PS grammar is the fragmentation of the finished sentence, it is the rules of placement in generative grammar. In a sentence, this manifests itself as the branching or opening of its structural characteristics.

The base subcomponent, as well as other components and subcomponents of grammar, are considered to be automatic devices. The S (sentence) symbol is entered at the input of this device. According to the rules of substitution, a syntactic tree is formed by making changes to the symbols NP (noun group) and VP (verb group).

The transformation rules used to create the corresponding sentence represent the deep structure of the PS index sequence, or the

transformation index (T index) of the sentence.

3. Role and reference grammar has two purposes: 1) to create the basics of universal grammar; 2) to create the basis of grammatical analysis related to language learning in the socio-cultural environment. At first glance, these goals may seem inconsistent, but a closer look reveals a common basis for the functional orientation of reference grammar. This base is designed to describe grammatical elements in terms appropriate to their role in communication.

4. The connection of adjectives with the denotation is connected with the names of adjectives defined in connection with their antecedents. This connection takes place in two forms: 1) the adjective is used as an adjective next to the noun to form an attributive compound; 2) the formation of a predicate or predicate by combining it with a noun on a verb. It is characterized by its syntactic activity, directly and indirectly, by the effectiveness or function of adjectives. In English, the adjective occurs in two syntactic states. Adjectives are used next to nouns and pronouns. Some adjectives can perform only one of these syntactic functions.

5. In the predicative position, while adjectives form the communicative center of information, the role of attributive adjectives is secondary. They, ie adjectives, express an additional prediction, and the main prediction is concentrated in the message. Therefore, its development as a predicative member is more expressive than the attribute function of the adjective.

6. There are two possible positions for the position of the adjective according to the noun. The adjective has the ability to take the position either before or after the noun. In linguistics, this position is called prepositive or prenominal, postpositive or postnominal attribute. In addition to the traditional cases of postnominality, there are also forms of semantic development of the adjective in such a position. Each adjective used before the noun can be placed in the postnominal position after the antecedent in certain special cases. By placing the adjective in the postnominal position, the tendency of the adjective to envelop increases, the connection between the designated and the designated seems to come to life, creating the effect of an event that occurs at a given time.

7. There are three main reasons for the use of adjectives in English in the postnominative position: 1) The use of fixed compounds derived from French or their English translation. For example, knight errant (traveling (walking, wandering) knight; court martial (military court), etc.) According to the semantics, such combinations are ready-made language units, combinations. Each adjective that precedes the noun can be processed before the antecedent in special cases. 3) There are also a group of adjectives in English that the postnominative position is considered to be a position arising from their semantic and grammatical nature. This group consists of adjectives with -able and -ible suffixes. For example, the only person visible, a piece of information not at all reliable. The special position of these adjectives is explained by their closeness to the verb adjectives. Non-adjective verbs are regularly used in English in the postnominal position after the noun.

8. The word in the Possessive Case in English precedes the noun, ie in a prenominative position. Based on such a sequence of words and its corresponding syntactic function, the noun partially loses its object role. The attribute , expressed by the prepositional phrase, comes after the attribute, ie in the postposition. This is due to the combined function of the preposition. The attribute expressed by the infinitive is also in a postpositive position.

In English, constructions made by postnominal adjectives are also called Indefinite pronoun construction (IPC).

9. In indefinite pronouns, postnominal adjectives are analyzed as prenominal adjectives, which can be expressed in N-order. [DP every - thing [Np interesting [NP ...]]]

Adjectives in indefinite pronouns differ from prenominal adjectives and are semantically close to postnominal adjectives. In English, prenominal and postnominal adjectives have different semantics. When the adjective is used in the postnominal position, the plural effect occurs. This aspect is not obvious in the prenominal position.

The presence of determinants in the RRCA (restrictive relative clause analysis) analysis of postnominative adjectives and the determination of their constraint conditions are also important. When

processing domain adjectives (DAs) in the postnominal position, a limited amount of determinants are added to the common attribute complex.

10. In English, attribute complexes can be divided into three groups: 1) prepositive; the attribute is processed before the specified word; 2) postpositive; the attribute is processed after the specified word; 3) mixed; both prepositive and postpositive attributes are processed and they take over the antecedent.

Prepositive attribute complexes are very active in English. In their linear structure, three positions can be distinguished - 1 (determinative), 2 (attribute), 3 (leading word). The antecedent occupies the third position in this structure, preceded by an attribute or attributes. The position of the determinant is optional and may not be.

11. The most common model of attribute complexes, which includes an attribute name, is the Adj + Noun + Noun model. This model is not structurally-semantically homogeneous, and it is possible to observe the relationship of definitions to the same determinant. Here the adjective and noun attribute define the main noun. In such complexes, there are two semantic combinations, and both attributes are distinguished by their semantic connection with the antecedent. This model can be schematically represented as Adj + (Noun + Noun).

The most popular models are two: Adj + N + postpositive attribute construction and Adj + Adj + N + postpositive attribute construction. The number of prepositive attributes in mixed attribute complexes rarely exceeds one or two.

12. Adjectives do not have denotation and reference as predicative words, they have a signifier, not a denotation. Based on their descriptive properties, it is possible to describe all possible semantic features.

When postnominative adjectives with a predicative function are used in a sentence, it is taken into account that they express the denotative sign. The range of meanings of postnominative predicative adjectives is vague, they easily enter into different connotative relations, forming different semantic fields

One of the cases in which postnominative adjectives are developed and widely used in English is the situation in which they define complex indefinite pronouns. The second case is related to the definition of the adjective itself.

13. All restrictive adjectives used in an attributive function are limited at either the semantic or syntactic level. A + N model attributive constructions are mostly used in literary and scientific texts. Attributive complexes of the N + A model, characterized by the postnominal position of the adjective, are more numerous in comparison with literary texts, which is used in order to actualize the quality and sign in speech.

Adjectives that perform a predicative function preserve an attributive function in their semantics when used in a postnominative position in a sentence. It is also possible to observe adjective-adverb transformations in the development of adjectives in the postnominal position.

14. When postnominal adjectives are used in the text, the synonyms of descriptive subordinate clauses are determined in such a way that they, like subordinate clauses, are optional in speech and do not participate in the reference of nouns in speech. Antecedents of synonyms of descriptive sentences are characterized by completeness of meaning and lack of correlation with prepositional attribute. Descriptive subordinate clauses and their synonyms are not limited in volume. They are larger than the rest of the sentence.

The main contents of the dissertation are reflected in the following articles:

1. Bir daha sifətlərin nitq sistemində yeri haqqında [Once again about the place of adjectives in the speech system] // Xarici Dillərin Tədrisinin Aktual Problemləri. "Respublika elmi-praktiki konfransının materialları". – Bakı: ADU, – 2015, – s.81-84;
2. İngilis dilində sifətlərin postnominal mövqedə işlənməsi [The use of the adjectives in postnominal position in English] // – Bakı: Azərbaycanda Xarici Dillər, – 2018. №3/4(40), – s. 87-92;
3. İngilis dilində morfo-sintaktik səviyyədə post-nominal sifətlərin funksionallığı [The functionality of post-nominal adjectives at the

morpho-syntactic level in English] // – Bakı: Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 3, – s.96-102;

4. Transformasiyaya aid tədqiqatlarda R.Van Valin və U.Folinin referensial-rol qrammatikasının əhəmiyyəti [The Importance of R. Van Valin and U. Foley's Role and reference grammar in transformational studies] // – Bakı: Bakı Dövlət Universiteti, Dil və Ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, – 2019. № 3(111), – s. 99-102;

5. Особености употребления прилагательных, образованных с помощью суффиксов –ible , able- в английском языке [The Features of using the adjectives formed with the help of suffixes -ible, -able in English] // European scientific conference. Science and Education. – Penza:-2019, – c.180-182;

6. Müxtəlifsistemli dillərdə postnominativ sifətlərin bəzi xüsusiy-yətləri haqqında [About some features of postnominative adjectives in languages with different systems] // – Bakı: Mütərcim, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2020. № 2, – s.51-58;

7. Predikativ funksiyalı postnominativ sifətlər [Postnominative adjectives with predicative function] // – Bakı: "Elm". Terminologiya məsələləri, – 2020. № 1, – s.180-189;

8. Об изменении значений постноминативных прилагательных в процессе трансформации в современном английском языке [About changing the meanings of postnominative adjectives in the process of transformation in modern English language] // – Вісник Університету імені Альфреда Нобеля. Серія «Філологічні Науки», – 2021. № 1 (21), – c.227-232;

9. Some notes on postnominal adjectives [based on English language materials] // Современные научные исследования: Актуальные вопросы. достижения инновации: Сборник статей XIX Международной научно-практической конференции: [В 3 ч.] – Пенза: МЦНС «Наука и Просвещение». – 2021. Ч. 3, – c.24-26.

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