MAIN CATEGORIES OF SYNTAX: PHRASE AND SENTENCE

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Annotation:Within the context of language structure, this article examines the differences between minor and major syntax. Minor syntax is defined as encompassing phrases, which are word clusters that work together as a single sentence but don't convey a full idea. Noun phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases are important examples. Major syntax, on the other hand, deals with sentences, which are coherent ideas made up of one or more clauses.The article goes into additional detail about how phrases are arranged hierarchically and how sentences are made up of them. It highlights the function of different syntactic components in sentence formulation, including subjects, predicates, and objects. The article demonstrates how diverse sentence patterns affect meaning and communication intent by looking at four different sentence types: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory.

Key words: syntax, major, minor, phrase, sentence, word-combination, subordinate phrase, predicative phrase, co-ordinate phrase, infinitive, gerundial, absolute.

The syntactic level is separated into two categories, syntax-major and syntax-minor, as was previously established. Sentence structure is the subject of the first one, while text and its structure are the subject of the second. The phrase "Syntax-minor" is used for both language and speech levels, while "sentence" is another term that is frequently used for both. Speech can provide a physical representation of the abstract concept of a "sentence" in language, which is also referred to be a "sentence" because the special phrase is missing. For instance, "John's writing a letter" is an abstract language concept that can be concretely represented in speech: John composes a letter. John writes the letter.They are referred to as "allo-sentences" since the same notion is presented in two separate ways. They are referred to as grammatical synonyms by some writers. Sentences, then, are speech and language units at the syntax-minor level that serve a communicative purpose.

Sentences, which are the fundamental unit of syntax, are frequently composed of word groups or word combinations: People all throughout the world are aware of how round the earth is. 1. "The roundness of the earth" and "is known all over the

world" are two separate word combinations that make up the statement. In other sentences, the same word combinations can be employed without causing any changes. The earth's roundness was explained to the students by the teacher. This implies that word combinations can be examined independently. 2. Simple statements like "It was dark" or "It started to rain" may be included in utterances.Depending on the speakers' intentions, they may occasionally be combined, as in the following example:

(a) It was dark, and it began to rain.

(b) When it was dark, it began to rain.

Even though comprising sentences have the same structure when they are brought together, joined units (a) and (b) have different structures. This implies that these units—traditionally referred to as composite or compound/complex sentences— may also be examined independently. Therefore, syntax-minor deals with simple sentences, which have a smaller unit than simple sentences (word combinations), and composite sentences, which have a larger unit than simple sentences.

The level syntax-major can also be explained in this manner. This level's unit is text, which is the most advanced form of speech and language. Due to the lack of a distinct name and the uniform usage of "text" for both language and speech units, "syntax-major" stands for both language and speech levels.The level syntax-major can also be explained in this manner. This level's unit is text, which is the most advanced form of speech and language. Due to the lack of a distinct name and the uniform usage of "text" for both language and speech units, "syntax-major" stands for both language and speech levels.

Word-Combinations and Their Types.Means of connecting words in word-combinations.

A word-combination, often known as a phrase, is a syntactically related collection of hypothetical words that falls inside a sentence but is not a sentence in and of itself. (3), B. Ilyish (15) puts it thus way: "Phrase is every combination of two or more words which is a grammatical unit but is not an analytical form of some word (as, for instance, the perfect forms of verbs)" Ilyish goes on to say that "there is a fundamental difference between a phrase and a sentence." Like a word, a phrase is a way to name a phenomena or process.

A phrase's constituent parts can all alter grammatically according to the grammatical categories they represent. without ruining the phrase's identity."It's very different with a sentence. Each word in a phrase has a specific form, making it a cohesive entity. A new sentence would be created if one or more words were changed in form. However, it is challenging to accept Ilyish's concept of phrases when one considers that every phrase is a component of sentences. Any alteration to a phrase's structure may cause the sentence to which it refers to change. According to the author's idea, that sentence will in this instance become another sentence. In accordance with

L. Barkhudarov's idea, we differentiate between three categories of word combinations:

1. Subordinate phrases the IC of which are connected by a subordination bond: cold water,reading a book, famous detective, smoked fish, and so on.

2. Co-ordinate phrases the IC of which are connected by a coordination bond: slowly but steadily; pen and pencils.

3. Predicative phrases the IC of which are connected by a predication bond: for you to go; breakfast over...

Three words can be found in the same phrase. A subordination connection holds IC together. When two or more phrases share a common relationship, we refer to them as elementary phrases. For example, "mighty entertaining story" or "teaching English grammar: men, women, and children." However, as is the case in the phrase, some phrases frequently lie under other phrases, 1C of which are joined by various connections. Blue and red pencils. Both coordination and subordination are present here. Compound phrases are those like "brought pens and pencils." Depending on the speech part used to convey the head word, subordinate sentences can take many different forms.

The Types of Co-ordinate Phrases

There are two kinds of coordinate phrases: asyndetically connected (hot, dusty, exhausted) and syndetically connected (free and joyful). Whereas the second type lacks a connector, the first type's structure always has a word connecting the phrase's constituent parts.

The Types of Subordinate Phrases

The head word is used to categorize the subordinate phrases. Consequently, noun phrases (cold water), adjective phrases (very red), verb phrases (saw a house), and so forth.

The Types of Predicative Phrases

The predicative phrases fall under:

Infinitive predicative phrases: I asked him to stay.

Gerundial predicative phrases: I saw him running.

Absolute predicative phrases: Everybody stood up, glass in hand.

As it is seen from the examples the types of predicative phrases depend on what non-finite form of the verb verbal part of them is expressed by.

The sentence definition.

Various opinions and their coherence. Because different scientists approach this subject from different points of view, there are numerous versions of the sentence, and these definitions vary from one another. Some of them look at the sentence from the perspective of phonetics, while others look at it from the perspective of semantics, or the sentence's meaning. Many grammarians believe that a sentence's definition needs

to include every unique characteristic of the smallest communicative unit. The following lists a few definitions of sentences."The sentence is the smallest syntactic structure utilized in speech acts and communications, exhibiting predicativity and recognizing a specific block diagram.""The sentence is the immediate integral unit of speech composed of words that follow a specific syntactic pattern and are distinguished by a communicative purpose that is relevant to the context." B.A. Ilyish is correct when he states that "the notion of sentence has not so far received a satisfactory definition," as seen by the definitions previously presented. (15) A sentence is a speech unit that is the primary means of expressing an idea and whose grammatical structure complies with the rules of the language. In addition to conveying information about reality, a sentence can also convey the speaker's attitude about it.Sentences convey relatively finished thoughts, which is why they are used as communication units between people. By saying (or representing on the letter) sentences, people report things, learn things, and persuade one another to take action. This is in contrast to words or phrases, which only express different concepts. The railroad left the city.Are you prepared? Put the book down.

To ensure that the message about this or that fact, phenomenon, event, etc. is complete and complete, it is necessary to explain how this fact, phenomenon, event, etc., is part of reality, whether it is real or if it is assumed, imagined, necessary, etc. By all means, the modality can be used in any sentence. "Completeness intonations are the most crucial method of grammatical registration of the sentence." In light of the aforementioned ideas, we can conclude that any communication act involves three components:

1. The act of speech;
2. The speaker;
3. Reality (as viewed by the speaker).

The subject and predicate are the sentences' main components. According to a tradition that dates back to Aristotle and is connected to phrase structure grammars, the subject (abbreviated sub or su) is one of a clause's two primary parts; the predicate is the other constituent. Another school holds that the subject is the predicate's most obvious argument. This tradition is connected to predicate logic and dependency grammars.A bare noun phrase, often known as a determinerless noun phrase. This is mainly restricted to noun phrases led by a mass noun and plural noun phrases in English. There are builders working. A determiner introduces a noun phrase. This combination of a noun phrase and a determiner is sometimes referred to as a determiner phrase:Outside our house, the big automobile came to a stop. A gerund. In many ways, such as the ability to generate determinerless phrases, these can be demonstrated to behave like noun phrases. Eating is enjoyable. He hammered nonstop, which was rather annoying. An infinitive. These can be demonstrated to function similarly to embedded

clauses in a number of ways, such as permitting question words like "who."The second main component of the phrase, the predicate, expresses an action, state, or attribute of the subject-designated person or thing1. Grammar-wise, it depends on the subject. Typically, the predicate has a finite verb that can convey aspect, voice, mood, tense, and occasionally person and number. We differentiate between two primary sorts of predicates based on their structure and meaning: simple and compound. the predicate that is straightforward.A finite verb in the simple or compound tense forms expresses the simple predicate.

Conclusion

The study of syntax includes both large and small elements, with the primary categories being sentence construction and phrase structure. The internal structure of phrases, including the functions of individual words and their interactions within these units, is the main emphasis of minor syntax. Contrarily, major syntax looks at how phrases fit together to create whole sentences, covering topics like clause structure and sentence complexity in general. Gaining an understanding of these categories helps us better understand how language expresses meaning and how communication is governed by grammatical rules. For additional research in linguistics, language learning, and computational linguistics, this fundamental understanding is necessary.

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