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VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
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SYNTAGMATIC RELATIONSHIP OF THE INFINITIVE IN THE
STRUCTURE OF THE SENTENCE

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the concept of syntagmatic relations in linguistics. The study of syntagmatic models of sentences has been approached in a variety of ways, but almost all of them are aimed at establishing syntagmatic relation, identifying cores, clarifying the surface and deep meanings of syntagmatic relation between basic syntactic units and defining the characteristics of a minimal syntactic unit.

Keywords: syntagmatics, syntactic connections, syntactic units, syntactic signs.

In modern linguistics, there are different points of view of linguists about the concept of syntagmatics. According to O.S. Akhmanova, "Syntagmatics is the doctrine of the division of speech into syntagmas; the doctrine of the linear correlation of elements, in contrast to the associative (multi-temporal) correlation in paradigmatics", another meaning of syntagmatics is "the first phase of the study of the language, consisting in the sequential division of the text into less attractive units or the doctrine of word combinations" [1, 408-409].

Thus, syntagmatics is applied at the level of vocabulary and syntax. Some linguists consider syntagmatics and paradigmatics at the level of vocabulary [8]. Later, interest in the syntagmatic aspect of syntax, as it was noted in "general linguistics", escalated and became universal in connection with the tasks of formalizing and then automating the analysis of languages [5, 271-272].

Many linguists rely on agreement, adjoinment and government while determining the syntagmatic relationship of syntactic elements in the structure of sentence. However, these types of relations cannot be considered as syntactic connections, as agreement occurs at the level of morphology, adjoinment and government occur at the lexical level of the language. B.A. Ilyish based on the material of the English language, firstly, in a textbook on the course of English theoretical grammar spoke about the possibility of studying morphology in the syntagmatic plan and syntax in the paradigmatic plan, he revealed such terms as syntagmatic and paradigmatic morphology, syntagmatic and paradigmatic syntax [3, 14-15].

In English traditional grammar, in such sentence as John was seen to cross the street; John ... to cross is considered as a complex or split subject [6, 294,296,336; 7, 53] or in the sentence as they saw him to enter the room; him to enter is defined as a compound object. Such interpretations of these sentences cannot satisfy the requirements of syntagmatics. Although in the grammars of the English language written by J. Buranov and others is noted that the type of sentence as John was seen to cross the street; John ... to cross is considered as the subjective with the Infinitive construction. It is said that in the subjective with the infinitive construction, the infinitive has a predicative relation to the subject [2, 270], or in the sentence: they saw him enter the room; him enter is the objective with the Infinitive construction. It is also noted here that the infinitive has a predicative relation to the object [2,269].

Having compared points of view above on the division of two structural varieties of the English sentence, it is clear that the concepts of syntagmatics and paradigmatics have not been sufficiently developed. When the concept of A.M. Mukhin appeared, he set out the concept of syntagmatics and paradigmatics in his article, i.e. syntagmatic

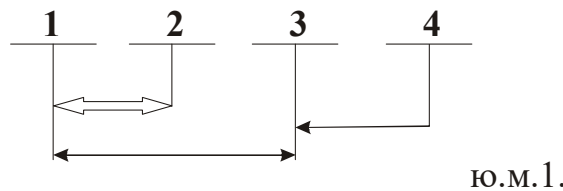
syntax studies the establishment of syntactic connections between elementary syntactic units and the identification of differential syntactic signs of syntactic units in the structure of sentence [4, 104-108].

Followed this theory, let's analyze the above sentences with the infinitive:

1. John was seen to cross the street.
2. They saw him to enter the room.

In the first sentence, there is a nuclear predicative connection between the syntactic units: **John** and **was seen**, which is marked with a double line with two arrows (\leftrightarrow), and between **John** and **to cross** there is a non-nuclear predicative connection, it is marked with a single line with two arrows (\leftrightarrow), a syntactic unit **the street** enters the structure of sentence on the basis of a subordinate connection in relation to **to cross** and they can be reflected in the junctional model as follows:

John was seen to cross the street.



Now we reveal the differential syntactic signs of these syntactic units, i.e. component composition of sentences and their morphological characteristics. The first element **John** enters on the basis of two syntactic connections and is determined by a nuclear double predicated component and is marked with the sign NP_1P_1 , syntactic element **was seen** is a nuclear predicating component - \overline{NP}_2 , **to cross** is a non-nuclear predicating component - \overline{NP}_2 , **the street** is a non-nuclear dependent component - \overline{ND} .

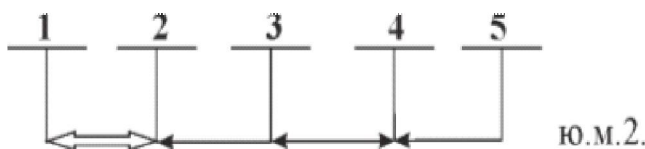
With the help of the listed signs, a complete component composition of the sentence is built, which reflects not only differential syntactic signs, but also formal signs of the sentence components:

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} \\ \frac{NP_1P_1}{S} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{AuxVp_2} \cdot \frac{\overline{NP}_2}{V\ inf} \cdot \frac{\overline{ND}}{S}; \text{ k.m.1.} \end{matrix}$$

In the second sentence, **they** and **saw** are connected by a nuclear predicative connection, **him** in relation to **saw** - by a subordinate connection, and in relation to **to enter** - by a non-nuclear predicative connection, **the room** with the element **to enter** - by a subordinate connection:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

They saw him enter the room.



It should be noted here that the element **him** enters the sentence structure on the basis of two syntactic connections, therefore, it is determined by a non-nuclear dependent predicative component - \overline{NDP}_1 and to enter - a non-nuclear predicative component and is marked with the \overline{NP}_2 sign:

$$\frac{NP_1}{Pnp} \bullet \frac{NP_2}{Vf} \bullet \frac{\overline{NDP}_1}{Pnp} \bullet \frac{\overline{NP}_2}{Vinf} \bullet \frac{\overline{ND}}{S}; \text{ k.m.2.}$$

So, based on the above information, we can say that the syntagmatics of the infinitive in the structure of the sentence presents on the basis of nuclear predicative, non-nuclear predicative connections. Thus, the infinitive is determined in the positions of the nuclear predicative (\overline{NP}_1) and non-nuclear predicative (\overline{NP}_2) components. All this is called the syntagmatics of elementary syntactic units of the sentence or the surface structure of the sentence.

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