

SYNTACTIC VALENCE AND SYNTACTIC RELATION

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Abstract:

This article explores the issues of syntactic valence and syntactic relation scientifically.

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The concept of valence. Valence is actually a chemical term used in linguistics to refer to a linguistic phenomenon that is considered as an undiscovered possibility of agglomeration-adhesion of linguistic units. The chemical description of valency is as follows. For example, an oxygen (O) atom has the ability to attach two other atoms of a different type. It is determined by the vacancy of two atoms in its electronic layer. In the water molecule (H₂O), these vacancies are filled. Also, not only oxygen, but also hydrogen (H) has a valency, and it has one vacancy. So, it seems that the valence potential of both oxygen and hydrogen has become a reality in the water molecule, and they have an associative nature in oxygen, and a cohesive nature in hydrogen. Both atoms (hydrogen and oxygen) can form a compound only if they are compatible with each other. For example, hydrogen and gold atoms cannot combine to form a molecule.

The valence of the atom has not been realized, it is a possibility that requires conditions for its manifestation. Linguistic unit also has such a possibility of merging, it (that is, valence) also lives in the minds of members of a particular language community with linguistic units. For example, the lexeme [read] exists in a person's mind with several empty places, and it can appear in speech and attract as many associates at the same time.

It can be visualized in the drawing as follows:

<i>Who</i>	<i>read</i>
<i>What</i>	
<i>To whom</i>	
<i>How</i>	
<i>When</i>	
<i>With what</i>	
<i>Why is that</i>	
<i>How much</i>	

In this case, the interrogative pronouns refer to the words that can be combined with the lexeme [read]. This possibility is not given in direct observation and is hidden in the essence of the

lexeme [arrow]. But in the speech combinations of reading a book, reading every day, and reading a lot, these possibilities are realized one by one. In the first of the following combinations, two of these possibilities became reality at the same time, and in the second, three became a reality, a word combination was formed:

- 1) read the book quickly;
- 2) read a book quickly in the library;

The lexeme [read] ability to connect in the mind is valency, and its speech manifestation is a syntactic connection. So, valence is considered as a linguistic phenomenon, and syntactic communication as a speech phenomenon. They reflect all the opposite signs of language and speech.

Valence	Syntactic communication
Generality	Separation
The essence	The event
Opportunity	Reality
Reason	Consequence

Valence	Syntactic communication
Free from materiality	has materiality
Social	Individual
Repeatable	Unique

A unit that fills the valence of a linguistic unit is also called an actant.

As mentioned above, the lexeme attached to the lexeme [arrow] also has valence, just as the hydrogen atom has valence along with the oxygen atom. However, since the lexeme [read] is in the dominant, attracting position, its valence is called the dominant valence, and the valence of the lexeme connected to it is called the subordinate valence.

Just as different atoms can be combined only when they are compatible with each other, the linguistic unit should be compatible in terms of meaning and grammar. In other words, a connecting lexeme requires that the lexeme to be connected should be compatible not only in terms of meaning, but also in the same grammatical form. Accordingly, valency is divided into lexical and syntactic layers.

Syntactic valency. Syntactic valence is the second side of lexeme valence, which requires that a lexeme in the dominant position receives subordinate lexemes in a certain syntactic form - agreement, auxiliary, adverbial, adjectival suffix. This governor is determined by the syntactic position and grammatical form of the lexeme. For example, the grammatical form of the words (the letter) and (letter) in the syntactic devices the letter wrote, letter written is determined by the grammatical form of the main word.

Syntactic valence is closely connected with lexical valence, if one changes, the other changes, and if one disappears, the other does not. For example, the lexeme [lead] does not attract a noun in the declension of departure (Lead me to Halim). But if the lexeme [lead] is formed with the accusative relative form, the word form (to Halim) can be drawn to it. In this case, the syntactic valency of the lexeme [lead]] has changed.

Although lexical and syntactic valence are interrelated, they often change. For example, the singer “sang” combination, the syntactic valency is unchanged, but the lexical valency is updated. Such a situation indicates that a figurative meaning has emerged. In the conjunctions letter wrote, the letter wrote, the semantic valence is in place, but the syntactic valence has changed. This shows that different syntactic forms have occurred. However, both of these changes are one-sided - either spiritual or syntactic in nature. What if the change is both lexical and syntactic? This is where the derivation takes place.

So, it turns out that the linguistic valence of a lexeme is twofold, the spiritual side shows the norm and limit of what kind of lexeme can be combined with it, and the syntactic side determines what grammatical suffix the connecting word gets.

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