VALENT FEATURES IN SYNTHAGATICS

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Abstract:
The sentence structure depends on the possibility of combining lexical units in addition to the special laws of syntax. Therefore, the emphasis in syntax is on valence, which occurs at the intersection of syntax and lexical semantics. The main reason why special attention is paid to the nature of the verb in the subordinate clause is because only the verb has a category of predicativity (for example, the category of time). The subordinate clause requires the use of the necessary conjunction. Using another union will lead to a grammatically incorrect structure of the subordinate clause. Therefore, this article explores the need to connect the subordinate clause with its own valence, the coordination of times in the subordinate clauses and the main clauses, as well as the requirement of the main clause of a suitable union, a predicate.
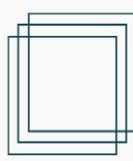
Keywords: valence, distribution, syntax, semantics, logic semantics, category, obligator, optional, implementer, union, combination, subordinate clause.

In world linguistics, the question of how human speech is formed and its real appearance is currently relevant, and the main attention is paid to the study of the importance of the language system in the development of the speech chain. The reason for this is that one of the main problems of modern linguistics is to study the interaction between language and speech.

The concept of valency was introduced to science in 1853 by E. Frankland introduced. The concept of "valence" in linguistics actually comes from chemistry, it is the doctrine of the syntactic connection of words, and it is applied to the linguistic phenomenon, which is considered in linguistics as the unrealized potential of linguistic units. The valence of chemical terms is not a given, but a possibility that requires conditions for its manifestation. Linguistic units also have the possibility of such combination, and this (ie, valency) also lives with the linguistic units themselves in the minds of the members of a particular language community.

Stimulation of scientific-research work and improvement of innovation activities, which are set as a priority in the state program of the Action Strategy for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, require conducting deep and new researches in the field of linguistics.

In particular, the valence of word groups, semantic and syntactic valence forms have been studied abroad, and a number of dictionaries on word combinations have been created in this field.

A syntactic device formed as a result of the entry of words into a syntactic relationship is called a conjunction. This can be in the form of words following or matching each other. The structure of the sentence depends not only on the special laws of syntax, but also on the possibilities of combining lexical units with each other. Therefore, syntagmatics focuses on valence, which represents the intersection of syntax and lexical semantics. Conjunctive clauses are a single unit, the components of which are interconnected by the main clause and the subordinate clauses. The main reason for paying special attention to the verb-participle feature in the composition of adverbial clauses is that only the verb part has a predicative category (for example, a tense category). The participle of the present tense requires the use of a conjunction in a certain sense. The use of another conjunction leads to a grammatically incorrect structure of the subordinate clause.
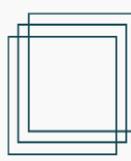
We know that L. Tener is one of the scientists who first studied valency. He believed that the verb part is in the center of the sentence, and the possessor did not find its place according to this view. In the function of the realizer of the verb part, he designated the possessive sentence as avalant 0, the possessive as monovalent I, the non-mediated complement as bivalent, and the mediated complement as trivalent III.

In this regard, there are, among others, such views: a) valence is considered only as a feature of the verb; b) valency is quantitative in terms of the number of "student speakers-participants"; c) the qualitative characteristic of "participants" called "distribution" refers to their morphological and semantic properties, but their syntactic role in the sentence is not stipulated.

In semantic valency, a verb requires partners in a context with a specific semantic sign according to its valence, and rejects partners in a context with other semantic signs. Moreover, the choice is based on the signs that the partners in the two contexts are compatible or not compatible with the realities of existence. Thus, it can be concluded that semantic valence is related to things-subjects, events in reality, through which the relationship of a logical clause with its arguments is expressed, and semantic valence has as many levels as the lexical meaning of a word.

In every sentence, the verb forms the center of valence. It has active and passive valency. There are empty spaces around each word that need to be filled with the appropriate actants. Actants are divided into two: essential components and facultative actants. Necessary facultative components are determined by omitting the words in the sentence. Syntactic valence can be obligatory (mandatory) or facultative (not mandatory), and blanks can take a specific form and number in each language.

In the relationship between syntactic and semantic valence, verb semantics is the main factor determining the amount of evidence and syntactic functions. We find that only formal aspects of syntactic valence are characterized. We consider semantic valence as a semantic valence, and syntactic valence as a formal expression of semantic valence.

However, it should be noted that semantic valence is seen and observed from the point of view of logical relations. Logical relationships are also used to illuminate semantic relationships. Therefore, semantic and logical valence often merge in one case. It can be said that the logical-semantic valence forms a whole. "Logical-semantic valence", says G. Helbig, "determines syntactic valence, but can never define it to the end" [3].
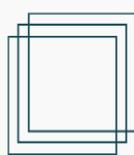
In recent years, the valency of different word groups has become the subject of almost all languages. But the problem of valency still needs to be researched into the external and internal system of phrases, sentences and texts.

V.S. Strakhova uses terms such as valency, distribution, word association as alternatives, and says that they can differ only in syntax: "Distribution, valence and word association are close to each other in the system of linguistic concepts and have a commonality, but they distinguish different language units. it has its own characteristics when it comes into contact with one another. The concepts of distribution, valence, and word association can be used in any language learning process, including compound sentences.

According to Y. Heringer, one of the researchers of this issue, the participle is the "heart" (main part) of the sentence. A clause determines the grammatical structure of a sentence, it assigns "roles" to other parts of the sentence. Depending on its lexical meaning, the participle has a definite valence. "Not knowing the valence of the participle leads to great difficulties and not understanding the grammatical structure of the sentence. The use of the parts of the sentence in the wrong combination cannot express a fully meaningful predicate.

In order to show that the main clause and the subordinate clause are connected through their own valence, the adaptation of tenses, and the fact that the main clause requires a conjunction, a participle that corresponds to its meaning, we give an example of the analysis of conjunctions with a subordinate clause from an experimental point of view:As a result of the test, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1- In a compound sentence with an adverbial clause, the conjunction wenn expresses a one-time completed action in the past perfect tense. The action expressed in the perfect tense is semantically incompatible with the meaning of continuity in the main clause. That's why the preposition wenn cannot join PEG with the conjunction wenn.

2- In a compound sentence with an adverbial clause, the conjunction bis can be semantically and grammatically connected with the main clause, because it indicates the end point of the duration of the situation expressed in the main clause.

3- In a compound sentence with an adverbial clause, the meaning and tenses of the main clause and the adverbial clause are not correct. Because in the matching of prepositions and adverbs in German, a definite conjunction is required.

4- In a compound sentence with an adverbial clause, the adverbial clause with the conjunction bevor is temporally and semantically compatible with the main clause. Here bevor and bis can be considered synonymous.

5- In a compound sentence with an adverbial clause, the main clause and the adverbial clauses match in time and are not connected in terms of meaning.

6- In a compound sentence with an adverb clause, the main clause and the adverb clause do not match grammatically and semantically.

There are eleven types of complementizers in modern German. Each complement can be expressed as a phrase or as a single word. Any complement can also be used as an adverb. Its use in the form of a subordinate clause also directly depends on that main (single) verb.

Y. Heringer: "We put the participles in a sentence according to the choice of the verb. "The choice of empty spaces is different, which helps us to bring the participants of the sentence into a coherent sentence," he says.

Thus, we put the participles of the participles in order according to the choice of the verb. The choice of spaces is different, which helps us to bring the participants of the sentence into a coherent sentence.

So, each of the main and subordinate clauses is characterized by its own valency. Analyzing valence at the level of conjunctions with subordinate clauses means studying the cases in which predicative chains are inclined or opposed to conjunction.

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