

Syntactic Position of Trivalent Components in a Sentence

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Abstract: *In the world of linguistics, scientific research is conducted on the phonological, lexical and semantic layers of language, as well as on the identification of syntactic valence and semantics of syntactic units. There are various approaches to the theory of valence at the syntactic level, which has important significance in linguistics. From this point of view, one of the problems waiting to be solved, namely, the identification of the valence of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of the structures of English sentences, the analysis of sentences based on syntactic valence and the disclosure of the semantics of syntactic units, as a priority area of linguistics, requires research.*

Keywords: *valence, syntactic connection, categories of impersonality, transitivity, intransitivity, monovalent, divalent, trivalent component.*

I. INTRODUCTION.

The concept of valence has emerged in linguistics relatively recently. The term "Valence" in the modern sense was used by the French linguist L.Tenier to denote the property of verbs to form a structural and semantic center, or a node of relations between the elements of a phrase. This concept was a further development and generalization of some traditional grammatical concepts, such as syntactic connection, control, categories of impersonality, transitivity, and intransitivity. The closest to the concept of valence are the traditional concepts of intransitivity and transitivity. Objectively, it coincides with the concept of control, considered in purely syntactic terms in relation to the formal characteristics of the dependent word. Depending on the syntactic and ultimately lexical content, some verbs show a tendency to object (compatibility with add-ons), while others do not detect it. Based on this, verbs were divided into two large subclasses: transitive and intransitive.

II. METHODS.

The content embedded in the concept of valence is reflected in the choice of a term to denote this concept. If the term "valence" means a certain value of an element, its ability to do something, then even more so the term "intention" is metaphorical, attributing to the verb something similar to a conscious intention, a conscious orientation. The terms "management" (not in the traditional sense) and "leadership" reflect the syntactically active role of the dominant elements of syntactic structures. Finally, the term "configuration" does not refer to valence, but to the syntactic structures created on its basis.

The scope of the concept of valence was initially relatively narrow (the valence of verbs, an influx only in relation to *nouns*), later it covered also, the circumstantial and predicative valence of the verb. L. Yelmslev, who uses the term "management" in the appropriate sense, understands it in an extended way and speaks about the management of not only verbs, but also adjectives, adverbs. The property of valence was extended from verbs to other classes of words and received a very wide scope due to the establishment of optional valence along with the necessary valence (in other terminology, "weak management" along with "strong").

The degree of differentiation of the concept of valence is also different. For example, in German linguists, due to the morphological fragmentation of valence groups, their number is much greater than in Tenier. There are other, less important differences between the various theories of valence, but it is more important to note the differences that exist between the categories of valence in general and the categories of traditional linguistics. Such a comparison allows us to reveal what structural linguistics has brought to this area of research.

In relation to traditional linguistics, progress also affects the moments of 1) expanding the scope of the concept (a higher degree of generalization has been achieved) and 2) increasing its internal differentiation.

The increase in volume is due to the inclusion of the subject in the system of valence connections (as a rule, all those who have written about valence prefer to consider the subject as an element subordinate to the verb center), and b) the inclusion of impersonality in the number of types of verbal valences as its zero variety. Thus, valency covered all the types of verbs and sub-verbal substantive elements that exist in languages. The same concepts as the circumstantial valence of the verb, the valence of other parts of speech, mandatory and optional valence in the linguistics of the past simply did not exist.

A great differentiation was achieved by distinguishing into a special group such an interesting and important variety of verbs as trivalent verbs, which were usually considered in the same group as divalent verbs.

The theory of valences turned out to be an important step in highlighting the issues of syntactic properties of parts of speech, the construction of syntactic combinations, phrases. A single criterion was introduced to identify and evaluate the syntactic (semantic) capabilities of the verb, in part-and other parts of speech.

The peculiarity of the most coherent of the modern theories of valence is that they are based on a strict distinction between syntactic, semantic and morphological points of view and consistently consider valence as an essentially syntactic phenomenon in the distraction from both the external morphological designation of valence bonds (traditional management) and

from semantic restrictions caused by the lexical content of the verb. Thus, a single typological valency model of the verb can be created, and, consequently, the structure of the phrase for all languages that have a verb category. Comparing the valence features of semantically homogeneous verbs in different languages allows us to establish the corresponding transformations in the transition from one language to another, which is important for identifying commonalities and specifics of the internal grammatical form of languages, as well as of great importance for translation, including machine translation, and for language learning.

The subject is syntactically assumed by the verb to the same extent as the complement, it is an element of the same level. This is proved by the transformation of the complement into the subject when switching from the active construction to the passive one. The verb-subject relation is just as subordinate as the verb—complement relation.

Valence in general is a property inherent in any element of any system. It is no accident that the term "valency" penetrated into linguistics from chemistry. Thus, non-valent verbs are analogous to "noble gases" such as helium, whose atoms are not able to attach any atom of another substance, that is, they are also non-valent. There may be chemical parallels with the necessary, non-octave, saturated, unsaturated valence, etc. Of course, we are talking about a simple analogy, and there are no less structural discrepancies than similarities.

When talking about the valence of a particular element, it means certain abilities—potency, on the one hand, the need to combine for its implementation with other elements - on the other. Therefore, in valence, one should distinguish between the paradigmatic and syntagmatic moments. Valence itself is a potential property of linguistic elements taken outside of syntagmatic relations, but it is a property that is fully revealed only in syntagmatics. If the valence exists in the word outside and before use, then it is still the focus on a particular use is the paradigmatic significance of an element in terms of its syntagmatic potency (potential compatibility, potential distribution). This is the meaning of the word as the basis of its use, the linguistic property underlying speech implementations. Hence, a much broader understanding of valence is possible than even in terms of "necessary" and "optional valence". Valence in the broadest sense is a linguistic significance, a value, but only a syntagmatic one." All other definitions of valence are only special cases of this general definition. In this sense, we can talk about valence, that is, compatibility, potential distribution of phonemes (phonological valence), morphemes (morphological valence), etc.

Before proceeding to lexical and syntactic valence, it is necessary to define the concept of a syntactic element. An indivisible element of the syntactic level is an element that is represented at the morphological level by a word-form, synthetic or analytical. Thus, the indivisible syntactic elements will not only be the synthetic forms of house, house, but analytical: the book, more beautiful, etc.

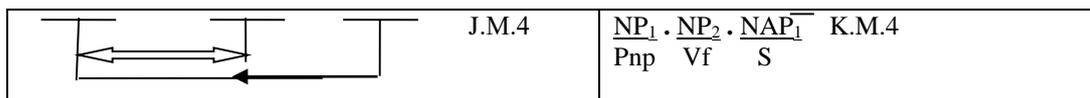
III. RESULTS.

U.Usmanov defined syntactic valence as follows: regardless of the verb form in a simple sentence, a syntactic unit participating on the basis of one syntactic connection (no matter which part of speech it belongs to) is a monovalent component, a syntactic unit participating on the basis of two syntactic connections is a divalent component, and on the basis of three syntactic connections is a trivalent component.

In the structure of a simple English sentence, syntactic units are considered trivalent when they take part in three syntactic connections. After analyzing the materials collected on the topic, it should be noted that trivalent components perform the function of an application and can have three syntactic connections. According to V. O. Pavlov, if one of these components is explicitly (directly) attached by means of an appositive syntactic connection, then the other two connections manifest themselves implicitly (mediocre). Implicit syntactic connections and their differential syntactic features can be identified by applying different types of transformational method.

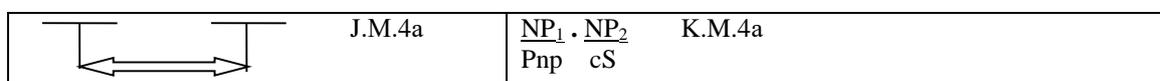
Trivalent elements in the position of non-nuclear dependent appositive predicated (NAP1) components. When analyzing such elements in the sentence structure, it was revealed that they explicitly enter into a direct appositive relationship with the nuclear predicate component (NP1 – subjects), as well as indirectly into a nuclear predicative relationship with the nuclear predicate and nuclear predicate (NP2 – predicate). Hence, the non-nuclear appositive predicate (NAP1) component is considered trivalent, since it has the property of entering into one appositive and two nuclear predicative bonds. This can be clearly shown by analyzing the following example:

In the sentence *Don't you go, Mr. John? Mr. John* acts as a non-nuclear appositive predicate (NAP1) component. The integration and component models of this proposal look like this:



The syntactic unit *Mr. John* in this sentence is a trivalent component, and this can be proved using the transformational method:

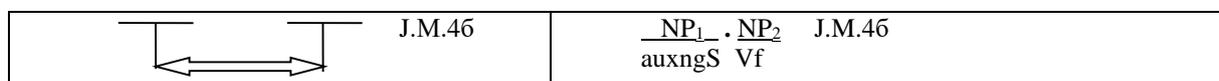
(4a) *Don't you go, Mr. John?* → (4a) *you are Mr. John.*



Thus, as part of this sentence, the *Mr. John* component in the NAP1 position is explicitly connected by an appositive connection with the syntactic unit *you* in the nuclear predicate position, and implicitly enters into a nuclear predicative connection. In addition, in order to identify the third implicit nuclear predicative relationship, a type of transformation method of changing the position was used and the possibility of swapping the *you* component in the position of the nuclear predicated (NP1) and *Mr. John* in the position of the non-nuclear appositive predicated (NAP1) component was revealed:

(4) *Don't you go, Mr. John?* → (4b) *Don't Mr. John go?*

This proposal as a result of the transformation has become as follows: (4b) *Don't Mr. John go?*



In the study of this question, the linguistic methods of Professor A.M. Mukhin, as well as the views of U. Usmanov, were used.

Trivalent syntactic units in the sentence structure can act in the positions of non-nuclear appositive predicate (NAP1), non-nuclear dependent appositive (NAD), as well as homogeneous dependent non-nuclear predicate (HNDP2) components. The trivalent components at the (NAP1) or (NAP2) position are combined by a double nuclear predicative direct and mediocre appositive coupling. Trivalent non-nuclear appositive dependent (NAD) syntactic units enter into direct appositive, indirect subordinative, and nuclear predicative relationships.

IV. DISCUSSION

Syntactic valence is the valency of a synthetic or analytical word form, resulting from its general grammatical meaning. So, in the verb "to break", you can distinguish between morphological valence (the valence of the prefix, root, ending), lexical (to break a nut, a head, but not water or paper), *syntactic*: in this case, we do not mean the limited *lexical* content of the verb, but its general syntactic meaning of the transition process (to break—what).

Syntactic valence - the valence of a given syntactic element as a representative of a grammatical class or subclass. Lexical valence imposes certain restrictions on syntactic valence. Thus, we can also talk about the lexical variation of syntactic valence in languages. Syntactic valence with its collateral varieties finds a diverse embodiment at the morphological level in the form of certain methods of formal designation. Control, coordination, and joining can be considered as morphological processes that serve to denote valence bonds. When studying languages in the syntactic aspect, it is necessary to abstract as from both lexical and morphological variation, although using data from the corresponding levels.

V. CONCLUSION

Finally, the valence category includes the concept of impersonality, which has been found to be correlative to the category of intransitivity-transitivity as its zero stage. Impersonal verbs are neither transitive nor intransitive. In the hierarchy of valence bonds, this is the initial, lowest level, where there is not only an object, but also a subject, where the process is even more self-sufficient, than v. intransitive ("subjective") verbs. All the considered categories of traditional grammar have predetermined the appearance of the valence category, which, however, is qualitatively different from the first one and provides an opportunity for a more generalized and, at the same time, differentiated study of the corresponding properties of parts of speech. A comparison of different teachings on valence shows that this concept was used by different linguists 1) with different shades of content; 2) in different volumes; 3) with different degrees of differentiated renunciation. Also, the concept of valence can be extended from the syntactic level to other levels of the language system.

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