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# STUDYING TRANSITION OF A SENTENCE SYNTACTIC FORMS IN TRADITIONAL LINGUISTICS

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## ABSTRACT

This article discusses the state of the study of the expansion of the syntactic form of speech in traditional linguistics and its scientific significance. The expansion of the syntactic form of speech is undoubtedly directly related to how the language is used in practice. The practical application of language, in turn, is surrounded by external linguistic factors. In other words, at the same time, the human factor, its cognitive potential, is also important.

**Keywords:** transition, syntactic, sentence, grammar, linguistics, forms.

## INTRODUCTION

The issue of speech syntax has always been relevant in world linguistics and remains so today. The main reason for this is that the problem of syntactic formation of a sentence has not yet been studied logically, formally - grammatically, based on psychological principles, as well as within the principles of system-structural linguistics. The fact is that when the problem is approached on the basis of logical rules, formal-grammatical principles, when approached from a formal-grammatical point of view, the interpretation of logical and psychological issues, and when based on system-structural principles, logical-semantic issues remain secondary. However, it is no secret that logical (philosophical) rules, which were widely used in the time of Aristotle, are still a priority in the study of linguistic problems, including the study of speech syntax. As a result, there was a deviation from pure grammatical principles. In other words, we have approached the study of linguistic problems from a logical or psychological point of view, and have deviated somewhat from pure grammatical principles and their inherent rules. For example, if we take a single syntactic analysis of a sentence, we rely on the principle of defining parts of speech. Parts of speech (possessive, participle, determiner, complement, case) require logical-semantic concepts, not pure grammatical concepts. These concepts are archaic manifestations of the concepts of subject and predicate introduced by Aristotle. In some languages, however, these concepts (e.g., English, French, etc.) are used in the case of subject and predicate without change. Of course, no one can deny that Aristotle was a great

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encyclopedic scientist. He is literally great. However, at the same time, Aristotle is first and foremost a great philosopher-scientist. Accordingly, his use of more philosophical terms in the study of linguistic problems does not require explanation.

## METHODOLOGY

V.V. Vinogradov also objected to the confusion of linguistic problems with logical problems. The scholar had emphasized that the concepts of speech and judgment did not require common events. In his view, the categories of tense, modality, predicative, which are inextricably linked with the concept of speech, are not related to logical judgment. Judgment is expressed through speech, it cannot live apart from speech, but speech is not subject to the concept of judgment. It can live as a separate syntactic unit [1; 258]. It is well known that judgment consists of two components: subject and predicate. The point is that it not only has and covers the cut, but also the secondary pieces. But it should also be noted here that the definitions of determiner, complement, and case, which have been used so far, do not require pure grammatical categories. VV Vinogradov convincingly noted that the expression of syntactic relations of these concepts does not consistently follow the artificial and grammatical principles [1; 262]. Indeed, the concepts associated with the parts of speech we follow today are logically - semantically important. Speaking about this, N. Turniyozov writes: “... the terms denoting the names of parts of speech are not chosen from a purely grammatical point of view. Therefore, in recent years, various terms have been used in general linguistics. For example, today's syntactic analysis uses a number of terms such as "predicate", "subject", "agent", "patient", "actant", "zirconstant" [2; 6].

It seems that linguistics is still using categories of logic. True, the sciences of linguistics are inextricably linked with logic. But you can't mix them up. In this regard, we found it necessary to quote the following words of VV Vinogradov: "... grammar as a science derives its laws from the materials of a specific vernacular, and it should never be confused with logic" [1; 283]. But in addition to the above, it must also be said that all sciences are in some ways interconnected. In particular, there is no doubt that linguistics is inextricably linked with logic. But this does not mean that it is necessary to confuse logical and linguistic rules, because each of them has its own categories, through which we can determine the specific status of both logic and linguistics. It is not just our idea that serious attention should be paid to the study of such issues. It is no exaggeration to say that a lot of work has been done in world linguistics. Evidence of our opinion can be seen in the research work of American

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structuralists, representatives of the Prague School of Linguistics, Copenhagen Glossary, as well as in the scientific ideas of many Russian linguists.

In such research, the need for linguistics to live according to its own rules has been thoroughly scientifically substantiated. It should be noted that almost all of the research conducted in the above-mentioned scientific schools is based on the teachings of the famous linguist F. de Saussure. Of course, at the heart of any outcome lies a specific cause. The main reason for the emergence of the above-mentioned scientific schools was the need for a new approach to the study of linguistic phenomena. More precisely, it was to ensure that the science of linguistics was based on its own internal rules, and thus to determine a new path of its development. In the research work of the representatives of these schools, we see that linguistic phenomena are studied on the basis of pure linguistic laws and, as a result, system-structural linguistics is scientifically based.

The phonological research carried out by N. Trubetskoy at the Prague School of Linguistics shows that it is still one of the most prestigious works in this field. In our opinion, it is difficult to speak of the existence of any phonological research equivalent to the level of N. Trubetskoy's phonological theory [3;]. It is also possible to comment on the importance of the methods of selection and combination analysis of R. Jacobson and M. Halle, created in this scientific school [4;]. The theory of functional analysis by A. Martine, a representative of the Prague School of Linguistics, is also one of the most influential works in world linguistics (A. Martine was a member of the Prague School of Linguistics before World War II). In these works, it is important that the actual language material is studied on the basis of pure linguistic principles. For example, in A. Martine's theory of functional analysis, we see that the analysis of language material is carried out using a single monema term, which comes as the smallest unit of speech. Through this term, it is possible to easily study all issues such as the syntactic formation of a sentence, its structural expansion, narrowing [5;].

Pure linguistic analysis of language material is also carried out by Louis Elmslev, one of the founders of the Copenhagen School of Linguistics, through concepts such as group (class), segment, hierarchy, deduction, derivative, degree introduced. In addition, Louis Elmslev makes very effective use of concepts such as relation, correlation, process, system, which play an important role in system-structural linguistics. Also, the concept of paradigm introduced by the scientist into consumption (instead of the association used by Saussure) is of great importance in

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modern linguistics. Methods of analysis such as commutation, permutation are also associated with the name of Louis Elmslev [6;].

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the above it can be seen that the formation of structural linguistics and its prestigious status ushered in the development of linguistics to a new era. In particular, the emergence of systematic linguistics has made a significant contribution to freeing our linguistic research from the pressures of other sciences, in particular, from the pressures of logic. We see this first of all in the system-structural linguistics in dealing with the problems of internal linguistics. Indeed, it was important to emphasize that language is a system and that each of the elements of the system is inextricably linked with the others. Proper internal linguistics does not live in space. In other words, the external linguistic factors for its survival are also to some extent, and sometimes strongly influenced. For example, the relationship between language and nation, language and state, literary language and dialect, language and geographical environment, as well as the practical application of language and the impact of the real environment on it can be evidence of our opinion. Issues such as the practical application of the language system, which is especially important today, and the influence of the human factor on it, testify to the interrelationship of internal and external linguistic problems. However, in addition to the above, it should also be noted that the question of the study of the specific nature of linguistic phenomena is largely the main task of internal linguistics. But here, too, we observe that there is a certain connection between internal linguistics and external linguistics. Commenting on this, F. de Saussure noted that it is difficult to study the grammatical "organism" of language without external influences, in particular language development, and that the development of a plant is directly related to external influences - land conditions, climate change, etc. However, Saussure also points out that we have made an absolute mistake when it comes to the conclusion that internal linguistic problems cannot be studied in isolation from external linguistic problems.

F. de Saussure also emphasized that the study of language problems is mainly concerned with its system, and that this should be taken into account in the solution of any linguistic problem. Indeed, the interpretation of issues related to the language system and its structure is the responsibility of internal linguistics. However, it seems difficult to imagine the practical application of language in isolation from external linguistic factors. In other words, although the problems of the first aspect of the “language and speech” dichotomy, scientifically based and introduced by F. de

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Saussure, are specific, the study of issues related to its second aspect needs to be carried out in the context of external linguistic factors. The role of the human factor, its cognitive potential, does not require explanation. Therefore, the fact that today, in addition to linguistics, speech linguistics has a scientific basis for life has led to the scientific substantiation of cognitive linguistics.

## CONCLUSION

Since cognitive linguistics is related to the human mind, to its level of knowledge, there is no doubt that it has a strong influence on the practical application of the units of the language system. Just as each person uses language and uses it in speech, it is only natural that their level of knowledge varies. In whose speech a particular message is expressed in two words, and in the speech of another the same message is conveyed in a few words, but both of them may be surrounded by the same pragmatic factors. This in itself shows that cognitive-pragmatic factors are directly related to the actual use of language and thus the transmission of message expression.

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