SYNTACTIC RELATION OF A PHRASE AS A UNIT OF LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The main idea of this article is to describe syntactic relation of phrase as a unit of language. It should be noted that all the main categories necessarily appear in every phrase. The author tried to explain complex semantic relations in linguistic categories.

Key words:

Syntactic relations, external, internal, combinatory, predicative, nuclear, suprasegmental elements, semi logical system.

The phrase is a unit of language. Any free grammatically organized group of words, studied from the point of view of combinatorics of forms, classes and subclasses of combined units, is a phrase. Between elements of a phrase, any of the possible syntactic relations can exist.

It is necessary to distinguish the syntactic relations has two kinds:

a) external, determining the syntactic position of units in the larger structure, i.e., characterizing the behavior of the constituent combinations in relation to the

b) internal, characterizing the relationship of the elements only within the studied specific phrases.

independence or non-independence of the positions they occupy in the expanded structure (this type of relationship is spatially positional);

Internal syntactic relations, in turn, are divided into various types:

a) a series consisting of relationships establishing relationships between elements of a phrase without specifying their syntactic function; it includes very abstract syntactic relations and is characterized by four types of syntactic communication: the interdependence of submission - composition-accumulation; this series is characterized by status relations, because these types of communication transmit only the ratio of units to each other, but do not reveal their syntactic function;

b) a series consisting of links indicating not only the type of interrelatedness of the elements, but also signaling the syntactic function of the components. This series is five-element and is formed by the following relationships: predicative - object - circumstantial - attributive - existential. This series is indicative of combinatorial relations, since their occurrence is due to the combinatorics of morphological classes.

In nuclear phrases, that element that does not exhibit its syntactic function within a given structure is identified as the core.

At the level of syntactic constructions, i.e., in terms of surface structures, for the structural scheme of phrases, the concept of optional compatibility is absent.

The most important conclusion of the study is to justify the need to distinguish between the semantic and metasemiotic levels of linguistic analysis, the inadmissibility of combining

phrases that are fundamentally different in linguistic-stylistic terms, into one category on the basis of their formal identity.

It has been proven that there is a huge difference between thoughtless man, for example, and thoughtless cigarette, which does not allow us to consider them as units of the same order.

The study of unproductive formations, characterized by idioms and phraseological connectedness, led to the emergence of a new understanding of the speech process, which required addressing the problem of "lack of freedom" of the speaker, which involves clarifying the factors that determine the compatibility of language units.

For linguistics, an essential point is the determination of the correct correlation of the elements of productivity and unproductivity in the language, the delimitation of words and phrases, the clarification of the linguistic status of phraseological units, the formation of the concepts of idiom and stability.

It is hardly necessary to specifically substantiate the fact that the application of one or another specific methodology to the language material requires a thorough assessment of them in a methodological plan. It is clear that specific methods can be very diverse depending on the objectives of the study and the characteristics of the studied linguistic units. However, evidence of their correctness in all cases remains their compliance with the general principles of scientific methodology.

It is extremely important that linguistic units at the level of collocations are characterized by complex semantic relations of their constituent parts and cannot be considered in isolation from the factors that determine their social nature. Therefore, the study of collocations is not limited only to linguistic categories proper (prosodic, morphological, syntagmatic).

Due to the versatility of the studied object, it becomes impossible to unequivocally resolve the issue of whether a word belongs to one or another category. It is necessary to constantly take into account the principle of gradation, according to which the degree of severity of a particular category is established along the lines of greater / lesser manifestations of the corresponding basic properties, as well as their maximum / minimum implementation.

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