Word Valence and Syntactic Relationship

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Abstract—The article is devoted to the word, the valence of the word and the syntactic connection between them. In it, the word embeds as a bearer of all its just properties, qualities and relationships. A substantial approach to the word summarizes the results of the study of lexical-semantic and grammatical tiers; these tiers appear in dialectical unity. In speech, the semantics of a single word interacts with the semantic structure of the whole utterance.

At present, the basic laws governing the combination of one unit of language with another are united by the concept of valence. The valence of a word as a substantial-semantic fact is connected with the meaning of the word and the realization of its meaning in the construction of the sentence.

The semantic relation between words directly reveals a syntactic relation, which is fixed in the formation of syntactic construction, since semantic relations exist on the basis of syntactic ones.

Keywords— Valence, words, unit of speech, substantive approach, semantics, semantic relation, semantic connection, verb.

I. INTRODUCTION

What is the basic unit of language? Such a unit should be considered a word. The word as a unit of norm, and through it as a unit of language, unlike a phoneme, morpheme is universal, semantically diverse and the most complex unit. This statement is justified by the fact that every word endowed with a sound envelope and meaning, in addition to including phonemes and morphemes, also expresses a potential thought, which is a sentence function. The word can potentially act as a sentence, which is especially revealed in the verb lexeme. Compare: kelaman (I will come) - men kelaman (I will come). At one time, A.A. Potebnya correctly asserted that "a proposal is impossible without verbum finitum, which in itself vb.finitum constitutes a proposal" (1). In such a unit of language as a word, other units of the language can be considered, including a unit of speech - a sentence. Loya Ya.V. rightly writes that "a real, living, independent person language unit (Baudouin, in 1880) is a finite word" (2).

In our opinion, the spoken word does not completely exhaust the peculiarity of the word to be the main, real unit of the language. From the point of view of dialectical materialism, it is possible to substantiate the independence of a word as a unit of language only through its substantial interpretation: the independence of a word can be proved only when the word receives its interpretation as a separate substance with all its properties.

The substantial approach to the word summarizes the results of the study of lexicological-seismological, morphological and syntactic tiers, takes these tiers in dialectical unity and studies them in correlation. With a substantial approach to the word, the word is considered as the bearer of all its properties, qualities and

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relationships (3) .This fully corresponds to the concept of dialectical materialism - the understanding of things that are carriers of certain properties and relationships (4). Each word is a kind of microsystem, consisting of the unity of its properties and features, encompassing certain elements, faces, opportunities (5).

Thus, the understanding of a word when it performs the nominative function of a real, living basic unit of language, in essence, is the result of a substantial an approach to the word. The word stands out for its ability to be the universal and most important unit among other blogging language units for the dialectical unity of certain parties and relations, properties and features. In this regard, the study of the word as a substance, as a unit of language, which is a carrier of certain features (for example, semantic-grammatical features) fully comply with our goal.

Another important conclusion from the substantial understanding of a word: a word is a unit of language and a unit of speech. The ability to be both a unit of language and a unit of speech is inherent only in a word, unlike other units of a language. When we say that a word acts as a unit of speech, this conclusion is based on a study of the essence of a word in a sentence, and when a word is considered as a unit of language, we mean its study outside the sentence. A word is studied both in a language (unit of language) and speech (unit of speech).

It must be emphasized that the study of a word in speech as a unit of speech is scientifically-practical in the main, problematic task, which is important because the word is considered the primary material of syntactic units: phrases and sentences, context and text. The act of communication is carried out through words in their semantic-syntactic connection.

In the process of speech, the word fulfills its main nominative function. In this act, it is semantically concrete, positionally independent, realized in a specific syntactic function. According to V.G. Hack, "in speech, the semantics of a single word interacts with the semantic structure of the whole utterance" (6), thereby concretizing the lexical meaning of the word, the main unit of the language system, connecting the lexical meaning of the word with other families of lexemes and certain semantic syntagmas (7). From what has been said logically follows the importance of the problem of studying the role of a word in speech activity, clarifying its semantic-syntactic relations with other units of speech, and describing the semantic capabilities of the word. This is one side of the issue. The second, no less important, follows from the first position and is specifically expressed in the following opinion of H. Helbig: "Words of a language are subject not only to paradigmatic analysis, but also to syntagmatic analysis, since they are always connected in a specific speech act, in the proposed" partners " and are not used in isolation. Their combined positions with certain partners in a certain collapse are not accidental and not completely arbitrary: they obey special laws, which, however, have become the subject of attention of linguists relatively late. At present, the basic laws governing the combination (combination) of one language unit with another are united by the concept of valency (8).

The valency theory (9) is one of the leading theories of modern linguistics (actual syntax). The theory of valency appeared in connection with the study, study of the semantic-syntactic and functional activity of words in speech (as units of speech). The study of a word in speech, its ability to combine with other words, the compilation of semantic syntagmas, which is associated with the manipulation of a combination of word forms to reveal lexical semantics, all this formed the basis of the theory of valency. The valency of a word as a substantial-semantic fact is related to the meaning of the word and the realization of its meaning in the constructions of the sentence. This attitude is characteristic of the opinion of S. D. Katsnelson, who introduced the concept of valency into Soviet linguistics in the late 1940s. "Valency is a property of a word, the implementation of the syntactic relation of a word with other words based on its meaning" (10). In other words,

"the theory of valency generalizes the features of a particular word to combine one, two or more words in it" (11).

The objectivity, relevance, scientific and practical significance of the theory of valency is determined by the lexical and semantic potential of the word. Semantics, which is the "soul", "spirit" of a word, provides a connection, its combination with other words. Phrases, sentences as units of speech should be considered through a semantic possibility with other words, as a valency relation, which emphasizes words to be combined in speech with other words, as a valence relation, which emphasizes the great scientific and theoretical significance of valency theory for linguistics. Thus, valency is evaluated with a substantial approach to the word, as the internal possibility of the word to be common in speech, as a certain semantic-syntactic feature inherent in the word. Both units of speech expressing complex concepts and units of speech expressing a certain thought are directly related to the valency of the word. It should be noted that the combination of words in speech is not an absolute phenomenon, but a relative one, since words are combined in a sentence not with any word provided by the grammatical model, but with some of them (12).

The ability to connect words among themselves is limited, which depends on the semantic potency of each word. As part of this seven-word family of connecting words, there are semantic components (classes) inherent (common) for both families, which have the ability to connect these two seeds. Semems of semantic syntagms are interconnected through these semes, entering into golic relations (13). Thus, words, semantically connecting with some words, form syntactic constructions, while with others they have commonality only as a nominative unit, not being in a logical relation to each other. If in a number of cases the words enter into such a relationship, then this is often associated with an artificial, formal phenomenon that is not affirmed by various objective facts. Comp.: Semiz xolodilnik - a thick refrigerator, turt-burchak velosiped, a quadrangular bicycle, odamni o'qimoq - read a person, etc.

The combination of words, the logical connection between them is carried out primarily by the semantic possibility (substantial feature) of language units. The socio-practical, scientific value of language as a means of communication follows from the possession of a content plan, thanks to the expression of a certain concept of its units (14).

The semantic connection of words (lexemes) directly reveals the semantic relations of their seme. The combination of certain words is carried out by their semantic possibility. This is the problem of the semantic relationship between the demanding and the required words. In turn, the semantic relation between words directly reveals the syntactic relation, which is fixed in the formation of semantic syntagms, syntactic constructions, since semantic relations exist on the basis of syntactic ones. This determines the problem of the dialectical unity between semantics and syntax, and as V.G. Gak emphasized, "in natural languages, the syntax is semantic, that is, categories and elements are related in a certain way to external objects, and semantics are syntactic, that is, it reflects the relationship between sims - designations (15).

The semantics of syntactic units, the relationship of their components, the possibility of combining a verb lexeme with other units of speech, etc., characterizing the semantic syntax are the least studied aspect of the Soviet language meaning (16), therefore, according to A. Kononov's definition, "there's no work represent semantic research the grammar of Turkic languages (17).

The semantics of collocations, the semantics of sentences are one of the main, important aspects of the semantic syntax directly related to the valency of the word "verb". In this aspect, valency as a semantic-syntactic fact deserves special attention, since studying the problem of the valency of a word is inextricably linked with

semantic syntax. The study of the valency of a word in the broad sense means the study of the semantics of a word, phrase and sentence.

The theory of valency, directly related to the poorly studied aspects of semasiology, semantic syntax, etc., fully reveals the social character, the essence of the structural elements of speech, the act of communication, the symmetry in the form and plan of the contents of such syntactic constructions as a phrase, sentence and text.

Since the valency of the word as a substantial phenomenon is a feature of the word, its semantic valency. The semantic valency of a word is a potential semantic possibility inherent in a word, which proceeds from its lexical meaning and is considered the main criterion for distinguishing a word from other units of the language, its discreteness and concreteness. It is independent due to its selective nature (18), provides a syntactic connection between words.

Thus, semantics are the semantic relationships of words, which are the unit of language and speech, in essence, accumulated in the words themselves, in their substance in the "form" of valency potency.

The valency of a word as a substantial fact is a constant internal ability of a word, which is not created in the process of speech activity, in the relationship of the word, but exists, "lives", is preserved as a potential opportunity for speech, i.e. in language, in the semantic structure of a word as a "unit of language". In speech, this possibility, the substantial fact "sets in motion", is realized, finds its concrete expression in various speech units. Thus, valency, on the one hand, provides mutual understanding of words, the syntactic connection between them is live speech, and secondly, valency is realized, switches to acting "force", acquiring an external "form" in a given syntactic connection between words, in the relationship of words . Therefore, valency does not come from a syntactic link, and the syntactic link is based on valency.

- If valency is an inner possibility, potency, then the syntactic connection is its realization.
- If valency is the "unit of language," then the syntactic link is the "unit" of speech.
- If valency is essence, then syntactic communication is a phenomenon.
- If valency is general, then the syntactic link is singular.
- If valency is the cause, then the syntactic link is the consequence.

Thus, the valency of a word is a semantic ability, ready for manifestation, a hidden possibility that exists in a word, in its substance, which is realized in speech. According to Karl Marx, "the properties of a given thing are not created by its relation to other things, but are only revealed in this relation" (19). Therefore, S. Ivanov writes: "In this regard, the grammatical form as something having a separate being is a thing, an object (in the philosophical sense) that has certain properties (meanings of a grammatical form) that manifest themselves in the relations of this thing (syntactic functions of the grammatical form) "(20), or ... the grammatical form (subject) also has its own properties outside the concrete implementation, i.e. values (21).

It is characteristic that the valency of a word, whatever it may be, is leading, primary, and basic in comparison with the syntactic connections of a word, it only in speech, in the relationship between words, in the syntactic relationship of speech units, turns into a real force in the process of communication. Therefore, the syntactic relationship between words as a form of manifestation of realization, translation into the "visible" position of the latent ability (valency) of a word is important. Therefore, in the valency of the word, the existence of a two-way connection is natural and at the same time obligatory. Therefore, valency is not a one-way phenomenon, it is two-way — both semantic and syntactic. The linguistic communication process is considered as semantics - a syntactic process, as a semantic-syntactic connection between words. Thus, on the basis of the syntactic connection of words lies the valence ability of the word. The syntactic relationship shows the

possession of a word by a certain valency ability. The manifestation of the valencies of a particular word in speech, in various relationships between words, is essentially identical with "the manifestation of the dialectics of the general and the unitary, the essence and the phenomenon" (22).

From what has been said, it became known that the valency of a word requires two-way communication. Valence is determined not only by the dominant, governing word (for example, a verb). But also a subordinate, controlled word (for example, a noun). It is defined in the relationship, * the relationship of the dominant and subordinate words. Because in the semantic structure of the dominant word (noun). In speech, this word (noun), "coming in motion", is used in a certain grammatical form, actively participates in the preparation of the structure. Compare: Semantic valencies of the verb qolmoq i.e. words and word forms with which this verb enters into a direct syntactic relation, which implements its semantic valencies: men o'zyurtimdaVatanimnisevganimuchun, xalqimgaastoydilxizmatqilishuchunqoldim.

Qolmoq → Agens (men)
→ Localis (o'zyurtimda)
→ reason (Vatanimnisev/ uchun)
→ Goal (xalq.ast.xiz.q.uchun).

Thus, the verb kolmok under the valency substantial feature has the valencies of agent, locale, reason, purpose, and enters into semantic-syntactic relations with their realizers. In this sentence, the logical components of the semantics of the verb, i.e. semantic participants (actants), narrow down for the implementation of the denotative meaning of the verb. In the above construction with the verbs qolmoq, i.e. in nominative units, the subordinate component (valency implementer) was matched with the dominant component (verb), its formation (manifestation) manifested in a specific word form. This happened directly at the request of the dominant component (verb), i.e. its ability to have "gravitational power", and the forms of the subordinate components have the ability to "attract".

Based on the foregoing, I would like to emphasize that the essence of the semantic valency of a word, which is realized in the syntactic connection of words, is "... that words (as valency carriers) require certain contextual partners with certain semantic features and exclude other partners with other contexts semantic attributes. It regulates the filling of open positions with classes of partners selected by meaning according to certain semantic features. The selection of suitable contextual partners and the exclusion of invalid contextual partners is based on the compatibility or incompatibility of the semantic attributes of both contextual partners (from a linguistic point of view), which in turn are motivated by phenomena of reality (extralinguistically) (23). Thus, the valency of the word and the syntactic connection are dialectically interconnected, mutually whole, inseparable, but at the same time, each is a relatively independent active phenomenon.

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