



# The study of the semantical and syntactical properties locative prepositional expressions with nouns

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**ABSTRACT**

This research focus on investigating the differences between locative prepositional phrases coming with variety of noun including different contents. They are concerning with links with locative prepositions and nouns connecting with in the sentences, while expressing placement, location or direction with locative compounds. Taken many fiction books of English literature are identified types of nouns denoting the feature of locativity by exploiting samples in the work. This study presents distinctive and similar peculiarities of locative category with nouns. The analyse shows the characteristics of locative syntaxemes in the statements.

**Keywords:**

Locative property, locative syntaxemes, principles of nouns, content of the adverbial modifier, prepositional category, spatial and non-spatial nouns.

**Introduction.** When various prepositional phrases with locative meaning are investigated, it can be seen that they have some factors in the sentences bringing locative property in the syntaxemes. While denoting variety of semantical meaning of the locativity, they can include the importance of some words as nouns. To understand essential features of nouns in prepositional compounds, they should be analysed the usage of them in the statements paradigmatically to identify different peculiarities of nouns which can have the property to form locativity. Prepositional phrases can be revealed with locative semas being represented the main role of nouns. Comparing different type of nouns with the sentences it should be clear the functions of words naming a person, a thing or a place within the statements. It is assumed that prepositional locative syntaxemes could be distinguished from some words depending on nouns, and doing analysis of different types with locative phrases through sentences. Looking through various kinds of prepositional phrases with locative category, they can be identified

locational prepositional syntaxeme by investigating and finding-out the difference from the other prepositional phrases.

**Literary rewiev.** In the process of analysing syntactic units of locative syntaxemes, including some semas such as adessive, allative, ablative, translative, instrumental syntaxemes are divided into some criterias which are essential to investigate peculiarities and distinctive features of locativeness and their ways of expression in English. When we explore syntactic units and their possibilities of connecting links in the sentence structure with other syntactic units, it can be identified nouns should be considered a vital factor distribution of locative units and division into groups expressing locativeness.

Expressing the content of locativity in prepositional compounds, we can know that one of the most important elements in the process of semantically studying linguistic units is the research of the noun phrases used in the sentence structure. In the semantic content the essence of the noun has an significant influence on denoting locativity. On that account, the

words used in the compounds creates the need to study the word category of the nouns.

Researching prepositional phrases comes up with some compounds forming a preposition and noun or pronoun denoting the whole combination. While observing locative prepositional combinations, we come across different types of nouns in modern English expressing syntaxemes of locativity. It is based on some principles as animate and inanimate, generic and specific types of nouns. This principles include various kinds of words representing a person, a thing or a place. These cause dissociation of nouns dividing into groups being the part of the spatial content.

According to the principle of animate and inanimate of nouns, nouns are divided into a number of groups. Nouns representing a living object include humans, and animals representing the existence of life which a series of nouns presenting a person when coming with a prepositional compound in a sentence structure, it is usually to denote the object of a certain statement, however sometimes they can indicate adverbial modifiers expressing locative property.

He came to his mother's. (EFTJJ)

She turned and went home to the king's (EFTJJ)

You are invited to Ricky's. (LSTT)

There is a nice field of turnips in Mr. Smith. (EFTJJ)

He left for granny's.

Applied to the sentence structure, given examples are to be his mother's, to the King's, to Ricky's, in Mr. Smith and for granny's were expressed through nouns representing the individual person, of which the words as mother, king, granny and proper nouns such as, Ricky, Mr. Smith showing locativeness through naming the person. In fact, these words in the sentences actually come from clarifying the other words, but the omission of some words brings some changes of functions of attributes into adverbial modifiers. If leaving words in accordance with context is placed its own place it can be seen that they turn out to be nouns presenting place like house, castle, field and home. Omitting spatial nouns shapes names of the person to denote the function and content of locativity in the statements.

(1)He came to his mother's. – He came to his mother's home

(2)She turned and went home to the king's. – She turned and went home to the king's castle.

(3)You are invited to Ricky's. – You are invited to Ricky's house

(4)There is a nice field of turnips in Mr. Smith. – There is a nice field of turnips in Mr. Smith's field.

(5)He left for granny's. – He left for granny's home

Studying the content of locativity in prepositional phrases representing by a person can come rarely, however these words functioning as attributes expresses the nature of locative property in the sentences given above which present different locative syntaxemes. It can be considered locative adessive, allative and ablative syntaxemes, from a given sentences the first three sentences are allative semas denoting the direction of a certain place, the fourth one is adessive meaning to be at the place and the last one can present ablative expressing to leave the placement

The concept of locativity is investigated by nouns naming the person through examples. However nouns expressing animals can represent spatial character like above given samples. We can see it in fiction books including fairy tales.

The Tiger went to his friend Rabbit'. (WPAAM)

The word rabbit, which came in the sentence given above, means the locative notion because the word after the rabbit omitted, so the word with apostrophe is able to present locativeness. It is considered allative type of location.

Nouns representing inanimate objects can have comon features like denoting a locative property. In these sentence structures, they can be encountered in the constituent of prepositional compounds. While they are usually represented the object within the phrases, they can also have the content of locativity through the means of prepositions that come with them.

He settled himself in his chair to read. (ATSMT)

He napped in his chair. (ATSMT)

He saw the books on the table. (MEJL)

It brought him to the table. (MEJL)

It can be commonly seen in these examples that nouns representing inanimate objects were used in the context which has locative meaning in the sentences. For inanimate nouns it is typical to express spatial content in prepositional compounds coming with some verbs, i.e. action verbs presenting direction or location. These factors can be taken into account prepositions connecting with nouns and verbs that are expressed in the sentence. In many cases, such nouns can have the property of implying local content when they are with action verbs.

Mr. Gamfield paused near the door. (OTCD)

He walked to the window. (PDGOW)

Moreover, sometimes nouns representing inanimate object can express both simultaneous locativity and temporality: They died in the war. While the word war used in this sentence has expressed both the meaning of space and time. We can prove this by the following transformation: They died in the war. - They died there. - Where did they die? - They died then. - When did they die? The compound can be thought as a ambiguous syntaxeme.

A single semantic language unit can syntagmatically have the property of representing different semas according to the content of the noun in the prepositional compound. This can be found in nouns that usually represent inanimate objects.

The next principle, as mentioned above, differs according to representing generic and specific content of the noun. In it, nouns are distinguished from each other that they can denote only one identity or general aspects to others. According to this, they are divided into two types: proper nouns and common nouns.

Objects belonging to one type under a general name is called common nouns. A common noun is the general, non-specific term for a person, place, thing, or idea. They serve to unite nouns under one classification. By means of expressing this meaning, nouns include:

a) nouns denoting common names of persons: teacher, Rich, woman.

b) nouns denoting things and items: book, tree, teapot, notebook.

d) abstract nouns denoting the general name of quality, action, condition: courage, speed, youth, freedom.

e) nouns denoting location: village, city, country, house, apartment.

f) nouns denoting time: year, moment, day, century.

Although it is considered a non-specific notion that related nouns they express the general meaning of the content in according with their semantic nature in the noun prepositional compound that usually comes in a sentence construction, we can see that it can also be able to express the essence of locativity.

She went to the granny's. (EFTJJ)

They came to the mother's. (EFTJJ)

Looking at the examples given, we can see that in both examples, in the combinations to the granny's and to the mother's, the word house omitted and by restoring it, the word granny and mother actually represented the meaning of possession, which came in its defining function. Although it is common for nouns denoting a thing to come in the function of objects in the secondary parts of speech, usually in prepositional compounds. However, we can see that the nouns denoting a thing can also come in the role of adverbial modifiers. In it, the importance of verbs that come in a sentence construction is considered enormous.

The wind whispered through the trees. (ATSMT)  
The tree that comes here has the property of expressing locativity presents in the prepositional compound denoting placement while this word do not mean local activity coming alone. When such words come action verbs they can change their typical function and express another property in the statements.

The forms of nouns in the sentence structure with abstract content is not usually used with prepositions as a secondary parts of speech, while coming with the form of some collocate phrases, it usually represents the thing representing abstractness, and it cannot have the content of locativity. Since they are abstract nouns.

Lexemes that fully reveal the nature of expressing the content of localism are nouns denoting placement. They usually being together with action verbs represent spatial

content in the sentences. They can present the feature of localization in the structure of the prepositional syntaxeme.

It didn't seem in the room. (JECB)

We nearly killed you with a stone at the cave. (LWACD)

We can witness that the words room and cave, which are presented in these samples, represent a spatial meaning in the prepositional compounds. The spatial representation of these words comes the same with their lexical content. Nouns denoting placement can usually be witnessed when it include in the prepositional phrases denoting the concept of space.

Nouns denoting time constituting into phrases, they always represent temporal meaning in sentences. They find the concept of time presenting in each compounds with prepositions and they cannot be able to mean the content of the place.

Common nouns can express words generalizing human, animal and other concepts in the context. According to the expression of this content, nouns are divided into two parts in modern English: concrete nouns and abstract nouns.

Nouns are considered words with having a clear representation of the object, being considered concrete nouns and they can have particular lexical-semantic content in the statement which we can have a certain imagination of them. They might be able to form compounds with the property of locativity. In the sentence construction, the concept of space can be expressed mainly using concrete nouns.

They put them in the sun. (ATSMT)

Was it, I asked myself, a ray from the moon penetrating some aperture in the blind? (JECB)

The man lay in the damp grasses.

In this given samples it can be seen that the prepositional phrases are represented by concrete nouns. This type of words is considered the majority in English language. They can present variety of syntaxemes in the sentences.

Nouns expressing the meaning of originality, isolation from others which denoting the names of a particular object, a certain person or special place, are called proper nouns. Proper nouns are

to be special names that are attributed to some object or person. In English, nouns with nouns can be expressed as the main lexical and grammatical indicator of analyzing words in the statements. Proper nouns represent one of a kind of objects, the name of an object that is not like the other.

The form of proper nouns usually expressing the names of places can have a locative content. For this reason, they can be found in the structure of the sentence with the locative compounds. They can always have the property of denoting the semas of space.

He might be in London. (HBACD)

I met his father yesterday in St. James Street. (PDGOW)

Both of the given examples were considered proper nouns indicating location, one of which represented the name of the city and the other the name of the street. This type of spatial expression of nouns that come in compounds can be found in a wide range of syntaxemes that express locativity.

**Results:** Based on the research, syntactical-semantic features of locative prepositional compounds can denote the meaning of placement in the sentences while coming with different types of nouns. By analyzing various statements with locative properties, nouns can play important role to express locative notions as verbs. While nouns are investigated in the phrases of sentences, they can be identified different types of nouns representing locativity. The most common nouns meaning placement can present such kind of category, however, sometimes other types of nouns can come with locative prepositional compounds. Nouns naming things can express variety of meaning including location. Some phrases can denote different syntaxemes within one sentence because of the fact that it is the effect of nouns and verbs in the statements.

**Conclusion:** While representing locative phrases with various statements, we can identify locativity denoting with different nouns, they can present different types of placement. Investigating research by taken several novels in order to explore locativity with

noun compounds is showed distinctive features these phrases and resemblances of locational phrases with coming nouns. While taking many novels to explore locative properties it gave the whole information about peculiarities of these semas. It lead to having a clear imagination of prepositional syntaxemes with locative samples in the statements.

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