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INGLIZ GRAMMATIKASIDA NOMINAL FRAZALARNING IFODALANISHI

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada hozirgi ingliz tilidagi nominal birikmalarning struktur, semantik va funksional ifodalanish xususiyatlari tadqiq etiladi. Nominal birikma ingliz tilida eng mahsuldor va tez-tez qo'llaniladigan sintaktik birliklardan biri hisoblanadi, chunki u gap tarkibida ega, to'ldiruvchi, kesim tarkibiy qismi, predlogli to'ldiruvchi hamda aniqlovchi vazifalarida kelishi mumkin. Mavzuning dolzarbligi shundaki, nominal birikmalar faqat ot va aniqlovchilarning oddiy birikmasi bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki grammatik munosabatlar, semantik aniqlik va diskursiv tashkilotni aks ettiruvchi murakkab lingvistik tuzilmalar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. Maqolada nominal birikmalarning ichki tuzilishi, jumladan, determinativlar, old aniqlovchilar, bosh so'z va keyingi aniqlovchilar tahlil qilinadi. Nominal birikmalarning akademik, badiiy va og'zaki nutqdagi roliga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot tavsifiy, struktur-semantik va funksional tahlil metodlariga asoslanadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, hozirgi ingliz tilida nominal birikmalar nafaqat nomlash birliklari, balki axborotni ixcham ifodalash, matn izchilligini ta'minlash va uslubiy ta'sirchanlikni yuzaga chiqaruvchi muhim vosita sifatida xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: nominal birikma, o'tli birikma, bosh ot, determinativ, old aniqlovchi, keyingi aniqlovchi, sintaktik funksiya, semantik ifodalanish.

РЕПРЕЗЕНТАЦИЯ ИМЕННЫХ СЛОВСОЧЕТАНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ

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Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются структурные, семантические и функциональные особенности репрезентации номинальных словосочетаний в современном английском языке. Номинальное словосочетание является одной из наиболее продуктивных и часто употребляемых синтаксических единиц в английском языке, поскольку оно может выполнять в предложении функции подлежащего, дополнения, именной части сказуемого, предложного дополнения и определения. Актуальность темы определяется тем, что номинальные словосочетания не ограничиваются простыми сочетаниями существительных и детерминативов; они представляют собой сложные языковые структуры, отражающие грамматические отношения, семантическую конкретизацию и дискурсивную организацию. В статье анализируется внутренняя структура номинальных словосочетаний, включая детерминативы, препозитивные модификаторы, главный компонент и постпозитивные модификаторы. Особое внимание уделяется роли номинальных словосочетаний в академическом, художественном и устном дискурсе. Исследование основано на описательном, структурно-семантическом и функциональном методах анализа. Результаты показывают, что номинальные словосочетания в современном английском языке служат не только единицами номинации, но и важными средствами информационной компрессии, текстовой связности и стилистической выразительности.

Ключевые слова: номинальное словосочетание, именное словосочетание, главное существительное, детерминатив, препозитивный модификатор, постпозитивный модификатор, синтаксическая функция, семантическая репрезентация.

REPRESENTATIONS OF NOMINAL PHRASES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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Abstract

This article examines the structural, semantic and functional representations of nominal phrases in Modern English. A nominal phrase is one of the most productive and frequently used syntactic units in English, since it can function as a subject, object, complement, prepositional complement and modifier within a sentence. The relevance of the topic is determined by the fact that nominal phrases are not limited to simple combinations of nouns and determiners; they represent complex linguistic structures that reflect

grammatical relations, semantic specification and discourse organization. The article analyses the internal structure of nominal phrases, including determiners, premodifiers, heads and postmodifiers. Special attention is paid to the role of nominal phrases in academic, literary and spoken discourse. The research is based on descriptive, structural-semantic and functional methods of analysis. The results show that nominal phrases in Modern English serve not only as naming units but also as important means of information packaging, textual cohesion and stylistic expression.

Keywords: nominal phrase, noun phrase, head noun, determiner, premodifier, postmodifier, syntactic function, semantic representation.

In Modern English grammar, nominal phrases occupy a central position because they participate in the construction of almost every type of sentence. A nominal phrase, often called a noun phrase in traditional grammar, is a group of words organized around a noun, pronoun, or nominal element as its head. It may consist of a single word, such as *students*, or a complex structure, such as *the most important linguistic problems of Modern English grammar*. In both cases, the phrase performs a nominal function and contributes to the formation of meaning in the sentence.

Although nominal phrases have been widely discussed in English grammar, their representation in Modern English still remains an important research problem. The main reason is that nominal phrases are structurally flexible and semantically rich. They may include determiners, adjectives, nouns, numerals, participles, prepositional phrases, and relative clauses. For example, in the phrase *the highly motivated university students who participated in the research*, the head word is *students*, while the other elements specify, classify, and expand its meaning. Therefore, the study of nominal phrases requires not only a grammatical description but also a structural-semantic and functional explanation.

The scientific problem of this article is connected with the fact that nominal phrases are often described only as grammatical units, while their role in representing information, expressing semantic relations, and organizing discourse is not always sufficiently explained. In academic writing, for instance, complex nominal phrases are used to condense large amounts of information: *the rapid development of digital communication technologies* expresses a whole proposition in a compact nominal form. In spoken language, however, nominal phrases are usually shorter and more context-dependent. This contrast shows that nominal phrases should be studied as dynamic units of language use.

The purpose of the article is to analyse the main representations of nominal phrases in Modern English from structural, semantic, and functional perspectives. To achieve this purpose, the following tasks are set: first, to clarify the concept of the nominal phrase in English grammar; second, to examine its internal structure; third, to identify its semantic types; fourth, to analyse its syntactic functions; and fifth, to explain its role in different communicative contexts.

Literature review. The study of nominal phrases has a long tradition in English grammatical theory. In classical grammar, the noun phrase was mainly treated as a construction consisting of a noun and its modifiers. However, modern linguistic approaches have expanded this view by analysing the noun phrase as a hierarchical syntactic unit with different internal functions.

R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, and J. Svartvik describe the noun phrase as one of the major phrase types in English grammar and pay particular attention to determiners, number, gender, case, and modification [1]. Their approach is important because it connects the structure of the noun phrase with its syntactic behaviour in the sentence. According to this tradition, a nominal phrase may be simple or complex, but it always has a head element which determines the grammatical nature of the whole phrase.

R. Huddleston and G.K. Pullum offer a more detailed analysis of nouns and noun phrases in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. In their description, the noun phrase is not only a sequence of words but also a syntactic construction based on dependency relations between the head and its dependents [2]. This approach is especially useful for explaining complex nominal phrases where several modifiers occur before and after the head noun.

D. Biber, S. Johansson, G. Leech, S. Conrad, and E. Finegan study nominal phrases from a corpus-based perspective. They show that the structure and frequency of noun phrases differ across registers such as conversation, fiction, news, and academic prose [3]. This idea is significant because it proves that nominal phrases should not be analysed only as abstract grammatical forms; they must also be studied in real language use.

B. Aarts also emphasizes the role of phrasal structure in English grammar. He explains that complex phrases, including nominal phrases, consist of a head and additional elements that perform

different grammatical functions [4]. His approach is relevant to this article because it allows us to distinguish between the formal structure and functional role of nominal phrases.

A. Downing analyses English grammar from a functional perspective and shows how nominal groups participate in the organization of meaning in discourse [5]. This is important because nominal phrases often represent participants, objects, abstract concepts, and events in communication. For example, *governmental support for vulnerable families* does not simply name an object; it represents a whole social relation in a compressed grammatical form.

D. Crystal notes that noun phrases are among the most basic elements of English sentence structure, but their internal complexity makes them an important object of linguistic study [6]. E. Keizer, in turn, discusses the English noun phrase as a category that cannot always be explained by rigid grammatical boundaries, because many nominal constructions show flexible and context-dependent features [7]. These views confirm that the nominal phrase in Modern English should be studied as a multidimensional unit.

Methodology. The research is based on descriptive, structural-semantic, and functional methods. The descriptive method is used to explain the general grammatical features of nominal phrases in Modern English. The structural method helps to identify the internal components of nominal phrases, such as determiners, premodifiers, heads, and postmodifiers. The semantic method is applied to reveal how nominal phrases express reference, classification, quantity, possession, and abstraction. The functional method is used to determine the syntactic roles of nominal phrases in sentences and their communicative functions in discourse.

The material of the analysis includes examples from modern English grammar, academic prose, everyday speech, and literary-style sentences. The examples are selected to show different degrees of complexity: simple nominal phrases, extended nominal phrases, phrases with premodification, phrases with postmodification, and nominal phrases functioning in different sentence positions.

Results and discussion

1. The concept of the nominal phrase in Modern English. A nominal phrase is a syntactic unit that functions like a noun. Its central component is usually a noun, but it can also be represented by a pronoun or another nominalized element. For example, in the sentence *The young teacher explained the topic clearly*, the phrase *the young teacher* functions as the subject, while *the topic* functions as the object. Both are nominal phrases because they perform nominal syntactic roles.

The simplest nominal phrase may consist of only one word: *students, language, they, something*. However, Modern English allows highly complex nominal structures. For example: *the newly published article on English nominal constructions* includes a determiner (*the*), premodifiers (*newly published*), a head noun (*article*), and a postmodifier (*on English nominal constructions*). This shows that the nominal phrase is not a fixed structure but a flexible grammatical model.

In English, the head noun is the central element of the nominal phrase. It determines the number, countability, and semantic category of the phrase. For instance, in *the old wooden table*, the head is *table*. The adjectives *old* and *wooden* only modify the head; they cannot determine the grammatical status of the phrase independently. If the head noun is plural, the whole phrase is interpreted as plural: *the old wooden tables*.

2. Internal structure of nominal phrases. The internal structure of a typical English nominal phrase may be represented as follows:

Determiner + Premodifier + Head + Postmodifier

For example: *the beautiful old house near the river*. Here, *the* is the determiner, *beautiful old* are premodifiers, *house* is the head, and *near the river* is the postmodifier. Each component performs a specific grammatical and semantic function.

The determiner identifies the reference of the noun. Articles (*a, an, the*), demonstratives (*this, that, these, those*), possessives (*my, your, his, her, their*), and quantifiers (*some, many, several, each*) may function as determiners. In the phrase *these important documents*, the determiner *these* shows that the documents are specific and plural.

Premodifiers usually occur before the head noun. They may be adjectives, nouns, participles, or numerals. For example: *a difficult grammatical problem, a research article, a written assignment, three international conferences*. Premodifiers classify or describe the head noun. In academic English, premodification is especially common because it helps to express complex meanings briefly: *language learning strategies, student motivation factors, corpus-based grammatical analysis*.

Postmodifiers occur after the head noun and expand its meaning. They may be prepositional phrases, relative clauses, infinitive clauses, or participial clauses. For example: *the book on English grammar, the students who passed the exam, the decision to continue the project, the problems discussed in the article*. Postmodification is particularly useful when the speaker or writer needs to provide detailed information about the noun. Thus, the internal structure of nominal phrases shows a balance between compactness and expansion. Premodifiers make the phrase concise, while postmodifiers make it more explicit and informative.

3. Structural types of nominal phrases. Nominal phrases in Modern English can be classified according to their structural complexity. The first type is the simple nominal phrase. It consists of a head only or a determiner and a head: *books, a student, the teacher*. These phrases are common in everyday speech because they are short and easy to process.

The second type is the premodified nominal phrase. It contains one or more elements before the head noun: *a talented young researcher, modern linguistic theories, an important social issue*. In such phrases, premodifiers provide additional information about quality, age, origin, material, purpose, or classification.

The third type is the postmodified nominal phrase. It includes information after the head noun: *the article about nominal phrases, the researcher from Uzbekistan, the theory that explains syntactic relations*. Postmodifiers are often longer than premodifiers and may contain clause-like structures.

The fourth type is the complex nominal phrase with both premodification and postmodification: *the most significant grammatical features of Modern English nominal phrases*. This type is especially typical of academic discourse because it allows writers to compress complex conceptual information into one syntactic unit.

The fifth type is the coordinated nominal phrase. It consists of two or more nominal phrases joined by conjunctions: *teachers and students, grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, the structure and meaning of nominal phrases*. Coordination helps to combine several related concepts in one grammatical unit.

4. Semantic representations of nominal phrases. Nominal phrases do not only perform grammatical functions; they also represent different types of meaning. First, they may express concrete objects: *the table, a book, the classroom*. Second, they may represent people or groups: *the teacher, young learners, university students*. Third, they may express abstract concepts: *knowledge, development, social responsibility, linguistic competence*.

One important semantic feature of nominal phrases is reference. A nominal phrase may refer to a specific entity, as in *the article I read yesterday*, or to a general class, as in *articles are important for academic development*. The use of articles and determiners plays a key role in this distinction. For learners of English, this is often difficult because some languages do not have an article system similar to English.

Nominal phrases also express quantity. Words such as *many, several, few, a number of*, and *a great deal of* help to show the amount or number of entities. For example, *many grammatical studies* refers to a plural countable quantity, while *a great deal of information* refers to an uncountable amount. Therefore, nominal phrases are closely connected with the grammatical categories of countability and number.

Possession is another semantic relation represented by nominal phrases. English uses possessive determiners and the possessive 's construction: *my research, the student's answer, the teacher's explanation*. These constructions show ownership, relationship, authorship, or association. For example, *the author's argument* does not mean physical ownership only; it means the argument presented by the author. Nominal phrases may also represent events or processes in nominalized form. For example: *the development of English grammar, the analysis of nominal phrases, the translation of scientific terms*. In these examples, actions are expressed as nouns. This feature is especially common in academic style because it allows the writer to present processes as concepts.

5. Syntactic functions of nominal phrases. In Modern English, nominal phrases perform different syntactic functions. The most common function is the subject of the sentence: *The new method improved students' performance*. Here, *the new method* is the subject. Another common function is the object: *The researcher analysed the collected data*. In this sentence, *the collected data* is the object.

Nominal phrases may also function as subject complements: *Her main goal is academic success*. The phrase *academic success* completes the meaning of the subject. They can also function as object complements: *They considered the project a significant achievement*. In this case, *a significant achievement* describes the object *the project*. Another important function is the complement of a preposition: *in the*

classroom, for the students, about modern grammar, with great interest. In such cases, the nominal phrase follows a preposition and forms a prepositional phrase. Nominal phrases can also function as modifiers. For example, in *university education system*, the noun *university* modifies *education system*. This type of noun-noun modification is very productive in Modern English, especially in academic, technical, and journalistic discourse: *language policy, research method, education reform, grammar analysis*.

6. Nominal phrases in academic discourse. Academic English is characterized by the frequent use of complex nominal phrases. This is because academic writing aims to express precise, condensed, and objective information. For example, the phrase *the structural-semantic representation of nominal phrases in Modern English* contains several layers of meaning. Instead of using a long clause, the writer expresses the idea in a compact nominal form. Nominalization is one of the main features of academic style. Verbal meanings are often turned into nouns: *analyse* → *analysis*, *develop* → *development*, *represent* → *representation*, *investigate* → *investigation*. As a result, academic texts contain phrases such as *the analysis of syntactic structures*, *the development of linguistic theory*, and *the representation of grammatical meaning*. These constructions make academic writing more formal and conceptually dense. However, excessive use of complex nominal phrases may make the text difficult to understand. For example, *the implementation of the methodological principles of structural-semantic analysis* is grammatically correct, but it may be heavy for the reader. Therefore, an effective academic style requires balance: nominal phrases should be informative but not overloaded.

7. Nominal phrases in spoken and literary English. In spoken English, nominal phrases are usually shorter and more dependent on context. Speakers often use pronouns, simple nouns, and demonstratives: *this one, that book, my friend, the thing*. Spoken communication relies on shared context, gestures, and the immediate situation, so long nominal phrases are less common. In literary English, nominal phrases may have expressive and stylistic functions. Writers use descriptive premodifiers and postmodifiers to create imagery: *the cold grey morning, a lonely road through the dark forest, the soft voice of a tired woman*. Such phrases do not only identify objects; they create emotional and aesthetic effects. Thus, the representation of nominal phrases depends on discourse type. Academic discourse prefers complex and abstract nominal phrases, spoken discourse uses shorter and context-based phrases, while literary discourse uses nominal phrases for imagery and stylistic expression.

Conclusion. The analysis shows that nominal phrases in Modern English are complex and multifunctional grammatical units. They are not limited to naming objects or people; they represent structural, semantic, and communicative relations. A nominal phrase may consist of a single noun or a highly complex structure with determiners, premodifiers, heads, and postmodifiers. Structurally, nominal phrases are organized around a head noun, while other elements specify, classify, or expand its meaning. Semantically, they express reference, quantity, possession, abstraction, and nominalized processes. Functionally, they may serve as subjects, objects, complements, prepositional complements, and modifiers. The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that understanding nominal phrases is important for grammar teaching, academic writing, translation, and linguistic analysis. For learners of English, nominal phrases are essential because they help to build accurate and meaningful sentences. For researchers, they are important because they reveal how Modern English organizes information in different types of discourse. In conclusion, nominal phrases should be studied as dynamic units that combine grammar, meaning, and communication. Their representation in Modern English reflects the flexibility and analytical nature of the English language.

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