



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International  
 Multidisciplinary  
 Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00892.2**

## EXPRESSION OF THE ANALOGY RELATION AT THE SYNTACTIC LEVEL

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### ABSTRACT

*Syntaxes is a significant branch of linguistics which deals with relations between words and even sentences in general. The following article aims at exploring syntactic relations and the expression of analogy in particular. The study of syntactic relations has always occupied a significant place in the course of syntax. The concept of a syntactic connection is one of the basic, fundamental concepts of syntax. A syntactic connection is understood as "formal, line relations between the components of syntactic units, revealing semantic connections - syntactic relations - and expressed by means of language".*

**KEYWORDS:** *Syntaxes, Attributive, Subordinate, Complex Sentence.*

### INTRODUCTION

Most syntactic units are composed of several components. The components of syntactic units are in certain relations with each other, which are expressed by linguistic means - syntactic links.

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In the modern syntactic system, two types of syntactic communication are distinguished: composition and submission. These types are opposed to each other on the basis of the presence / absence of relations between the determined and the determining, or the main and dependent components.

When subordinate, these relations exist, therefore the role of the component in creating a syntactic structure is different, and i.e. the components of a syntactic unit are multifunctional. The subordinate liaison organizes:

1. Phrase: sweet tea, tea with lemon.

2. Complex sentences: [The village (where Eugene was bored) was a lovely corner]. Traditionally, the types of subordinate communication are distinguished according to the ways of its morphological expression: coordination, management, adjoining.

It is customary to call agreement a subordinate relationship in which the main component requires that the dependent word be put in the same grammatical forms in which the main one appears. The agreement is grammatical: it is enough to know only the grammatical form of the main thing to name the form of the dependent, without knowing anything about its lexical content. The main component in agreement is always a noun, and the dependent is an adjective, ordinal, pronoun-adjective: sunny morning, something interesting, such a fate, third floor, an observed phenomenon. The agreement is complete (reproduction of the grammatical meanings of the gender, number and case of the subordinating word: frosty day) and incomplete: a woolen skirt and jacket - agreement in gender and case in the absence of agreement in the number; blue sunsets - agreement in number and case.

Management is usually defined as a type of subordinate relationship in which the main component of the combination requires a specific case from the dependent form without a preposition or with a preposition. The main word can be used in any of its inherent forms, and the choice of the form of the dependent is determined by the main word and those semantic relations that arise in the phrase. Control is observed when a noun (or any substantive word) is subordinated: to pass on to a friend, to leave a friend, to talk about a friend, to meet friends. Distinguish between strong weak management. With strong control, the presence of a dependent word form is predetermined by the properties of the subordinate word (a transitive verb requires a direct addition), while with weak control, the appearance of a dependent word form is not necessary: the beauty of the city, smile at a joke, and knock with a hammer.

A word combination is a non-predicative syntactic unit, the components of which are the forms of significant words, interconnected by a syntactic link. A sentence, on the contrary, is a predicative syntactic unit consisting of several forms of words interconnected by a syntactic link. A sentence is a grammatically formed combination of words that has semantic and intonational completeness and is a means of forming and formalizing thoughts.

Predictivity is the grammatical essence of a sentence, which consists of a complex of grammatical meanings correlated with the act of speech and always having a formal expression. Predictivity is thus a universal feature of sentences.

From a functional point of view, the concept of syntaxeme is distinguished - it is the minimum further indivisible semantic-syntactic unit of the Russian language, serving simultaneously as a carrier of elementary meaning and a constructive element of more complex constructions. For example, in the sentence winter everything turns white - we see a set of syntaxemes, that is, word forms that function in a given context.

Syntactic relations in a phrase are the relations between the main and dependent components of a phrase. The whole variety of syntactic relations can be reduced to the following main types:

Attributive, or attributive, relations are established in phrases if the dependent component indicates a feature, the quality of the subject and in most cases answers which questions? Whose?

The ability to ask a question is an additional way of defining syntactic relations, while the main way is to analyze the role of the dependent component.

Attributive relations arise during the semantic-grammatical interaction of nouns with:

- 1) Adjectives: beautiful girl, bear den, active participation;
- 2) Consistent pronouns: my book, some subject, each person;
- 3) Ordinal numbers: first year, sixth apartment;
- 4) Full participles: loving woman, written article, edited manuscript.
- 5) With prepositional and non-sentence forms of nouns: a letter from Voronezh, a habit from childhood, apple jam; hotel gates;
- 6) With adverbs: soft-boiled eggs, opposite house, barbecue in Caucasian style;
- 7) With an infinitive: the desire to learn, the need to rest.

Object relations arise in such phrases where the dependent component denotes the subject of the application of an action or a feature named by the main word, and answers questions of indirect cases, for example: reading a book, ready for an exam, inclined to be overweight. A dependent component can also denote an instrument of action, for example: eating with a spoon, sewing with a needle, knitting with bobbins. The main word in such phrases is usually expressed by verbs, participles and participles, adjectives, words of the category of state: gluing wallpaper, reading a book, accustomed to noise, glad to meet, everyone can. Less commonly, it is an adverb (across the machine) or nouns with the meaning of procedurality (treating a patient, reading a book, developing a disease, releasing products, and checking readiness). Such nouns, as a rule, can be replaced by verbs with the postfix -sya: the patient is being treated, the book is read, the products are released, the readiness is checked, etc. The position of the dependent word is usually occupied by a name, most often a noun, less often an infinitive: go to the mother, call him; asked (about what?) to repeat, serve lunch (serve lunch).

Subjective relationships are associated with a special type of verb sentences, as well as with passive phrases. Such phrases are based on the lexico-grammatical nature of passive verbs and passive participles. The dependent form of the noun in them (instrumental) denotes the producer of the action or the carrier of the state. For example: the arrival of guests, nice to friends, is being built by carpenters, read by me. In most cases, such phrases can be transformed into predicative units: guests have arrived, carpenters are building, I am reading.

By analogy with verbs, some substantive phrases with subject relations can be formed: release by a medical commission, discussion by the government. Subjective relationships are also characteristic of some phrases with a dependent word in the form of the genitive case, for example: the arrival of the father, the departure of the commander, the appearance of the car. In such cases, the relationship "action and actor or object" is also established.

Circumstantial relations are inherent in verbal phrases, since various adverbial meanings always accompany certain actions and states and are based on the lexical meaning of procedurality. The contingent relationship is concretized as:

- Definitive-adverbial: run quickly, speak excitedly;
- Temporary: arrive in the evening, return in a year;
- Spatial: walking in the forest, being nearby, living in a hotel;
- Causal: making a mistake out of ignorance, saying by mistake;
- Target: fall on purpose, joke, and come on a date.

A complementary (replenishing) relationship is a relationship in which the main word is informatively insufficient and requires the necessary explanation (replenishment) with a dependent word form. The main word is usually expressed by a pronoun, numeral, informatively insufficient verb, for example: several people, many times, two friends, becoming sad.

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