

ABOUT SYNTACTIC VALENCY AND EXTENDING OF THE SPEECH FORM

Samandarov Rustam Dusyorovich,

an independent researcher at Samarkand State Institute
of Foreign Languages



Crossref <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2433-202x>

Issue DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2433-202x-209-2019-1-3>



Article DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2433-202x-2019-1-3-8>

Annotation: The article gives information about extending the syntactic form of speech and the interaction between the words is discussed. In addition, the article pays attention to the distributive features of words and it analyzes the words of friend and enemy.

Keywords: Sentence structure, distributive area, syntagmatic line, syntactic derivation and actuators.

Naturally, the extending syntactic form of speech is happened with words because words are materials of sentence structure. Therefore, the formation of sentence structure is connected with the word. Certainly, words consist of the syntagmatic line connection in this process. To tell the truth, sentences may consist of the only word. However, we talk about the extending of syntactic form of sentence so, that is why we draw main attention to the sentences involving relationship of words.

The interaction of words necessitates that they should be linked simultaneously from a syntactical and semantic point of view. Apparently, distributive condition has an important role. To say other words, the use of words in a particular enclosure, or lack of such a possibility implies one of the key factors that determine how the syntactic structure is formed. To proof our thought, there are two words that have distributive features: friend and enemy.

The former of the words of them can be used easily with the word of loyal in distributive area: a loyal friend. But the enemy does not have such feature because it is impossible to have a loyal enemy. Similarly, the word envious can only connects with the word enemy. The word friend cannot connects with it directly. Certainly, it is typical of having syntactic relationship between noun and adjective. But it is clearly seen from given examples that semantic distributions of friend and enemy are different from each other.

These features of words show the ability of valency, because of it, we understand that a particular element can be linked to another element in a synthesis line.[1,95]. The term of "Valency" was added to linguistics by A.Rayxl

Japan, Osaka

and firstly it was used in scientific article "Structure linguistics and word types", which was written in 1948 by A.V. Groot. [2,437]. In the Russian linguistics, this term was came by "Category about grammar" which is written by C. Katsnelson in 1948 years [3,132]. However, the theory of valency was developed by the French scientist L.Tener almost at that time [4,250-296].

The phenomenon of devotion was based on the scientific thesis in the theory of L.Tener's syntax with the verb and its direct participation in the word. In this case the gesture of the verb is taken into consideration and it is resembled to a fascinating atom. It is said that the syntax of each of the words in the spelling is determined by the verb. That is why this theory is considered as verbocentric theory in the world linguistics.

The executive in the theory of L.Tener is the first actuator, the one directly involved in the performance of the action, and the one that indirectly influences the process by the name of the third-level actuator. Of course, it is natural that the work is done in a specific speech environment, not in a space. In the context of speech, components of such media are predictive words. L. Tener classified these words as the termin of sirconstant [4,138]: Nodir gave the book to his friend reluctantly.

In the given sentence it is clearly seen that the word Nodir is first, the book is second, to his friend third degree of actuators, the word reluctantly has circonstant function. It is the fact that in this sentence verb has three valency condition and does syntactic functions.

At the same time, the word circonstant serves to extend the form of direct word. Of course, secondary and tertiary actants are important in this regard, since they also contribute to the expansion of the spacing by their syntactic positions.

It is evident that the level of verbs is directly related to the expansion of the sentence. This is especially true when determining the root and base structures of the given statement and the structure of the structures they form:

Gave- stem structure.

Nodir gave- fundamental structure.

It should also be noted that the root and base structures of the statement are arranged in the same order as the syntactic derivative case [5,11]. At this point, if we approach the description of the problem on the basis of the theory of stress, we can see that only the work and the first actor are involved in the base structure. During the formation of the structure from the base structure, the vertebrate expression is fully represented:

Nodir gave the book- the production structure- (the first step of expansion the speech form).

Nodir gave the book to his friend- the production structure-(the second step of expansion the speech form).

Nodir gave the book to his friend reluctantly- the production structure-(the third step of expansion the speech form).

The syntactical form of the given word can be further enhanced by derivative applicative method. In this case, the level of verbal valency increases dynamically through its maximum capabilities:

Our friend Nodir gave his book and notebooks to his friend Akmal reluctantly.

At the same time, we see that the expansion of the given form of transmission is accompanied by the addition of a new transponder and the change of the syntactic function of the transmitter. In other words, the derivation process incorporates the notebooks and Akmal actuators, and as a result, the transmitter transforms its functional value into a new (Akmal) transmitter identifier.

It is characterized by the fact that the level of vertically formed verb structure is always abstract. Because in this case, it is impossible to tell exactly how the verb should be used in the speech and how to communicate with actuators. Its tension level is exactly as it should be during the conversation. In other words, in the base structure, it can only show one aspect of the degree of stable valency, and the expansion of the syntactical structure in the structure - all the valency capabilities. In addition, the process of detecting devices used prior to the actuators, and circonstants, indicating the manner in which the workflow is performed. All of this, in turn, serves to expand the syntax of the speech form. Now you will see several samples:

Laughed- stem structure.

His uncles laughed- stem structure.

His uncles laughed with pleased- the production structure-(the first step of expansion the speech form).

His uncles laughed with pleased from children speech- the production structure-(the second step of expansion the speech form).

His uncles laughed with pleased from poor children speech- the production structure-(the third step of expansion the speech form).

Uncles were laughing at their children's words because she thought she would always be as small as I was (M.Osim. In the way of Caravan)- the production structure-(the third step of expansion the speech form).

In the given example, if we approach the syntactic expansion from the point of view of stress, the following can be noted:

1.Support structure is shown by the relationship of verb valency with one actuator(uncles).

2. The first production is given by the action of circonstant (with pleased) syntactic derivation is happened by this production.

3. Second production structure is entered one actuator (from his words) to the sentence with its attribute (children's). 4.The third step production structure has one attribute actuator with adding another one. (poor)

5. In the Fourth production structure an extensible identifier actuator (from his words) is added to the identifier(she thought she would always be as small as I was).

It is evident that the expansion of the synthesis area of the actuars and the extent of the effectiveness of the verbal valency of the morphological means,

indicating the manner in which the work is performed, simultaneously complicate the syntax of the speech. At the same time, the valency phenomenon necessitates one of the working mechanisms of the theory. Of course, valency is an independent theory. However, when a particular theory enters the second theory, a gradual mixing occurs because the appropriateness of the model is vast, in its effect, in relation to the theory of valency according to the synergetic nature.

References:

- 1.Sova L.Z. Analytical linguistics .- M., 1970.
- 2.Groot A.W.de. Structural linguistics and word classes.- "Lingua", 1948,vol.1.
- 3.Katsnelson S.D. On the grammatical category // Bulletin of the Technical University, 1948, №2
- 4.Tener L. Fundamentals of structural syntax. -M., 1988.
- 5.Yaxshiboev G.X. Derivation of simple sentence syntax in Uzbek language // Candidate dissertation.- Samarkand, 2004.