

Principles of Syntactic Analysis

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Abstract: In this study, due to the fact that there is no possibility to cover all types of case categories based on linguistic methods, only locative clauses and deictic cases of locative case are separated into components and differential syntactic analysis of each syntactic unit in the sentence. We limit ourselves to the comparative analysis of semantic symbols and their variants.

Key words: case, part of the sentence expressing the sign of condition, secondary clauses, purpose, cause, condition, quantity-level, time and place.

In fact, from the point of view of traditional linguistics, the syntactic analysis of the sentence is divided into primary and secondary parts and interpreted. The method of questioning the syntactic units involved in the structure of the sentence is widely used for the students of higher educational institutions to determine the parts of the sentence. But this method does not justify itself very much, because in the example of the English language, there are cases of asking the same question to the owner, the participle, and the complement of the sentence [Usmanov O'U., 35].

Because in the practical and theoretical grammars that have been used until now, only the morphological expression of the case is considered, but the place of the case in the sentence, which syntactic units it is connected to on the basis of mutual syntactic relations, participation in the structure of the sentence, its differential syntactic signs, differential syntactic-semantic signs of the elements acting as place cases, and in what cases they are connected with which syntaxes and their variants are not expressed. This situation applies not only to the case of place, but also to all parts of the sentence. In addition, our attention was drawn to the fact that the case of place has not been studied comparatively and typologically with unrelated languages.

In some works devoted to the study of the case of place, relying on the lexical meaning of verbs that act as participles in the structure of the sentence, they dwell on syntactic units representing space, and look at them from a constructive point of view in the syntagmatic direction [Malyarov V.G., 84-85].

However, when relying on the lexical meaning of verbs (dynamic and static) on the basis of locative, the aspects that differ from each other at the syntactic level remain out of the researcher's view. In the case of the German language, locality and temporality are limited by dividing syntactic units representing themes into thematic-rhematic fragments and looking only within the framework of verbs representing existence [Snejinskaya G.V., 192-193].

Regarding this issue, as U.U. Usmanov noted, "Regarding the issue of another case of second-order clauses, if we look at the example of the case of one place, we find that their distinguishing signs have not been studied:

For example:

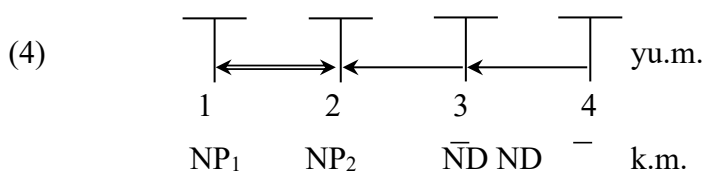
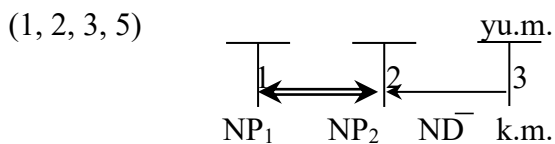
1. I live in Samarkand.
2. I go to Samarkand - I go to Samarkand.
3. I came from Samarkand- I came from Samarkand.
4. I came to Tashkent via Samarkand - I came to Tashkent via Samarkand.
5. I went along the street - I went along the street.

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In these sentences, the elements in Samarkand, to Samarkand, from Samarkand, via Samarkand, along the street are connected to the syntactic units live, go, came, went in the place of the participle in the corresponding sentences with the help of a subordinating relation, and are considered a subordinate element in relation to them. The core elements of the sentence I and live, go, came, went are connected with each other using the core predicative relationship. That is, the main core of these sentences are the components I live, I go, I came, I went. In these sentences, the syntactic units in Samarkand, to Samarkand, from Samarkand, via Samarkand, along the street are also considered to be the same part of the sentence, and the processes that differ from each other in them have not been studied [Usmanov O'.U., 36]. The syntactic relations of these sentences can be visually explained using the junction model and the differential syntactic signs using the component model as follows:

1. I live in Samarkand.
2. I go to Samarkand.
3. I came from Samarkand.
4. I came to Tashkent via Samarkand.
5. I went along the street.



In these sentences, the core predicative relation is marked with () in the junctional model, and the subordinate syntactic relation is explained with a line indicating (\rightarrow or \leftarrow). Among the differential syntactic signs are NP1 - core predicative I, NP2 - core predicative II, ND - non-core dependent component [N. Sulaymanova].

On the basis of the mentioned junctional and component models, it is possible to determine the differential syntactic-semantic features of each component in the sentence. In these sentences as well, if the core predicative I stands for I from the categorical signs, it means substantiality, if the non-categorical signs in the first sentence is a loaded sema, and in the rest, it means agency (a person who performs the action). If the elements in the place of the core predicative II, live, go, came, went, express processivity (process) from categorical signs, live serves to express stativeness, go, came, went action from non-categorical syntactic-semantic signs.

The final syntactic units, i.e., in Samarkand, to Samarkand, from Samarkand, via Samarkand, along the street, which are subordinate to the part of the sentence, express the same substantiality from categorical syntactic-semantic signs, and from non-categorical signs, locative (place), but their difference is further distinguished by the third non-categorical semantic sign, i.e. in Samarkand - expresses locative-adhesiveness, while Samarkand - expresses locative and allativeness (the action is directed to the object).

In the third sentence, from Samarkand represents locative and ablative, that is, the action is directed from the object.

In the fourth sentence, via Samarkand is locative and transitive (it means the intersection of work until reaching the designated place), and in the last sentence, along the street is locative and expresses the meaning of itinerary (route, the path to be taken).

The syntax models of these sentences are as follows:



1. I live in Samarkand: SbSt · PrSt · SbLcAd;
2. I go to Samarkand: SbAg · PrAc · SbLcA1 ;
3. I came from Samarkand: SbAg · PrAc · SbLcAb1;
4. I came to Tashkent via Samarkand: SbAg · PrAc · SbLcA1 · SbLcTr;
5. I went along the street: SbAg · PrAc · SbLcIte.

Sb - substantiality (person or object), Pr - processuality (action or situation), Ag-agentivity (performer of action), St - stativeness (state), Ac - actional (expression of action), Ad - adhesiveness, A1 - allativeness (action object orientation), Ab1 - ablative (movement is directed from the object), Tr - translational (intersection of the movement), Ite - itinerary (traveled path) represents the semantic field at the syntactic level. As it can be seen from the analysis made with the help of linguistic methods, the fact that the elements used as locatives are different from each other and that they have not been thoroughly studied can be the proof of our opinion. However, it should be noted that we are not going to dwell on all the options of locative in this section. In this case, it is appropriate to classify the sentences in which only the locative category is involved in the example of unrelated languages (English and Uzbek) according to their place in the sentence and analyze them comparatively and typologically using linguistic methods. Because it cannot be said that a position, which is one of the secondary clauses, takes the place of a possessive or a participle in a sentence. Apart from that, the connection of the locative case in the sentence with which differential syntactic-semantic signs and its connotative, facultative and adverbial variants based on this or that syntactic connection was not a special object of comparative-typological research in the case of unrelated languages.

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