

SYNTAGMATICS ARE THE MAIN FACTOR WHICH MAKES COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

This paper discusses and analyzes the concepts of syntagmatics, syntagmatic relations, the semantic properties of lexical units, combinatorics and syntagmatics and proved with the help of examples.

Keywords: combinatorics, syntagmatics, communicative function, syntagma, associative relation, paradigm, structural-semantic integrity.

In the process of globalization, the need for language phenomena is growing day by day. Language and speech norms in dictionaries, scientific-theoretical laws, educational-methodical approaches determine the actuality of combinatorial linguistics. Solving problems related to the combinatorial-syntagmatic features of language units leads to the resolution of a number of issues such as determinations of lexemes, features of words connection, lexical meaning of words (semem and sememes) relevant to connotation of linguistics, automatic translation, teaching foreign languages and etc. Combinatorial linguistics is a combination of two disciplines. Therefore, on the one hand, syntagmatics, on the other hand, the combinatorial sciences serve as its basis.

One of the basic and central concepts of combinatorial linguistics is syntagmatics. Syntagmatics is used in linguistics as a general and ambiguous term:

branch of linguistics, which studies the syntagmatic aspects of language and speech
horizontal interaction of language units in the language system

an analysis of the linear relationship of language symbols in the speech chain.

Syntagmatics - is the aspect of examining language units as elements in the speech chain [1: 99]. The relationship of language or speech units on a horizontal line (or line) is called a syntagmatic relationship. Such an attitude is a key factor in the realization of the main function of language - the communicative function. [2:60]. Syntagmatic relations are inextricably linked with the concept of syntagma actually, because syntagma is a structural-semantic integrity that requires the product of a syntagmatic relationship. It can be called a molecule of syntax or a basal structural cell [3:51]. Syntagmatic relations are usually interpreted in terms of the combination of words in a sentence or sentence. It is true that the interconnection of words, whether in the context of a sentence or in the context of a sentence, requires a syntagmatic relationship. As V.M Solnsev noted, the syntagmatic relationship is formed not only in the syntax, but also in the interconnection of units of all levels of language [4: 68]. We can see this in the interaction of phonemes at the morpheme level and morphemes at the word

level. If the interconnection of units A and B is perfect, then we can talk about a syntagmatic relationship. However initially, these units must be able to be used in communication. Otherwise, the syntagmatic relationship does not occur [5: 97].

As F. de Saussure states the language system is based on two different relations of its units. One of these relationships is called an associative relationship and the other is called a syntagmatic relationship. The associative relationship is directly related to the state of language units in the human mind. It always requires the sum or complex of these units [6: 156]. In other words, an associative relationship is the interconnection of language units in a vertical line. But we want to focus on the syntagmatic approach. In this case, the relationship of language and speech units in a horizontal line (or line) is called a syntagmatic relationship. Such an attitude is a key factor in the realization of the main function of language - the communicative function. After all, in the root of the syntagmatic relationship of language units, a unit of speech - sentence is formed. This, in turn, indicates that the syntagmatic relationship is a key factor in ensuring that language serves as a means of communication.

Syntagmatic relations are inextricably linked with the concept of syntagma, because syntagma is a structure that requires the product of a syntagmatic relationship - semantic integrity. The concept of syntagma was first introduced to scientific use by Ferdinand de Saussure. The scholar calls the fifth chapter of his General Linguistics course, Syntagmatic Relationships and Associative Relationships, in which he first gives a scientific interpretation of the syntagm: words interact in the process of communicating with each other in speech. However, it is not possible to pronounce two elements at the same time. These elements come one after the other in the flow of speech. Compounds that have this connection are called syntagmas

When we think of syntagmatics, we think about how language units interact in a language system. The material-communicative units of the language system, based on certain rules, enter into the necessary interrelationships, form certain groups (paradigms), create speech units - derivatives.

Syntagmatic relationships are always characterized by a clear sense of language. Syntagmatic relations, the relationship of units in speech activity, as a relationship, as opposed to paradigmatic relationship units, can exist both within a single group of units, as well as between different group units. Compare: Parents and kids went to the park today. Each of these units (words) represents a group (paradigm) to which it belongs. This means that the relations in syntagmatics are not the relations of certain units (words), but the relations of groups-classes (system of paradigms). It can be said that the units of speech-speech products are the manifestations of syntagmatic relations. Also, speech units are the occurrence of relationships between certain classes, groups (paradigms). Thus, a syntagmatic relationship is a logical, necessary relationship between language units in speech - in the process of exchanging ideas, which serves to express ideas. Accordingly, this relationship is defined as a speech phenomenon, measured by speech [7: 84]. A study of the terminology of the field of

combinatorics shows that the terms "syntactic syntagmatics", "semantic syntagmatics", "lexical syntagmatics" refer to different stages and are closely interrelated in the linear relationship of language units. Syntagmatics covers both the linguistic and the verbal level. Syntagmatics is seen as a valence in the language phase and a bond in the speech phase.

Combinatorial mathematics is a branch of mathematics that studies the operations performed on finite sets, while linguistic combinatorics covers all levels of language and considers "the basic principles of the organization of all language units, forms of existence, development and interaction." [8: 5-7]. One of the basic elements of combinatorics, "syntagmatics and combinatorics" stay in a linear sequence in which language units express a given meaning. Combinatorics intersect with syntagmatics, but also have certain limitations:

To express a certain content 1) solve communicative problems; 2) implementation of conditions for the solution of these issues; 3) it is necessary to choose a clear language unit. Therefore, the combinatorics of language units is understood through the solution of issues such as conditional extralinguistic situations, the purpose (content) of the expression of an idea.

The communicator selects several units from a set of language units to express his communicative intention. Thus, a series of "chains" of language units are formed and the speech shifts to syntagmatics. The basis of combinatorial linguistics is based on the syntagmatic connection of the basic concepts of language units and the combinatorial potential. However, it should be noted that today the terms combinatorics and syntagmatics are widely used not only in combinatorial linguistics, but also in such areas as corpus, computer, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics.

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