

CONCEPT OF SYNTAX. SPEECH AND ITS TYPES

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Abstract: This article provides information about Syntax. Concepts about speech and its types and structure are given. In world linguistics, there is an opinion about the assessment of syntax and the existence of different approaches to this phenomenon.

Key words: Syntax, sentence, word, phrase.

Syntax is derived from the Greek word "syntaxis" which means "structure", "content", "combination". Syntax is a branch of grammar, a branch of linguistics that teaches the connection of words to a sentence and its types. The distinctive features of the syntax section are that it clearly shows the creative nature of the language in the process of pronunciation and expresses the close relationship of words. In the syntax section, if we give examples of how words are connected to each other, for example: if we connect the words Uzbekistan, great, future and state to each other, then "the future of Uzbekistan is a great state" a sentence is formed.

If we evaluate the meaningful relationship of syntactic units in the syntax department, it further embodies the mutual relations of the elements of the material world reflected in the mind of a person. When words enter into a syntactic connection, their forms are not connected, only some events and processes are connected.

Syntax clearly shows the creative side of language, and therefore syntax is often defined as the formation of a theoretically unlimited set of sentences and texts from a limited set of words, while syntax is a branch of grammar that studies the creative fluency of speech.

Purposes of syntax

- 1) Learning the connections and relations of different combinations of words, forming meaningful sentences;
- 2) Study of the proposals in terms of their structural integrity and qualitative uniqueness.

In the phenomenon of syntax, the concept of sentence as an abstract grammatical structure and the concept of expression as means of concrete occurrence of this structure in speech are distinguished, accordingly, the theory of sentence and the theory of expression are also delimited. The methods and means of its formation are included in the scope of the syntax of the sentence, and the actual division of the sentence and the problems of its meaning structure are included in the scope of the syntax of the expression.

Syntax is as ambiguous as grammar.

- 1) Syntactic structure of the language;
- 2) Grammar component.

We use the term in its second meaning, and in the first part we use the term syntactic construction for the expression of the meaning of the word.

The main units of syntax are the phrase and the sentence.

In this regard, the syntax is divided into two types.

- 1) Syntax of word combination; for example (green forest, clear sky).
- 2) Sentence syntax; (the forest is green; the sky is clear).

A word combination is formed from two or more independent words with the help of subordinate means of communication - adaptation, control or conjunction and applies only to the content of the word. A sentence is the central unit of syntax. It is used as a structural-semantic template and a thought, which is a speech unit. Speech is a means of expressing thoughts - feelings that arise due to contact with the outside world.

The syntax of the Uzbek language, which mainly has the characteristics of synthetic languages and analytical languages, can indicate auxiliary words - helpers and connectors, order of speech, tone, etc. In purely analytic languages, the means of connecting words in a sentence are mainly auxiliary words, while in agglutinative and amorphous languages this task is performed by word order.

In Uzbek linguistics, text is an object of examination of syntax. As a syntactic phenomenon, the text consists of a set of more than one independent sentence types connected by special lexical-grammatical and general content requirements. Text is the largest expression of speech with a complex syntactic structure. Text syntax studies high-level communicative units that form a meaningful whole. For example: Our achievements in recent years are peace and stability in our common home, interethnic harmony.

I wrote this article about Syntax. I briefly thought about speech and its types. In the Uzbek literature, I realized that the Syntax section is used in linguistics, the structures of connecting words and types of sentences. In this process, I widely used literature such as "Theoretical data of the Uzbek language", "Syntax and its types" by famous people such as Mahmudov N., Nurmonov A. in the grammar of the Uzbek language. In literary linguistics, Syntax is of great importance in the close connection of words. Because the formation of the speech process, words to each other

indicates a close connection. The place of "Syntax" section is incomparable in raising human spirituality and vocabulary. Because today, in order to strengthen our people's respect for the motherland, we must first of all strengthen their spirituality.

References

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