
**OBJECT PHRASES INCLUDING NOUNS AND NON-FINITE VERBS IN
THE SENTENCES AND THEIR TYPES IN THE CONTEXT**

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13969706>

Khidirova Nilufar Abdiyatovna

Karshi State University

Abstract

The research work explores the analysis of syntactical-semantical features of language units expressing object category of the sentence. The essay conducts the problem of the research and results. All data in the article is logically connected with each other. The work includes some information about studying theoretical aspects of English grammar. These all classification can be essential for further investigations relating further researches in this area. This analysis is proved by the variety of example of noun and predicate object components with authentic materials concerning syntactical field. The sentences being taken from literary works of English can be deserved as a special phenomenon. The research work is revealed by syntactic and semantic peculiarities of nouns coming as objects in the statements.

Keywords

Object phrases, object noun phrases, object predicate phrases, accusative object, dative object, prepositional object, oblique object, predicate object.

Introduction. In this research the components of object noun phrases are investigated by identifying as a syntactic part of in the English language. By revealing these components through analysis, they are characterized the various category of signs and features of object case meaning of the expressions. Object noun phrases can be expressed by the nouns functioning of people, things or state denoting the object in the context. However, these nouns cannot always be objects. Since they can express something describing circumstances of action with the verb of the statement, along with manner, purpose, reason or result state of verbs. While identifying them we should mainly figure out that they are meant object category of the text. They are divided into several types in accordance with different meaning with various expressions they come. The lexical notion of the nouns plays a significant role for object noun phrase. Representing the certain image of object nouns we should explore thorough linguistic analysis of this item. Taking on a

characteristic feature of this unit it depends a variety of circumstances in the sentences in accordance with meaning of nouns. These have a great impact the notions of phrases investigating object phrases it should be paid more attention to what meaning they denote and what types they are included in. object phrases are a word group associated with lexical correlation and grammatical combination, which are interrelated nouns denoting objects. These noun phrases may be used more notions than object phrases. Some meaning of object noun phrases can be utilized much more in the sentences or a context than other types. Analyzing object notion of nouns and identifying features of nouns play a crucial role for the observation of statements.

Literary review. In the process of analyzing syntactic units of object noun phrases, including some syntactical units of objects such as accusative, dative, predicate and prepositional objects dividing into some criterion which are essential to investigate peculiarities and distinctive features of object noun phrases and their ways of expression in English. When we analyze 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 object units and division into groups expressing object noun phrases.

Expressing the content of object nouns in compounds, we can know that one of the most important elements in the process of syntactic-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 a significant impact on denoting object nouns. On that account, the words used in the compounds creates the need to study the word category of the object nouns.

Researching object phrases comes up with some compounds forming a noun or pronoun denoting the whole combination. While observing object noun phrase combinations, we come across different types of nouns in the language expressing phrases of object nouns. It is based on some principles including some grammatical forms and concept of nouns. These principles include various kinds of nouns standing with the verb and how correlating with the verb with the help of other words or coming alone in direct way after the predicative.

According to the principle of one type of object noun phrases substantive expressions are considered as the accusative object. As all types of object part of the sentences these express things and people. This type of the object comes the noun staying after the verb directly, without any connection words. The accusative objects represent as the direct object in the sentences.

He didn't know the answer to any of these questions. (Winnie-the-Pooh)

I never liked long walks (Jane Eyre)

He saw a new girl in the garden. (Adventures of Tom Sawyer)

In these samples it can be seen that all accusative objects “answer”, “walks” and “girl” came after the predicative form of the verbs “know”, “liked” and “saw” connecting directly with each other. It is typical order of these kinds of objects standing at right after the verb. However, sometimes accusative objects do not come after the predicative, they can come after indirect objects.

He gave Bertrand a smile of polite. (Lucky Jim)

I showed him the volume on the shelf. (Jane Eyre)

A girl brought me the cup. (The Quiet American)

Investigating these examples the accusative objects, namely “smile of polite”, “volume” and “cup”, do not represent typical order, though, they can be considered as the accusative due to not needing any help of connectors for these words. To prove them, we should make some changes in these sentences.

He gave a smile of polite to Bertrand.

I showed the volume to him on the shelf.

A girl brought the cup to me.

These two types of orders are common for the direct objects with coming different sentences with various orders. But we can analyze through it one factor of the other types of objects for English grammar can be vital for dative objects.

Dative objects receive the indirect impact of the verb’s action. They are sometimes used with the help of some preposition and in some occasions without them to connect with the verb. They only indicate a receiver of the action. So dative objects cannot correlate with the verbs directly. We can explore them through some examples:

He showed Huck the fragment of candle-wick. (Adventures of Tom Sawyer)

He gave Dixon a mutinous glare. (Lucky Jim)

At the first glance, we can think that in these sentences there are two direct objects, however, the sentences have one direct and one indirect object. To investigate them, we should alter the order of objects and it can be clear which object is direct or indirect. As we mentioned above, if we move accusative objects they are not demand any changes. But for the dative if we change the order, they require some of prepositions. Now we try to alter the place of the objects:

He showed the fragment of candle-wick to Huck.

He gave a mutinous glare to Dixon.

For many dative objects coming with some certain verbs (give, show, bring) if they stand the next to the verb, they omit their preposition, when they alter their positions with indirect objects, they require prepositions, like the examples above.

The other type of objects is prepositional objects or oblique objects staying with some prepositions and they cannot be omitted in any case, as dative objects. As the other kinds, they express thing or person, only correlating with some prepositions all the time. Prepositional objects seem as dative objects which stand with prepositions. But they have a great difference between them. Oblique objects should use with connectors helping to add other parts of the sentences Look at the some samples of prepositional objects:

I suppose too hot for women. (The Quiet American)

It hadn't been for Sid. (Adventures of Tom Sawyer)

She might have given to a child. (The Quiet American)

My uncle explained to old Cotter. (Dubliners)

It had seemed only natural for a female lecturer. (Lucky Jim)

Through examples we can identify several objects "women", "Sid", "child", "Cotter" and "lecturer" staying with their prepositions "for" and "to" These examples are clear to analyze that they are connected with the predicative indirectly in virtue of prepositions attaching with objects. But some dative objects can come without prepositions like accusative objects.

The next type of objects is called predicate objects. These types of objects is expressed with the gerunds or infinitives denoting the receiving action done by the subject in the sentences. While gerunds or infinitives are used as objects they do not make sentences compound or complex, they only add some information in the sentences.

I continued eating as if the news had not interested me. (Dubliners)

She stood a moment watching the light. (Lucky Jim)

In case we want to eat them. (Winnie-the-Pooh)

I told you not to go near her. (Jane Eyre)

When we look through the examples, we notice that gerunds and and infinitives receive the action of the predicative as nouns do. Gerunds "eating" and "watching", infinitives "to eat" and "to go" give expressions to the action and stative concepts in the sentences, however, they all come as objects of the statements.

Results: Based on the research, syntactical features of object noun phrases can denote the meaning of people, things, actions and stative notions in the sentences while coming with nouns or non-finite forms of verbs. By analyzing various

statements with object properties, object phrases can play important role to express notions as objects. While they are investigated in the phrases of sentences, they can be identified different types of noun and verbs representing objects. The most common objects meaning people or things can present such kind of category, however, sometimes non-finite forms of verbs can come with object compounds. objects naming the receiver of the action can express variety of meaning. Some phrases can denote different phrases within one sentence because of the fact that it is the effect of nouns and verbs in the statements.

Conclusion: While representing object phrases with various statements, we can identify objects denoting with different nouns and verbs, they can present different types of object expressions. Investigating research by taken several novels in order to explore object phrases with noun compounds is showed distinctive features these phrases and resemblances of object phrases with coming noun or verbs. While taking many novels to explore these properties it gave the whole information about peculiarities of these expressions. It lead to having a clear imagination of the phrases with object samples in the statements.

REFERENCES:

1. The grammar of the English language. II volume. Syntax. Taskent: Science, 1976.
2. Chafe W.L. The meaning and structure of the language. - Moscow: Progress, 1975.
3. Milne A.A. Winnie-the-Pooh. Dutton Children's Book. New York. 1988 - 176 p.
4. Bronte C. Jane Eyre. Service and Paton. London. 1983. - 492 p.
5. Twain M. Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Seawolf Press. USA. 2018. - 270 p.
6. Graham G. The Quiet American.
7. Amis K. Lucky Jim. Penguin. London. 2012. 527 p.
8. Joyce J. Dubliners. Penguin Classics. London. 1993. 368 p.