

MAIN TYPES OF SYNTACTIC UNITS AND PRINCIPLES OF THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract

This article discusses the classification of attributive word combinations, attributive-subjective word combinations, attributive-defining (adjective) and case (adverbial) word combinations.

Key words

attributive - subjective, determinative, noun determiner, verb determiner, attributive - determiner (adjective), typology, principle.

The classification of attributive word combinations is as follows:

I. Attributive - subjective phrases: AS.

A. Simple determinative clauses: ASD.

Determinative phrases with names.

Definition is the substantive form of the noun:

1) noun determiner: ASD: I-I;

2) verb determiner: ASD: F-I.

Determinative phrases with verbs.

Definition is the substantive form of the verb (infinitive or substantive adjective).

Without an object:

1) noun determiner: ASD: I - F;

2) verb determiner: ASD: F - F.

Objective:

1) noun determiner: ASD: I - F;

2) verb determiner: ASD: F - F.

B. Simple nominative definite articles: ASQ. Pointer phrases expressed from the noun. Definition is the substantive form of the noun:

1) noun determiner: ASQ: I - I;

2) verb determiner: ASQ: F - I.

Verb-oriented phrases. Definition is the substantive form of the verb (infinitive):

1) noun determiner: ASQ: I - F

2) verb determiner: ASQ: F - F.

V. Combinations of words with a mixed complex determiner:

ASDQ°.

Complex word combinations with nouns.

Determinative - substantive forms of nouns with different determiners: ASDQ°

-- I. Complex word combinations with verbs. Definition - the substantive form of a verb with different determiners (with or without an object): ASDQ° -- F.

I. Attributive-defining (adjective) and adverbial (adverbial) word combinations: AA.

A. Simple attributive-defining phrases. Without object: AA. Phrases without named object. Definition - attributive forms of the noun (with determiner or case):

1) noun determiner: AA: I - I;

2) verb determiner: AA: F - I.

Phrases without a verb object.

Definition - attributive forms of the verb (adjective or adverb):

1) name identifier: AA: I - F;

2) verb determiner: AA: F - F.

Object phrases: AA°.

Phrases with a noun object.

Definition - attributive forms of the noun (with determiner or case):

1) noun determiner: AA°: I - F;

2) verb determiner: AA°: F - I.

Verb-object phrases. Attributive form is the attributive form of the verb (adjective or adverb):

1) noun determiner: AA°: I - F;

2) verb determiner: AA°: F - F.

B. Mixed attributive-defining phrases.

Name phrases.

Determinative - the attributive form of a noun with different determiners: AA°

-- I. Phrasal verbs. Determinative is the attributive form of a verb with different determiners: AA° - G.

Task: find examples of these models.

One of the main problems of sentence typology is the problem of sentence classification and determining the principles of classification.

Different aspects of speech classification help to define different sizes and schemes of this classification. There are 5 classification principles:

- 1) the principle of historicity;
- 2) classification of predicative constructions in the sentence according to the quantitative content (simple and compound sentences);
- 3) semantic principle (according to the purpose of expression: affirmative and negative indicative sentences; affirmative and negative interrogative sentences; affirmative and negative exclamatory sentences);
- 4) morphological principle (according to the expression type of participle: a) participle verb; b) noun clauses);
- 5) according to the order of the constructive parts of the sentence.

The main principles of this classification are two: a) classification based on the principle of diachrony or historicity; b) classification based on the synchronous principle.

In the classification based on the principle of historicity, the stages of improvement of sentence structure in Turkic languages are divided into 4 main periods.

In the first period, there were predicative constructions in the form of compound and simple word-signals.

In the second period, based on compound word-signals and complex determinative word combinations - constructions, simple compound and simple extended sentences were developed.

In the third period, connected and followed conjunctions developed on the basis of common simple sentences and adverbial phrases.

In the fourth period, combined sentences with adverbial turns, common sentence fragments and subordinate clauses were developed.

According to the second principle, the sentence is synchronously classified. The main types of sentence structure are identified in typological studies. Semantic structure is also taken into account in this classification.

N.A. Baskakov's classification is based on structural-functional signs, in which, on the one hand, the structure of each sentence is taken into account according to the composition of predicative constructions, and on the other hand, the composition and order of the main and constructive parts of the sentence are taken into account.

According to the composition of predicative constructions, all sentences in Turkic languages are divided into two main groups: simple sentences and compound sentences.

Simple sentences, in turn, are further divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup consists of simple sentences without extended clauses: 1) complex - incomplete sentences: a) sentences consisting of participles only; b) sentences consisting of possessor and participle only; 2) common phrases: a) simple common phrases; b) compound sentences; c) separate sentences; g) imperative sentences; d) introductory sentences.

Task: find examples of these models:

The first subgroup:

- 1) E – K;
- 2) E– TK (with filler);
- 3) E–HK (holly);
- 4) E-THK;
- 5) E-HTK;

The second subgroup:

- 1) E-K;
- 2) E-TC;
- 3) E-HK;
- 4) E-THK;
- 5) E-HTK.

Simple sentences with common parts:

°E1 – °H1 °T1 – °K1. Task: Find an example.

Simple sentences with a single clause:

Task: Find an example.

II. The main types of compound sentences and their classification.

I. Types of connected communication (parataxis).

1. Analytical type.

1) a connected connection without a connector:

- a) amorphous division;
- b) friendly division.

2) connected connection with a conjunction:

- a) division into parts by means of connecting connectors;
- b) division into parts by means of contradictory connectives.

2. Synthetic type.

Simple constructions (possessive or participle) involving clauses with a single clause.

II. Types of follow-up communication (hypotaxis).

1. Analytical type.

1) subjunctive without conjunction:

a) amorphous division;

b) adverbial division.

2) subordinating conjunction with a subordinating conjunction.

2. Synthetic type.

1) simple constructions with infinitives, adjectives and adverbs.

III. Mixed types of connected and subordinate communication.

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