Combination of Words as a Syntax Unit in Linguistics Research

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Abstract: In this article, the system as a syntactic level unit for a phrase from a linguistic point of view, this syntactic unit is formal and semantic emphasis will be placed on highlighting the features. The invaders tried to assimilate their language into the local people by force and burned manuscripts written in the local language. The Uzbek people have gone through such moments, but they bravely overcame such difficulties and trials with their intelligence, will and high spirituality.

Keywords: syntactic units, complete phrases, compound nouns, keyword form, burned manuscripts, assimilate, official circles, linguistics, opportunity, scientific works, educational reforms, cultural, syntactic theory.

The Uzbek language, like the history of our country, has passed many difficult tests. The invaders who invaded our country in the past tried to deprive the Uzbek people of their mother tongue. The scope of use of the language is limited. They have found a thousand and one ways to speak the language in official circles and to write scientific works. The invaders tried to assimilate their language into the local people by force and burned manuscripts written in the local language. The Uzbek people have gone through such moments, but they bravely overcame such difficulties and trials with their intelligence, will and high spirituality. Today, I am proud to say again and again that the above-mentioned difficulties have remained in the depths of history as an opportunity that passed both as a dark night and as a result of independence. The Uzbek language and linguistics, which were united during the day, have been completely restored.

Today, in the process of socio-political, cultural and educational reforms, Uzbek linguistics is facing a number of new challenges. This is not in vain, of course, because who will win in today's fast-paced world? A state based on new ideas, new ideas and innovations will win [1]. The problem of enriching modern Uzbek linguistics with new scientific works is also urgent. Such realistic ideas encourage linguists, and everyone involved in the fate of the mother tongue in general, to work more actively and to have a deeper understanding of the responsibility in this regard.

In recent years, there have been major changes in the development of syntactic theory. In our linguistics, a lot of theoretical and practical work has been done on the study of language as a system. Theoretical ideas were expressed at all levels of language. That is why even in the syntactic level units there are issues that have not been studied in linguistics or have been left out, albeit with little attention. In this sense, too, new unexplored topics in linguistics have been opened up.

The earliest grammatical literature in the linguistics of our country provides the rules of interconnection of words, and on the basis of these rules it is shown that words form a syntactic integrity. Early scientific work on syntax focused on word combinations. But this change has not been consistent; it was scattered and random. In these works, the phrase is not recorded as a separate syntactic unit and its specific place among other syntactic units is not defined [2].

With the development of logic in grammar and later psychology, the understanding of the function of syntax also changed. Proponents of these trends saw speech as an expression of logical and psychological judgment, and put the doctrine of speech first in

syntax. Thus, speech became the main subject of syntax, and the study of the interrelationships of words in such a study, which was based on the doctrine of parts of speech, would not, naturally, require the notion of a phrase. In the largest studies of the mid-nineteenth century, there was no doctrine of vocabulary at all.

Approaching a phrase as a unit of syntactic level from the point of view of system linguistics, the elucidation of the formal and semantic features of this syntactic unit is of special importance in the linguistics of the next period. Russian linguists V.Vinogradov, Shakhmatov, N. Shvedova, Uzbek linguists A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, H.Usmanova studied the phrase from the system point of view. FF Fortunatov's research marked a new stage in the development of the theory of word combinations. He calls a phrase a spiritual whole made up of the combination of one word with another. Fortunatov is just one type of phrase, a special form, more precisely, a complete phrase [3].

Fortunatov's views were further developed in a number of later scholarly works. However, this suggests that it is not possible to completely abandon the theory of speech, from the concept of phrase. This leads to the conclusion that it can also be a one-word phrase. He classifies sentences consisting of different words into such phrases. It is understood that FF Fortunatov and his students consider a compound word to be a subordinate clause, including a construction formed by the interaction of a participle with the possessive, as well as a suffix of words that are equally connected. AA Shakhmatov describes a phrase as a grammatical whole formed only on the basis of a conjunction of one word with another. Therefore, he considers a sentence consisting of two or more words to be a "complete phrase" that corresponds to a complete sentence. However, according to Shakhmatov, a sentence is not just a simple type of phrase, a special construction, a sentence is a separate syntactic unit: it can be expressed not only in the form of a phrase, but also in the form of a word [4].

Thus, AAShakhmatov distinguishes between a phrase and a sentence as two separate syntactic units that are to some extent interrelated, and they are divided into special headings "The doctrine of speech" and "The doctrine of phrases". examines under. We find a fundamentally different understanding of the phrase in the works of VV Vinogradov. His concept in this area is directly based on the specific theoretical direction of Shakhmatov's doctrine of word combinations. VV Vinogradov derives from the thesis put forward by AA Shakhmatov about the existence of two syntactic combinations in language - word combinations and sentences. VV Vinogradov understands a phrase as a complex noun. In his view, a phrase is a unit of communication, in contrast to a sentence, which serves as a building material for a sentence as well as a word. VV Vinogradov writes in his book Russkiy Yazik: "A phrase is incomprehensible, a phrase is a complex name. It acts as a nominative, like a word"[5].

Thus, according to Vinogradov, the description of any combination of word forms in the means of syntactic communication is not included in the doctrine of the phrase, but only the compounds that are complex nouns and formed on the basis of "expansion" with word forms. . The combination of word forms specific to certain sentence types, such as the combination of a participle with a possessive in two-sentence sentences, is not a phrase, but a necessary part of sentence theory.

According to VV Vinogradov, the doctrine of word combinations should describe only certain combinations. The task of phrase syntax is to determine how complex words are formed by how different words are expanded by subordinate words in one form or another. Continuing the idea of the closeness of a phrase to a word, VV Vinogradov puts forward a peculiar understanding of the form of a phrase as the form of its dominant component. This leads to the conclusion that a phrase has the same system of keywords. For example, the system of forms of the phrase to read a book, according to the form change of the verb to read, is as follows: to

read a book, I read a book, read a book, read a book, read a book if you read a book. N.Yu. Shvedova continued to differentiate between words and phrases and created several works. Following in the footsteps of VV Vinogradov, he developed and concretized his main views on wording and speech. His unique approach to this area is reflected in two points.

According to N.Yu. Shvedova, it arises from the combination of a word and a certain word form only on the basis of "Systematic semantic comprehension connection". According to this view, to say something in a region, to say that the term has begun in the region, are grammatically correct, but semantically correct, occasional, randomly related, and do not form a phrase, these are the features of speech. In conclusion, from the point of view of N. Yu Shvedova, the boundaries of the phrase become even narrower. N.Yu. Shvedova also looks for the difference between a phrase and a sentence in the syntactic relations inherent in these units. It also makes some changes to syntactic ideas. Syntactic connection, like N.Yu. Shvedova, is a formal, grammatical dependence of one word on another, noting that the subordination of a particular form in a phrase is determined by the categorical features of the word. In the concept of N.Yu. In addition to the special connection between the sentence and the cut, there is also a connection in the region of utterance, subtraction from the database, and some other connections.

According to N.Yu. Shvedova, a phrase is not any grammatically correct combination of a word and a word form that expands it, but only a combination that has a systematic spiritual connection with the expanding word. Thus, N.Yu. Shvedova takes into account two aspects in determining the phrase - the pure grammatical side and the lexical side. In short, since speech is the smallest unit of the syntactic layer, the phrase plays a key role in shaping it. Each word in a sentence interacts with neighboring words to form phrases, which together form the structure of the sentence. For this reason, the approach to the phrase as a unit of syntactic level from the point of view of system linguistics, and the emphasis on the formal and semantic features of this syntactic unit, as well as the content side, is of particular importance in modern linguistics.

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