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ANALYSIS OF SYNTACTIC FIGURES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyses the connection between syntax and morphology. It also deals with analysis of syntactic figures in the English language, types of syntactic figures and their analysis. The importance of understanding types and ways of correct connecting words in English syntax.

KEYWORDS

Syntax, morphology, syntactic figures, morpheme, government, agreement, adjoining.

INTRODUCTION

Syntax is one of the branches of grammar, which organizes the relationship of words and sentences, phrases and sentences. Learns the properties of pieces.

In this respect, syntax differs from morphology.

Morphology examines the structure, construction, type, and accentuation of words, and of course, this formal examination is based on meaning. Syntax studies the dynamics of these forms, their function, their role in expressing a certain idea.

Morphology and syntax are complementary and interrelated fields. The difference between the types of sentences mainly depends on how the clauses are expressed by the word group. Phrases are also classified according to what word group the governing clause is.

Syntax has a great role in studying the morphology of English and Uzbek languages. Morphology studies the division of words into morphemes, i.e. stem and affixal morphemes, or the division of words into associative and formal parts, while syntax studies methods of

forming word combinations to express our thoughts. free and subordinate syntactic figures are combined.

In this work, the syntactic figures participating in the interconnection of word combinations are compared and the similarities and differences that exist in languages of different systems, that is, belonging to different families, for example, English belongs to the Germanic language family, and Uzbek language belongs to the Turkish language family, are identified. We know that the Germanic languages belong to the phyletic-synthetic languages, and the Uzbek language belongs to the agglutinative analytical languages.

In the process of historical development, the modern English language tends to analyze and analyze its inflectional syntactic system of teaching words, that is, the relationship between words is expressed by auxiliary words, word composition in a sentence, etc. Perfectives The role of the Imperfective Aspect is performed by the Perfectives, which are common in the language, non-Perfective tenses.

In syntax, the interconnection of words belonging to independent groups based on the grammatical rules of the language is based on subordination, and their addition is based on equality.

For example:

1. Кун иссиқ
2. Иссиқ кун
3. The day is warm
4. a warm day
5. Куннинг иссиғи
6. The day's heat

We see that in examples 1 and 3, a sentence is formed as a result of connecting words. In examples 2, 4, 5, 6,

word combinations were formed as a result of connecting words. It is not an equal connection (syntagma) of words entering into an equal relationship, but a coherent series (odnorodnye ryady).

For example:

Тўғри ва ҳаққоний- right and real;

Кенг ва текис - wide and straight.

Syntax is based on subordinating conjunction. Equal communication is not overlooked.

Syntactic connection is usually understood as the relationship between two words. In fact, syntactic communication includes a broader concept than this. It means the interconnection of words and phrases in a sentence, as well as the connection of sentences with each other using certain methods and tools.

Sometimes the term "syntactic relationship" is used instead of the term "syntactic relationship" or these two terms are used interchangeably, synonymously.

As a result, it is concluded that both terms represent the same thing. A syntactic relationship with a correct syntactic relationship is related to each other, where there is a syntactic relationship, there is a syntactic relationship. But this does not allow us to evaluate the works as the same thing. Any syntactic relation is different from syntactic relation.

Syntactic connection, as we said above, refers to the mutual grammatical connection of words in a phrase and a sentence, as well as clauses in a sentence. Syntactic relationship refers to the grammatical meaning and function of the words in the phrase and sentence in relation to each other. For example: to go

home, to get you. In these examples, the syntactic relationship is the same.

The elements in both compounds entered into the control relation using the same grammatical vehicle-direction agreement suffix. However, the syntactic relationship of the elements in this combination cannot be said to be the same. There are two types of relationship. In the first compound, the case relation (Place relation) is expressed, while in the second compound, the object relation is expressed.

In a phrase, in a sentence, words can be connected in two ways. Equally or subservient to one another. Accordingly, syntactic relations are divided into two main types. Equal relationship and subordinate relationship.

Equal connection - occurs mainly on the basis of the elements of the sentence.

(there cannot be an equal connection between the elements of a word combination) The relation of syntactically equal elements, one of which is not subordinate to the other, is expressed by an equal connection. So, through equal contact, cohesive pieces are formed.

Cohesive pieces do not have any dominance over each other. Accordingly, order does not play much of a role for them. They can be used interchangeably.

In equal relations, words are connected to each other using equal conjunctions (some auxiliaries and prepositions can also be used in this task) or equal intonation. Father and mother; Intonation is also involved when close and close people, words come into contact through equal conjunctions. But in this he performs the function of an assistant.

Syntactically, the equal relationship expresses the relation of words, one subordinate to the other, one defining the other (in a broad sense). Dependent relations are also found between the elements of the phrase. In this case, one element is subordinate to the other, and the syntactic relationship of the second to it together forms a syntactic figure. For example: to go to the door (eshikka-tobe, khilmoq-hokim), to come from the village (from the village-tobe, to come-hokim), we read (we-hokim, to read-tobe). So, the relation of the word combination and the parts of the sentence is provided by the subordinate relation.

These are usually specific content as well. If the elements of the phrase are arranged in the form of "Subordinate word + governing word", the elements of the sentence are arranged in the form of "dominant word + subordinate word". Subordinate communication is of three types. Government (бошқарув), Agreement (мослашув) ва Adjoining (битишув).

Government (management connection) In this connection, the subordinate word enters a certain form with the requirement of the word governor. A subordinate word comes with either an agreement suffix or an auxiliary. Accordingly, management communication is divided into two types.

1. Consensus management
2. Assistive management

In conjunctive control, subordinate words are used in one of the agreements of arrival, direction, place-time and exit with the requirement of the governing word. This is the symbol that indicates its dependency:

Who did you see?

In auxiliary rule, the word subordinate is used with an auxiliary word at the request of the word ruler. This is a sign of his subordination.

Dust is harmful to health.

I looked at my father.

Object and case relations are expressed through the control connection.

To look at the garden (object relation) to go to the field (case relation)

In a governing relationship, a subordinate word is a noun or a noun, as well as an infinitive and an adjective. A verb is often used in the function of the governing word. However, nouns, adjectives, adverbs and other words can also appear in this task. In this case, the change of the governing word does not affect the subordinate word.

Agreement (adaptive relationship) In this relationship, the subordinate word makes its form equal to the form of the governing word. When the form of the governing word changes, the form of the subordinate word also changes. The subordinate word adapts its form to the form of the governing word. Therefore, the change of the form of the governing word affects the subordinate word. In this respect, it differs from management communication. (the change of the form of the governing word in the control relationship does not affect the subordinate word.)

A predicative relation is mainly expressed through the relation of adaptation.

A child plays; children play

The relation of adaptation can also be found between the elements in the composition of the phrase. It is possible to see the relation of adaptation between the elements of the conjunctions expressing the relation of referent and object.

In English, the following example can be given.

This book that pen

These books those pens

However, it seems that there is also a feature of management communication in the formation of such compounds.

Here, first of all, it should be said that it is difficult to determine which word is dominant and which word is subordinate in the relationship between subject and subject. The word in the function of the subject is the ruler, so it matches its form with the word in the function of the referent.

Depending on the person and date of the demonstrative pronoun, the subject word takes the possessive affix of that person and date. If we say that the word in the function of the demonstrative is the ruler, it takes the suffix of the demonstrative agreement with the requirement of the word in the function of the subject. In our opinion, there is both subordination and governance in relation to each other. Accordingly, it is possible to evaluate the relationship between the supervisor and the subject as a special form of subordinate communication, and it can be called adaptive control in contrast to other types of subordinate communication.

Due to this connection, referential-belonging meanings are expressed.

The first element means directivity, and the second element means affiliation.

Engagement relationship. In this connection, two words are connected without any formal indicators. In this case, the relationship of the subordinate word to the dominant word is known from the order and intonation.

Although the dominant word changes its form in the agreement, the subordinate word does not change its form. This subject is determined by the lexical-grammatical feature of the word. In the function of a subordinate word, mainly adjectives and adverbs, other words of character can appear in the functions of a subordinate word. Good life (adjective+noun), work slowly (arrival+verb). Such a game (adjective pronoun+noun), golden watch (adjective noun+noun), singing girl (adjective+noun), saying goodbye (adjective+verb) and others.

We can give the following examples in English (Adjoining). Beautiful flower, gold ring, silver spoon, wall clock, homework, horse bag, bread factory, etc. components that express the relationship of belonging, have entered into a relationship of mutual agreement. Because they are related to each other not through formal grammatical means, but through order.

The governing word in the agreement is a noun and a verb. When the governing word is a noun, the attributive relation is expressed. Like a blue field, a green village, clear water. When the governing word is a verb, it expresses the case relation. Like walking fast, working hard, talking too much.

In some words, adverbs do not fulfill their grammatical function. For example, the conjugation forms in such

compounds as to come soon, to tell the truth, to tell a lie, to return soon do not indicate a control relationship. As they were added to these words, these words were transferred to the ravish group as a whole. So, these can also be considered graduation relations.

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