

## MODERN APPROACH TO SYNTAX

*Sulaymonova Farida,*  
*independent researcher*

**Sharaf Rashidov**  
Samarkand State University  
Samarkand, Uzbekistan  
[sulaymonovafarida@gmail.com](mailto:sulaymonovafarida@gmail.com)

**Annotatsiya**

Today, syntax is considered the most developed and, to a certain extent, the most widely studied branch of linguistics. Language performs three functions, namely, to provide communication, to convey a certain information, message to the listener or reader, and to influence the listener or reader, through its most basic unit, the syntactic device - the sentence. However, these functions are realized with the help of sounds, words, and word combinations in the language. Accordingly, it can be said that the sentence encompasses all of these units. Accordingly, syntax, which in ancient Greek means "structure, order, combination", is expressed in the following in science: 1) the formation of speech units

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The term "syntax" is also used to denote the grammatical construction that encompasses word combinations and sentences and their use in language. Syntax is of great importance in the grammatical construction of language, because it includes such linguistic units as simple sentences and compound sentences, which directly help to carry out the process of communication between people. A simple sentence expresses a specific event, a compound sentence expresses the relationship between events, and a sentence fragment expresses the functions of event elements[1.].

A part of speech, a word combination, included in the structure of a sentence and providing the existence of a sentence in general, is studied in syntax, which is a separate field of linguistics, and is considered the main units of this field. They are used only in the structure of a sentence and serve to ensure the completeness of the content of the sentence. In recent years, in studies devoted to syntax, concepts such as paragraph, period, text have also been included in the scope of syntax. In other words, the scope of study of syntax has expanded further. Reflecting on the development of the Uzbek language during the period of independence, D. Lutfullaeva expresses the following thoughts: "During this period, the approach to the study of the Uzbek language has fundamentally changed. The theoretical views created over many years on the basis of the grammatical rules of Russian linguistics were completely abandoned, and the scientific study of the Uzbek language based on its internal laws was established. As a result, grammatical rules unique to this language were developed. In particular, it was scientifically substantiated that in the Uzbek language, not a predicative whole consisting of possessive and participial relations based on the grammatical construction of a sentence, but a grammatically fully formed participle itself constitutes predicativity [2.B3-4]." From these thoughts of the scientist, it can be seen that the attitude to the position of parts of speech in the structure of a sentence has changed in linguistics, and their redefinition and evaluation have occurred. "Since sentences are, in fact, based on the free combinations of words, the laws of word connection and word combinations are also studied in syntax. Just as the discovery of the properties of atoms and the laws of their combination are subordinated to the study of the nature of molecules, the study of word combinations is also a component of the doctrine of sentences and cannot be considered separately from it [3.B.3-4]."

In the book "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by the linguist A. Hojiev, syntax is defined as "(Greek syntax - to compose). 1. The section of grammar that studies the

interconnected construction of speech. This section consists of two main parts: 1) the doctrinal part about word combinations (syntax of word combinations); 2) the doctrinal part about sentences (sentence syntax)", and a sentence is defined as "1. A speech unit formed grammatically and intonationally on the basis of the laws of the language, serving to express a thought. The grammatical basis of a sentence is predicativity - the category of tense, the category of modality and the tone of the message. Sentences are divided into several types according to their structure, communicative function and other features; 2. The part of a compound sentence that is equal to the predicative unit" [4.B.29.88.].

In linguistics, the works of such scientists as A. Gulyomov, M. Askarova, S. Dolimov, G. Abdurakhmonov, B. Orinbaev, A. Nurmonov, N. Turniyozov, R. Sayfullaeva, A. Berdialiev, N. Mahmudov, G. Hoshimov devoted to the study of topical problems of syntax, sentences and their types, word combinations constitute the majority [5.]. "Language performs its communicative function through the means of a syntactic device - a sentence. All phonetic, lexical, morphological phenomena in the language serve this syntactic construction" [6. C. 674-676]. Linguist B. Orinbaev clearly defines the issues studied in the field of syntax. According to him, syntax is a section that studies syntactic devices and the syntactic connections that form them. It studies the manifestation of syntactic devices in the form of words, word combinations, sentences, and texts. It examines the laws of combination, connection, and arrangement-joining in syntactic devices [7.B.5.].

In the works on the syntax of the current Uzbek literary language, sentences are classified in two ways: according to their structure and observed purpose. The first aspect of the classification involves studying the external side of the sentence - the structure, and the second aspect involves studying the internal side - the content. According to the structure, a sentence is divided into two types: simple sentence and compound sentence. When dividing a sentence into such types, it is taken into account how many predicative conjunctions it consists of. Sentences that are grammatically, intellectually and intonationally formed, express one relatively complete thought, and whose structure cannot be divided into separate sentences are called simple sentences: Effective work brings prosperity [8.B.26.]. Thus, sentences are divided into declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences according to their observed purpose and semantics; emotional sentences (exclamatory sentences) and non-emotional (declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences) according to their emotionality; According to the relation of the action to reality, that is, whether the event is fulfilled or not, the affirmative sentence is divided into an affirmative sentence (partitive sentence) and a negative sentence (non-partitive sentence) [9.B.28.].

In recent years, new approaches to the study of syntax have emerged. Therefore, the scope of research conducted on the study of modern syntax is also distinguished by its breadth. It can be said that in the past, syntax was mainly engaged in the study of the sentence and its types, as well as the constructive features of word combinations. However, in recent years, research on syntax has been enriched by new topics, and interest in the study of the substantive aspect of the sentence, that is, its semantic structure in relation to the non-linguistic sphere, has increased. In linguistics, works aimed at elucidating the phenomena related to the sentence and the functional possibilities of sentence types from a linguopragmatic point of view have appeared. In particular, the works of Z. Karimova on the sociopragmatic characteristics of words and phrases in Uzbek and English [10.B.60.], R. Sayfullaeva and P. Bobokalonov on the problem of patterned sentences in Uzbek system-structural linguistics [WP] [11], R. Bobokalonov on the interpretation of semantically-functionally formed words and phrases in the Uzbek language [12. B. 3-127.], M. Abuzalova on the smallest structural pattern of a simple sentence in the Uzbek language and its occurrence in speech [13.B.128.], M. Kurbanova on the formal-functional direction and interpretation of simple sentence construction in Uzbek linguistics [14. B.120.] came to the fore.

In these works, the essence of the sentence and the essence of syntactic units were approached from the point of view of modern linguistic requirements.

One of the distinctive features of modern linguistics is that now the phenomena and processes occurring at the level of language are interpreted in terms of human understanding. Since researchers approach the issue differently, the scope of topics corresponds to this. The differences in research are visible in the understanding and interpretation of the essence of language, the function of language units, including sentences. For example, the pathos of structural linguistics was the desire to abstract as much as possible from the features of speech, the conditions of formation and use of language units, and to characterize language as some kind of non-contradictory, logically consistent, abstract scheme. In such conditions, it was natural that interest in the sphere in which speech information is manifested, that is, speech activity, which is the form of their existence, diminished. Although this movement has made it possible to achieve great scientific achievements of eternal value, the noted one-sidedness of structuralism has provoked a natural reaction, which has manifested itself in the revival and intensification of interest in the discourse correlates of language units and, more broadly, in speech activity. [16] Here, discourse correlate is understood as a relative (correlative) concept, the meaning of which becomes clearer when compared with some other concept. In the manual "Structural Syntax of the Uzbek Language" created by M. Kurbanova and others, a sentence is explained as follows: "A sentence is a syntactic whole, which is explained by its grammatical formation, the fact that its structural elements have become a single whole. Therefore, several aspects are combined in a sentence. The first aspect is the material shell of the sentence, which is the words and grammatical forms that make it up. For example, any sentence must have a noun unit (clause) formed by cut-off indicators. The second aspect is the mental product - thought - information embedded in this material shell. The third aspect is the speaker's attitude to reality - the emotional state. These three aspects form the triad (triad) in the language - the unity of syntax, semantics and pragmatics [17.B.48]".

Syntax is closely related to semantics and pragmatics. Because both the ability of a language unit to express meaning and the ability to perform additional functions in spoken speech or text, implying an additional meaning, are directly related to syntax. Syntax describes the relationship of a sign to other signs in the context, in a linear chain. Semantics reveals the relationship between a sign and the object being denoted. Pragmatics describes the relationship between a sign and the subject using the sign (a person, an interpreter of the sign). To describe it more clearly, semiotics distinguishes three main aspects of the study of signs and sign systems: 1) syntactics, which studies the relationships between signs, that is, the internal properties of sign systems (rules for constructing signs within a sign system); 2) semantics, which studies the relationships between signs and the objects being denoted - the external and internal world of a person, that is, the content of signs; 3) pragmatics, which studies the relationship between a sign and a person, that is, users of signs: speaker, listener, writer, reader. Communication semantics shows the meaning of words and symbols, communication syntax refers to the relationship between the symbols used, and communication pragmatics reveals their effectiveness and efficiency. For example, pragmatics, as a specific feature of mass communication, is manifested in the implementation of two main functions of mass communication - interaction and influence.

The construction of a systematic theory of language understanding necessitates the determination of the relationship between pragmatics and semantics. Semantics is a branch of semiotics that deals with the analysis of a set of interrelated concepts. Semantics studies the meaning of language units (words, word combinations), answers the questions "What does this or that concept (term), expression, judgment mean?" The object of its analysis is a sign, a fragment of text. Finding the subject meaning (denotation) for a name provides important information about this name, but, nevertheless, it does not fully cover the semantic problem. The

subject meaning indicates the scope of the concept designated by the given name, but does not explain its content[18].

Syntax is interested in the task of studying the sentence, which is the main unit of expressing meaning and conveying thought to others, and the parts of speech acting in it, word combinations, etc. Accordingly, syntax considers the structural features of the system of signs from the point of view of their syntax (regardless of their meanings and functions). Syntactic relations within a simple sentence are built like a chain of connected words. Such relations are formed according to signs of subordination and conjunction. Compound sentences can be built on the basis of signs of subordination and composition at the same time or on the basis of only one sign. Therefore, when talking about the modern approach to the concept of a sentence, it is necessary to touch upon its pragmatic interpretation. The meaning of pragmatics is characterized by the concepts of work and activity. When it comes to the pragmatic semantics of a sentence, it is understood that sentences are used in the speech activity of people with a specific communicative purpose. The relationship between language units used in communication, including sentences and the speakers or writers who use them, as well as the conditions for the implementation of language units, that is, the components of speech activity, are studied under this topic. When analyzing sentences from a communicative-functional perspective, their communicative intention is taken into account. First of all, when we say communicative intention, we mean the direction inherent in a sentence that serves to linguistically solve a task used in interpersonal communication. Intention (Latin *intentio* - "intention; aspiration") - the orientation of consciousness, thinking towards something. In contrast to desire, intention is understood as a thought-out plan of action. Intention - a communicative intention, can appear in the form of an idea to construct a thought in one or another style of speech, in a monological (or dialogical) form. One type of intention is speech (communicative) intention - the intention to perform a speech act[19].

It is known that when people communicate with each other, they certainly have a certain goal in mind. Syntactic units play an important role in the implementation of the plans set by the participants in the communication. Therefore, in linguistics, attention is increasingly paid to the performance of certain additional functions of language units in speech activity, and in syntax, interest is growing in the pragmatic aspect of language units. In pragmatic syntax, the relationship between language units and their users, as well as the conditions for using language units, that is, the components of speech activity, are at the center of linguistic research. Speech, as an important means of communication in oral and written speech, in various forms of speech, embodies the functional properties of language and speech. Therefore, one of the most important tasks of syntactic theory should be to study the functional properties of speech. This task is performed by pragmatic syntax. It implements a functional approach to the study of sentences. In this, the linguist is primarily interested in the communicative-functional function of sentences and their use in speech acts in the process of communication.

A sentence is a broad concept ranging from complex multi-predicate structures. When discussing the central role of a sentence in the structure of a language and, accordingly, in syntactic description, scientific research mainly identifies a simple sentence as the object of analysis, that is, a broader idea is given to the structure of a sentence with a single predicate. A simple sentence, by its structure and as a communicative unit, fully corresponds to all the properties of a sentence. At the same time, it forms the basis of all other syntactic structures of any complexity. A sentence is not only a unit with a certain structure, but also a communicative unit actively used in the process of interaction. Therefore, in the process of speech

communication, it acquires the properties that are inherent in it and are manifested when it is activated in speech.

In conclusion, issues such as the classification of simple sentences and the phenomenon of syntactic reduction in the emergence of simple sentence types are relevant in linguistics.

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