

LINGUISTIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LINGUISTIC UNITS

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Annotation: *"theory of linguistics " is a relatively complex, scientific, philosophical science. Linguistic theory deals with language and society, language and history, language and thought, language and spirituality, language and cultural development, language levels, Language units, language and speech, the formation, progress, types of writing, the semiotic nature of language, the nature of system and structure, substance and form in language, paradigmatics and syntagmatics, types of linguistic structure.*

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The scientific paradigm (from the Greek "example, sample") is a set of interconnected specific research methods aimed at studying the object of science, its theoretical concepts that are dominant in a certain period, and on this basis are similar in different sections of science. The term was coined in 1962 by the American philosopher and historian T. Kun's famous work "structure of Scientific Revolutions" ("Structura nauchnix revolyusiy"; translated into Russian in 1977) was put into circulation. T. According to the day, "a paradigm is a set of specific methods and methods used by one or another scientific or philosophical communities that have their own research activity and object, united by common scientific and philosophical ideas." Paradigmatics is the aspect of examining language units as an element of paradigms belonging to the language system. Paradigmatic relation is the relationship of linguistic units converging into one paradigm. Paradigmatic relations arise among words that belong to the same category of words and have a unambiguous commonality in terms of meaning. Entering such a set of words, the sentences can be used in the same positions as each other in the sentence structure. Paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations are inextricably linked with the semantic properties of dictionary units. Paradigmatic relations serve as the basis for the division of words into semantic classes. The tasks that units in one paradigmatic class perform in a sentence are similar.

Paradigmatic series-units (elements) that combine on the basis of a certain property of commonality, contrasting with some distinctive (specific) feature, and which, according to the requirements of colloquial communication, one can exchange with the other.

The fact that F. de.Saussure paid serious attention to the relationship between linguistic units is evident both in defining the concept of value and in defining the systematic nature of language. In his opinion, in a certain period of language, everything is based on relationships. The sum of stable (continuous) relations constitutes a language and determines its function. Therefore, each member of the system is identified through its syntagmatic and associative relationship with the other members. F. de. Saussure divides relations by character into two groups: a) syntagmatic relation; b) associative relation. These two relationships correspond to two forms of our mental activity.

Since the relationship of units of linguistic levels is the main factor ensuring that the

language performs a communicative task in speech is dates, it is natural that in this place the issue of paradigmatic, syntagmatic and hierarchical connection of language and speech units takes priority. This connection, in turn, is of a complex nature. Already, it is difficult to imagine a paradigmatic relationship without a fork from a syntagmatic relationship, and a syntagmatic relationship from a hierarchical relationship. Because from the interconnection of members of certain paradigms, a syntagmatic relation is formed, and within the framework of a syntagmatic relation, a hierarchical relation is formed⁶⁵. The syntagmatic connection of any line units is realized within a line standing one step above the level to which they belong. In addition, within the framework of a syntagmatic relationship, a specific paradigmatic relationship is also realized. We see evidence of this in syntactic paradigms. It is possible to speak about a hierarchical relationship only in the inter - level linkage process of language and speech units (an exception, of course, is primality, which is based on the internal differential signs of language and speech units).

Syntagma (lit.) is the "unified thing", the semantic-syntactic unit of speech that constitutes a whole in content and rhythm. A Syntagma can consist of one or more words, even equivalent to a sentence: Lyceum students / participate in the chess competition/ group composition/.

Syntagmatics is the aspect of examining language units as elements in a speech chain. A syntagmatic relation is a relationship of language units based on the properties that occur in the speech stream. Mas., allophones are the syntagmatic properties of the phoneme, and valence of words are their syntagmatic properties.

When a syntagmatic relation is based on an actual sequence of two or more relation members and is "in praesentia", an associative relation unites members of such relation into a virtual, mnemonic series whose members are always "in absentia".⁶⁶ words interact in the speech process to enter a sequence-based relationship. The sequence feature does not allow the two elements to be pronounced at the same time. These elements come in the flow of speech after one and the other. A link with such a stretch F.de according to Saussure, Syntagma is counted. The Syntagma is always formed by the reciprocal of at least two sequence units.

Syntagma members acquire a certain value according to whether they contradict either the units that preceded them or both.

Since the Syntagma is formed by the free connection of two and more units, the syntagmatic relation is evaluated by some authors as speech-specific. But F.de Saussure shows that he is involved in both language and speech. F.de Saussure believes that even if the typical appearance of a Syntagma is a sentence, it is not correct to conclude that the Syntagma is inherent only in speech, due to the fact that the sentence is inherent in speech.

A characteristic sign of speech is the free exchange of elements. From this to the Syntagma ana, it turns out that a number of syntactic devices that are involved in the Syntagma have a stability property. For example, Proverbs, phraseologisms, etc. Such expressions are not formed in the process of speech, but are brought into speech ready-made according to tradition. In addition, F.de Saussure says that all syntagms built according to certain rules should also be included in the language and not in speech. Because there will be ready-made samples of such devices in the language. It can also be said about combinations and statements formed on the basis of certain templates. Such templates will be available in advance in the speaker's memory.

The concept of a stepped (hierarchical) relationship is inextricably linked with the reality of language and speech levels and their linguistic nature, already the very essence of the term leap is expressed in the stratified connection between levels. In other words, the linguistic line assumes the meaning of the layer, while the connection between them is staggered. It should be noted that today's period of language development shows that the concept of sath with linguistic status should be explained not only from the point of view of the language, but also from the point of view of speech. This, in turn, indicates that the usual concept of sath (yarus) remains explanatory.

Linguistic sources use a number of concepts such as phonetic line, phonological line, morphonological line, syllable level, allophonic line. The interpretation of the concept of Sath at this level serves not to concretize the essence of the issue, but to abstract it. However, all the levels mentioned can be combined into a single phonemic level concept. The concept of syntactic line is also studied from the point of view of the language. If the basic unit of this level is considered a sentence, then its description in the style of the language level requires an explanation.

First of all, it should be mentioned that the question of the line connecting its smallest units in the language system remains controversial to this day. While some linguists use "phonetic sath" in this context, others see the use of the concept of "phonological sath" as expedient, while some see the denial of the existence of such a sath. For Example, S.D.Katsnelson denies the existence of levels, or rather, of the same name.

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