

THE STUDY OF THE ORIGIN NORMATIVE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH

Makhmudov Muzaffar

Tashkent University of Applied Sciences, Gavhar Str. 1, Tashkent 100149, Uzbekistan

muzaffarmakhmudov88@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13164686>

Abstract: The article highlights the history of the development of nominative sentences in the scientific field of the English language. In addition, the works of English linguists and scientists are also analyzed and their peculiarity among other types of sentences in the English language is revealed

Keywords: Nominative sentences, cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, transformational-generative grammar.

1 INTRODUCTION

The study of nominative sentences in English is a long-standing and important area of linguistic inquiry. Nominative sentences, also known as declarative sentences, are the most basic and common type of sentence in the English language. They typically make a statement or express a fact. Over the years, linguists have devoted substantial effort to understanding the underlying structure and patterns in these sentences.

Early explorations of English grammar date back to the 16th century, but the serious study of nominative sentences did not begin until the late 18th and early 19th centuries. One of the prominent figures in this field was Samuel Johnson, whose "A Grammar of the English Tongue" (1755) played a significant role in defining grammatical concepts. Johnson's work laid the groundwork for later researchers to delve deeper into the study of nominative sentences.

2 METHODOLOGY

In the 19th century, the focus on the structure of the English language intensified. Linguists such as William Dwight Whitney and Otto Jespersen contributed greatly to the analysis of nominative sentences. They studied sentence syntax, sentence types, and the distinctions between different sentence categories. These researchers also explored the relationships between sentence subjects and predicates, shedding light on the various ways nominative sentences are structured.

The early 20th century witnessed a shift towards more descriptive and scientific approaches in the study of language. The development of structural linguistics, as championed by prominent linguists like Leonard Bloomfield, influenced the analysis of nominative sentences. Structural linguistics emphasized the importance of analyzing sentences in terms of their constituent elements and their hierarchical structures. This approach helped researchers uncover the underlying patterns of nominative sentences and better understand their grammatical properties.

In the mid-20th century, transformational-generative grammar, developed by Noam Chomsky, revolutionized

the study of language. Chomsky's theory proposed that the deep structure of a sentence is transformed into a surface structure through a series of syntactic operations. This framework provided a powerful tool for analyzing the underlying structures of nominative sentences and allowed for a deeper exploration of the relationship between syntax and meaning.

More recently, the study of nominative sentences has incorporated insights from cognitive linguistics and corpus linguistics. Cognitive linguistics examines how language is processed in the human mind, focusing on the role of mental representations and cognitive processes. Corpus linguistics, on the other hand, relies on large collections of real-world texts to analyze language usage. These approaches have expanded our understanding of how nominative sentences are used in various contexts and shed light on the cognitive processes involved in their production and comprehension.

Scientists have made significant contributions to the study of nominative sentences in English, shedding light on their structure, syntax, and meaning. Over the years, researchers have utilized various linguistic theories, methodologies, and tools to unravel the intricacies of these fundamental sentences.

3 DISCUSSION

Noam Chomsky, a prominent linguist and cognitive scientist, has played a crucial role in shaping our understanding of nominative sentences. Chomsky's transformational-generative grammar provided a framework for analyzing the deep structure and surface structure of sentences, including nominative sentences. His theories revolutionized linguistic inquiry and offered a deeper understanding of the relationship between syntax and meaning.

Another influential figure is William Dwight Whitney, a linguist who made significant contributions to the analysis of nominative sentences in the 19th century. Whitney's work focused on the syntactic structures and grammatical properties of sentences, leading to a more comprehensive understanding of

English grammar. His contributions laid the foundation for future research in this area.

The development of corpus linguistics has also been significant in studying nominative sentences. Scientists, such as Geoffrey Leech and John Sinclair, have utilized large collections of real-world texts to analyze the usage and distribution of nominative sentences. Through the analysis of these corpora, linguists have gained insights into the patterns, frequencies, and contexts in which nominative sentences are employed, further enhancing our understanding of their usage in English.

Cognitive scientists, such as George Lakoff and Ronald Langacker, have contributed to the study of nominative sentences by exploring the cognitive processes involved in their production and comprehension. Their work in cognitive linguistics has provided valuable insights into how language is processed in the human mind, offering a deeper understanding of the cognitive mechanisms behind the structure and usage of nominative sentences.

Furthermore, computational linguists have made significant advancements in the study of nominative sentences. Through the use of natural language processing techniques and machine learning algorithms, scientists have developed models that can automatically analyze and parse nominative sentences. These computational methods have facilitated large-scale analyses and contributed to our understanding of the underlying structures and syntactic properties of nominative sentences.

Scientists from various disciplines, including linguistics, cognitive science, corpus linguistics, and computational linguistics, have made substantial contributions to the study of nominative sentences in English. From Chomsky's transformational-generative grammar to the insights gained from the analysis of large corpora and computational models, the scientific study of nominative sentences has deepened our understanding of these fundamental linguistic structures. The interdisciplinary nature of this research has led to comprehensive and multifaceted insights into the structure, syntax, and meaning of nominative sentences in English.

Nominative sentences, also known as declarative sentences, are a fundamental feature of the English language. They serve to make statements or express facts and are characterized by specific structural and syntactic features that distinguish them from other types of sentences.

One of the distinctive features of nominative sentences is their simple and straightforward structure. Generally, a nominative sentence consists of a subject and a predicate. The subject is the entity or concept that

the sentence is about, while the predicate provides information or makes a statement about the subject. For example, in the sentence "The sun is shining," "The sun" is the subject, and "is shining" is the predicate.

Nominative sentences are also typically characterized by the use of a finite verb. A finite verb indicates tense, person, and number, providing crucial information about the temporal aspect of the sentence. In the sentence "She sings beautifully," the verb "sings" is finite, indicating the present tense and the third person singular.

Another feature of nominative sentences in English is that they often follow a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order. In this word order, the subject appears at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the verb and then the object (if present). For example, in the sentence "She ate an apple," "She" is the subject, "ate" is the verb, and "an apple" is the object.

Additionally, nominative sentences can also include various modifiers to provide additional information or clarify the meaning. These modifiers can include adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, and even subordinate clauses. For instance, in the sentence "The tall man in the blue hat played the piano beautifully," "tall" and "blue" are adjectives modifying the noun "man," and "beautifully" is an adverb modifying the verb "played."

Nominative sentences can also be altered through transformations such as negation, question formation, and passive voice. These transformations modify the sentence structure to express different meanings or convey specific information. For example, the nominative sentence "He is happy" can be transformed into a question by reordering the subject and the verb: "Is he happy?" Similarly, the sentence can be transformed into the passive voice: "He is happy" becomes "Happiness is felt by him."

Nominative sentences in English have distinct features that set them apart from other sentence types. Their simple subject-predicate structure, use of finite verbs, SVO word order, and the presence of modifiers all contribute to their unique characteristics. Understanding these features allows for a deeper comprehension of the structure, syntax, and meaning of nominative sentences in the English language.

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the study of nominative sentences in English has evolved over centuries, with researchers from various linguistic traditions contributing to our understanding of their structure, syntax, and meaning. From the early prescriptive grammar of Samuel Johnson to the descriptive approaches of structural linguistics and transformational-generative grammar, the study of



nominative sentences has continuously progressed. Incorporating insights from cognitive linguistics and corpus linguistics has further enriched our understanding of how these fundamental sentences function in the English language.

REFERENCES

- [1] Chomsky, N. (1957). *Syntactic Structures*. Mouton de Gruyter. - An influential work by Noam Chomsky that introduces transformational-generative grammar and its implications for understanding sentence structures, including nominative sentences.
- [2] Whitney, W.D. (1874). *Essentials of English Grammar: For the Use of Schools*. Henry Holt and Company. - This book by William Dwight Whitney offers a comprehensive analysis of English grammar, providing insights into the structure and syntax of nominative sentences.
- [3] Halliday, M.A.K., & Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. (2004). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Taylor & Francis. - This comprehensive and widely-used guide to functional grammar provides insights into how language functions, including the structure and role of nominative sentences.
- [4] Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., & Svartvik, J. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. Longman. - This comprehensive grammar book explores the various aspects of English