



Linking Categories of Syntactic Units and Their Meaning in the Formation of Word Combinations

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the categories that connect syntactic units and their importance. The aim of the work is to study the national and cultural features of English phrases, to reveal their general and specific aspects, and thus to further develop the theory of private, comparative and universal phrases.

Keywords:

Phrases in English and Uzbek, the combination of morphological and syntactic meanings.

Introduction

Phrases with linguoculturological and communicative-pragmatic features can be expressed in different systematic languages by different subordinators. Our initial analysis shows that word combinations in languages and their emerging linkers in both languages, English and Uzbek, are closely linked to the culture of the nation.

Several scientific works on the study of structural-semantic types of phrases in modern English and Uzbek, belonging to different systematic languages, have been carried out in the existing specialized literature in the field, but the existing types and lingvoculturological features of these phrases have not been studied as a separate object of scientific research.

U. Yusupov, O., one of the Uzbek linguists who have conducted several research in the field of linguistics on phrases. Hoshimov, G'. M. Hoshimov, M. Abduvaliev, T. Umrzaqov. The unique scientific researches of L. Barkhudarov, B. Ilish, I. Ivanova, B. Khaymovich, B. Rogvskaya, H. Svit and others from Nurmanov, N. Mahmudov, (v) and other foreign linguists are of great importance. A comparative study

of these issues will address several existing challenges in the study of foreign languages in educational institutions, which are inextricably linked with the theory and practice of translation, as well as the lingua didactic aspect of teaching. provides a solid basis for the development of lingua didactic recommendations.

Materials and methods

Grammar (Greek gram.) The term "art of reading and writing" is used in the sense of the morphological and syntactic structure of a language and the branch of linguistics that studies this structure. The first meaning represents the object, and the second meaning the linguistic section.

Grammar is a branch of linguistics that studies issues such as word forms and categories, the principles of classifying words into lexical-grammatical groups, speech and its categories, and types of sentence structure. Apparently, grammar deals with the study of two levels of language structure - the morphological and the syntactic level. That is why it includes the morphology and syntax of linguistics.

The morphology section discusses word forms and categories, the principles of classification of word forms, and the syntax discusses the ways in which word forms interact in a sentence, the sentence and its categories, and the types of sentence structure.

A combination of morphological and syntactic meanings appears in word forms. Morphology Greek. morphos is derived from the words "form", logos "doctrine", and word forms are doctrines. Hence, the concept of word form occupies a central place in morphology.

The term is used for both a unit belonging to the lexical level of a language and a unit belonging to a morphological level. It is equivalent to a lexeme when applied to a lexical level unit, and to a word form when applied to a morphological level unit.

The part of a word without the means of expressing grammatical meaning is called a lexeme. In other words, in any speech paradigm, the part that is common to the members of the paradigm is the lexeme. In agglutinative languages, a lexeme is basically the same as the base part of a word. For example, the part that is common to the word forms of work, work, work, work, work is equivalent to the 'work' lexeme.

The system of grammatical morphemes that express the grammatical meaning of a word is a grammatical paradigm. For example, my book, your book, the book is the paradigm of ownership of horses.

A particular member of the paradigm is the word form. The members of the paradigm are in a relationship of mutual contradiction within themselves. It is this relationship that allows us to accurately describe a member of this or that paradigm and correctly determine its value in the system. For example, we determine that the word pen is in the singular form depending on the shape of the pencils in the numerical paradigm of horses. Or we understand that the word is in the main consonant by looking at the pen-like, pen-like forms in the consonant paradigm of horses. It is clear that the basis of each paradigm is the contradictions between its members. Contradictions are the basis of the survival and development of paradigm members.

In each contradiction, the dialectic of generality-specificity is manifested. Opposing members consist of a set of unifying and distinguishing semaphores. While the unifying sema serves to unite the opposing members into a particular class, the differentiating sema signifies the distinction, the uniqueness of the members of a particular class. For example, if word forms such as pen, pencil, and pen indicate that the conjunction belongs to the general grammatical semantics (unifying semantics) and the conjugation paradigm, the distinctive semantics between the pen and the pen (zero in one, semicolon in the other) serves to reveal distinctive characters. Types of opposition. Each morphological word forms a system of certain forms - a paradigm. For example, a book, a book, a book, a book, the word forms in the book form a compromise paradigm. Each member of the paradigm is considered a form of that word. That is, a word form (morphological word) is a functional unit consisting of a syntagmatic relationship of two or more morphemes [M + M] ready to be introduced into the sentence. Even words such as "book" and "pen", which seem to be a morpheme, are considered morphemically a whole consisting of two morphemes: [book + M] Part M - the main consonant is a zero form representing unity.

Since a morphological word consists of a syntagmatic relationship of morphemes, it means that the structural unit of the word is a morpheme variant. Therefore, the concept of morpheme and its variant occupies a central place in morphology. The smallest meaningful unit of language is a morpheme. The morpheme is a socio-psychological essence, which is manifested in direct observation - in the process of speech through several variants. Allomorphs or variants of a morpheme are manifestations of a morpheme in several forms in the speech structure. For example, the word form for our village is a syntagmatic relation of three allomorphs (historically four allomorphs: qish + log'+ imiz + ga) from the point of view of the modern Uzbek language: qishloq' + imiz + ga.

Options are divided into several types depending on the conditions of manifestation:

1. combinator options;
2. position options;
3. optional options. .
4. dialectal variants

Morphemes are divided into four types according to their content and function :) lexical morphemes; 2) word-forming (derivational) morphemes; 3) morphemes (grammemes) expressing grammatical meaning; 4) intermediate morphemes (vowel, mimema, modal morphemes)

Lexical morphemes are related to the function of naming a thing in a word. For example, the pencil part of the word form of the pen refers to the denotative meaning of that word and to the general subjective meaning.

In lexical morphemes, lexical meaning and grammatical meaning are represented in harmony. At this time, the lexical morphemes show a general-specific dialectic. While the grammatical meaning indicates that the lexical morpheme belongs to a particular commonality (object, action, sign, quantity, etc.), the lexical meaning indicates which noun is part of that commonality. For example, the lexical morpheme of a pen not only denotes a subject, but also the name of a textbook for handwriting that belongs to the subject class.

In morphology, the concepts of morphological meaning, morphological form, and morphological category are of great importance. They are interconnected interdependent concepts. Grammatical meaning, unlike lexical meaning, refers to the generalized meanings of things and events in existence and the relationship between them. For example, the word tree has a subjective meaning in addition to the lexical meaning of "a perennial plant with a trunk, body, branches." "Not only trees but also total living and non-living things and events, which connect the answer to the question of who or what, have such a meaning. This general meaning is also considered a grammatical meaning. This meaning is directly related to the meaning of the lexeme and is an inikos of common things and events in existence. This meaning is evident from the lexeme itself. At the same time, the word tree also uses the meaning of unity. These meanings are defined in the

agreement paradigm in relation to other agreements and in the numerical paradigm in relation to the plural. The next meaning is therefore manifested in the relation and is considered the character that forms the system.

Grammatical meaning as a system includes a morphological meaning and syntactic meaning. Therefore, it is divisible. Accordingly, it will be possible to divide them into morphological meanings and syntactic meanings. Morphology studies morphological meanings. Grammatical meaning is divided into non-syntactic (referential), such as quantity, space, time, and syntactic meanings that reflect objects, events, and properties outside the language, and express the relationship of word forms in a sentence and phrase.

Grammatical meaning is expressed using certain material means. Material means expressing a certain grammatical meaning in a grammatical form. For example, the form of agreement. In fact, a grammatical form is understood as the material side of a particular grammatical meaning. Therefore, the grammatical form represents one side of the parts that make up the grammatical category - the formal side. It is not logically correct to say that a grammatical category is a generality consisting of the relation of grammatical forms. This is because each part of a grammatical category, in turn, is considered a whole, consisting of a relationship of form or content. Given this, the grammar for the components of the grammatical category is a. we use the taste. Grammar is an integral part of a grammatical category consisting of a relationship between grammatical form and grammatical meaning. At this time the grammatical category is divided into grammemes.

Grammemes are divided into strong and weak types in terms of differentiation (dynamic). Grammemes with weak distinguishing properties does not always have to be materially expressed. For example, in the case of a number of horses, the unit does not have to be represented by a material special means. But the fact that it is in the singular form is made clear by contrasting it with the plural form.

Grammies with strong distinguishing properties always find material expression.

Grammeme is considered to be a whole consisting of a relationship of grammatical form and grammatical meaning, and have a common feature. It is manifested through options in direct observation. Since grammemes embody the dialectical relationship of form and content, variation occurs in two ways: a) formal variants; b) semantic options.

Grammatical categories have the property of syntactic adaptation. They are both the linking of the speech and its constituent parts; it also serves to form a syntactic unit. Such grammatical categories are therefore divided into two: a) connective categories that serve to link syntactic units; b) categories that form a syntactic unit. The first includes the categories of possession, agreement (in horses), the second includes the categories of time, inclination, person-number (in verbs).

The categories that serve to link syntactic units are divided into two groups according to the direction of linking: 1) left connectors; 2) right connectors.

While grammemes belonging to the category of possession express the relation of the unit before the unit to which it is added, grammemes belonging to the category of possession represent the relation of the unit to which it is added to the unit after itself.

Conclusion

Morphological analysis also plays an important role in examining the lexical tier of language. In particular, it is based on the morphological principle in distinguishing between a lexeme and its variants and allomorphs.

Syntax (syntax) is derived from the Greek word *syntaxis*, a word. It learns the methods of making compounds and sentences, the meanings understood from the units of syntactic forms. The basic unit in syntax is the phrase and the sentence, which are also the object of study of syntax.

Word groups and word forms can only be formed in phrases and sentences. Syntactic constructions, in turn, consist of word groups and their forms. In this respect, morphology

and syntax are interrelated. Syntax includes morphology as its participant.

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