

THE FORMATION OF A SYNTAX SYNTAGM

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Abstract: Research works in terms of the order of the words phrase meaning of the word from the emphasis on originality, logic began at the end of the nineteenth century. Order of words referred to in the in the sense that it is one of the ways to make the structure of thought is the order of the words in the views on the issue has stirred up a great field. In this article syntactic syntagm and question of its teaching, development and history of the formation of the syntax syntagma have been discussed.

Keywords: Syntagm relationship, order of the words, the paradigmatic place, the predicate.

INTRODUCTION

In the state program of education development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020 was stated that “One of the most important tasks of modernization of the education system is the formation of an intellectually competitive, creative thinking, as well as with high civil and moral principles, patriotism and social responsible nation” (State program, 2010). This key position requires from the national system of higher education development and adaptation to the changing world political, economic, social and cultural society situation, and to be qualified to the global models of advanced education in order to make educational process effective. Higher education schools which fully accepted the idea of the result of the process of the development of at the result of system as was described by the Bologna process, the main goal is to make the education system more effective. In this regard, the various branches of linguistics and teaching methodology of the research being done in a comprehensive study. One of them is target of our research -syntactic syntagma and the question of training it. Let’s look to the history of the formation of syntactic syntagma doctrine.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The term ‘Syntagm’ appeared in the Russian linguistics in XVI century. The term for the first time used in the work of M.Smotritskiy called “Slovenska Grammar or Syntagm” in the 1612-1619 years. After this term replaced with names phrase and sentence. Only three centuries later, the famous scientist I.A.Baudouin de Courtenay re-entered this term into the science. The scientist called the word as Lexema and any combination of words in the sentence called ‘Syntagm’ as he explained it was a unity of action. However, the term ‘Syntagm’ hasn’t fully entered into scientific circulation.

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Views of world known linguists seem is not consistent to determine the nature of this syntactic category.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, development of the concept of direction of the language (Structuralism) was formed and sintagmatica became the subject of some research. By the middle of the last century practical value of syntagm was highly marked, and the issue to separate study of sintagmatic linguistic structure was found. Therefore, the issue of access to sintagmatic attention of scientists for a long time, the theory of foreign and Russian linguistics, there has been formed and developed. But the scientists have a variety of opinion about the meaning of the term 'Syntagma'. For example, the founder of the idea of paradigmatic and Sintagmatic relations of the language units F. de Saussure said: "... words in the speech, by forming a net which based on the linear patterns of the language, which eliminate possibility of two elements at the same time. These elements come after each other in the language net. These phrases based on extents, may be called sintagma" (F.de Saussure, 2014). And continuer of the works of F. de Saussure Swiss linguist S. I.Karcevskiy published in 1928 work called Repetition course of Russian language and showed that there are four types of syntagm such as identifier, additioner, predicater.

Syntagma theory, followed by in the writings of Western European and American linguists as Sh.Balli, L.Tenier, R.Yakobson, A.Martine, M.Mamwdyana, E.Benvenist. Usually, Syntagma in the foreign language explained as relation of any of the two words. The main feature of the theory of the Syntagma in the early twentieth century Western Europe identified that Syntagma should not be a sentence, as Syntagma is the language element, but the sentence can be made that during the speech.

In the French language sintagmatica or functional structured syntax in the German language developed the theory of the valences. During the development of Sintagmatica syntagmatic combination, features such as the ability to integrate with the binary units, identified the issue to be discussed in almost all western linguistic schools.

In Russia in the 1930's were published first works about combination theory, they were works of L.V.Shcherba on sintagmatica. Academician L.V.Shcherba in his article published in 1928, which called "On parts of Russian Language" returned to the term which had not come into full force at that time, and made some of the concepts. He said that speech doesn't consist from separate words and consist operating units - sintagm (Vinogradov, 1951). According to L.V.Shcherba, the word is the only component of syntagma, and at the time of speak attention it has combination properties, and becomes as part of the syntagm. In the case of desire to disassemble the shortest part of the speech activities Syntagma, the word has a certain meaning of language units. Thus, by the scientist it was the distinction between

word and syntagm. But, except for the report “On Syntagm” on the seminar at the Institute of Foreign Languages in Moscow in 1943 there were no specific studies of him on Syntagma. Also, L.V.Shcherba considers that the Syntagma and phrase are two different element of the language. Syntagma is the category of speech activity, while phrases are only a combination of words and should have the meanings. He pointed the importance of understanding of the idea, saying that it is important to distinguish Syntagma from phrases in the oral or written texts.

V.V.Vinogradov, A.A.Reformatskiy, A.A.Holodovich, G. R.Tukumtsev, E.V.Krotevich and etc. were scientists who advanced the theory of Syntagma. V.V.Vinogradov said that L.V.Shcherba didn't differentiate phrase and syntagm. Scientist published in 1950 his article called “Doctrine of syntagma in the syntax of the Russian language” (Vinogradov, 1975) raised as a special issue of the need to find solutions to the problem of Sintagmatica. However, the difference between these two terms has not detailed. Many scientists consider the phrase as a synonym and Syntagma mainstreaming, general linguistic special that will be studied further evidence of this problem.

Currently Sintagmatica is studied in various aspects: the general theory of sintagmatica, syntactic syntagma, semantic syntagma and lexical syntagma.

Currently Russian linguistics M.V.Vlavatskaya and E.V.Filatova have been studying this matter. Published works of M.V.Vlavatskaya (2012) called “Combinatorial linguistics: compatibility of words”, and work of E.V.Filatova (2010) called “Inter-syntagmatic connections in sentence structure”, etc. are result of numerous scientific articles, published in syntax Syntagma speech language units in the implementation of the action spread to as the doctrine of linguistic features, providing scientific revolution. Accumulated during few centuries materials on Sintagmatica such theoretical and practical basis are the formation of linguistic theory of combination.

During the twentieth century, providing access to some language units studied the theory of combination began to divide; sharp decrease does not be hidden linguistics as a scientific paradigm, linguistics, cognitive, linguistic, psycholinguistic, anthropologically importance areas of interest in connection with the development of Sintagmatica. However, today, the need to master the language norms of speech is growing urgency of the problem of sintagmatica. Combinatorial linguistics studies the relationship between sintagmatic language units in the direction of new theoretical linguistics is began to form. However, the properties of language units Sintagmatic linguistic research still is a manifestation of the scientific direction with a lot of disagreements on this issue. For example, the word combinatory other words, the ability to communicate with words combination of absolute and conditional, stable and free morpheme and is explained as a combination of different words. In addition, the term disagreements: “Sintagmatica”, “combination”, “valences”, etc.

In the universal dictionary of Kazakh language ‘Syntagma’ is described as at least two phenomena into the language of the item during a speech as chain one after the other. A group of scientists said Syntagma is that attempt to speak, of rhythmic intonation units (Universal dictionary, 2014). However there is no Kazakh linguistics that studied Syntagma as the special issue, but there are a lot of scientists who made valuable comments on this issue. In this case, A.Baitursynov expressed opinions in his work called ‘Language tool’ in a sentence, to read the system and the types of conversations can be said with respect to the actions. The scientist said on ability to communicate, understand the spoken word is the condition that combines the right words is correct: ‘... the understandable words which narrator gives to listener are formulated sentence. Therefore, the soul of the sentence consists from the meaningful words’ (Baitursynov, 1992). In addition, while attempting to speak we should be able to say a right sentence, and to say the sentence correctly means being able to create the right combination of words, to made this we should know the legacy to do it. Consequently, the condition of the correct use of the language - the ability to choose words to say in accordance with the thought that it is the correct sentence in place and to voice correctly. This aligned the idea of combined words to say without any shadow of the light - almost Syntagma, which is the unity of the conversation.

Scientist K.Kasabek said about the concept valences and combination: ‘Word on the particular speech or a sentence other words, the phrase is used in other units of the language, that is, at the moment one considers the theory of language patterns of a combination of units valences. The main activity of the valences lexicology, syntax and vocabulary and semantics is to fit a single point. The concept of the total in the Kazakh linguistics valences in the broad sense, in other words, the combination of the words used or recognized as compatibility’ (Kasabek, 2011) agree with that statement.

However, the speech is recognized as the most important action for the theory and practice of teaching, despite the syntax sintagma is considered fundamental issues remain unresolved to this day. In particular, oral activity, whether written speech activity, whether it be a key issue to determine the basis of its sintagmatic. Linguistics, especially in the Kazakh linguistics Sintagmatic aspect of the apparatus is still in its terminology, dictionary and directory formed as a separate linguistic direction.

However Kazakh journalists’ considered net Sintagma the system will combine relations. These issues are considered in the works of A.K.Zhumabekova. M.Sergaliyev, T.Sairambaev pointed general views on syntactic sintagmatica. In addition, the academician A.Kaydar, professor Zh.Mankeyeva discussed this issue widely. A.M.Orazov analyzed system relations of the language for the first time in his work. In his works the context of the semantic field of horizontal direction was seen as a value between words. The scientist mainly based on the I.V.Sternin works,

that at least two words with different meaning can build communication, as well as at odds with each other would be rejected. Imbalances phenomenon will occur due to lack of communication of denotational, connotational semas. These issues were analyzed on the basis of work of K.K.Kerimbekova denotational/connotational categorial apparatus. Professor B.Kaliuly discussed the issue of systemic approach language knowledge of the Kazakh language as one of the topical themes. He used plant names with illustrations of the lexicon as examples, and gave the following definition:

“Lexical system of our language is the group of unit, one of the members has several elements and depend on one another, closely related to each other, as well as has the integrity” (Kaliuly, 1996). A scientist B.Momynova who recently has started to discuss this issue published her work called “Paradigmatic and Sintagmatic impact on the development of relations (effect on language levels and stratum development)”. This work shows system-wide communication, its types, features the word in our language. Popular lexicologists A.Bolganbayuly, B.Kaliuly published the work called “Lexicology and phraseology of the current Kazakh language”. In this work detailed the change of relationship of the systems. In this work polysemy structure synonym chain development, metaphor, metonymy access is widely regarded lexical and semantic structure of the groups. Lexical system, influence of words to each other, accepting each other remain relevant. E.Z.Kazhybekov considered the specifics of the meaning of the word of Turkic languages; he studied the grammatical features not only in the Kazakh language, as well as Turkic languages. This work combined with the work of B.M.Yunusaliev on Kyrgyz lexicology, which provided the wide range of point of view. Lexical relationship discussed in the writings of professor, lexicologist B.Sagindykuly. In his work called “The development of the Kazakh language vocabulary from the etymological origin” were studied the historical context of the formation, and in his work called “Kazakh language vocabulary” analyzed the current synchronous approach. M.Orazov widely studied the Kazakh language on this issue, and his works are fundamental. His first work was published in 1980, called “Present Kazakh verbs”. In this case scientist studied verbs by comparing, classifies vocabulary and semantic groups and that there are relationship between auxiliaries. He mentioned that this relationship was not the same with the previously discussed lexical relations at all. Scientist was interested in this issue and in his work called “Semantics of Kazakh language” considered on special relations of system chapters, some of the Kazakh language for the study group, the total that goes to the semantic connection between the verbs. He analyzed thematic groups and lexical-semantic originality of the group which can easily distinguish between them. For example, words such as “Hand, foot, eye, leg have do not have semantic contact, but they the names of the parts of the human body. And come, get out, go, come in, wind etc. has is a link between the verbs in the semantic. All of these moves from place to place with

a semantic element lexical meaning (sema)” (Orazov, 1991). M.Orazov studies paradigmatic features, syntagmatic meaning as the meaning of the language of the internal structural elements. System messages will lexical meaning any changes, such as what will be the nature of complex problems. In addition, the common language determines the reasons for the change in the relationship between elements of the system. The elements of the language, including vocabulary, analyze the paradigmatic, syntagmatic relationships. The scientist understands syntagmatica as compatibility that fit the words: “In fact, during speech, the phrase is used with one after the other and the relationship between them based on specific legislation” (Orazov, 1991). Despite of saying that syntagmatica is between lexical elements, it mainly analyzed within the framework of the syntax service. As Syntagmatica caused from the chain of words, it is naturally considered within the syntax, but the meaning of the word serves as an internal language factor. The semantic structure of large and small parts in harmony with one another, form Syntagmatic system.

A.B.Salkynbai who examined the issue of the historical part of word building says that: “Syntagmatic contact is a regular phenomenon. Syntagmatic connection is systematization of words, language structure, and semantic, syntactic, stylistic connection of morphemes with each other, structural or personal regulating laws. There is no member of any language which has no syntagmatic connection. It means linguistic units must communicate with each other, first of all, their internal semantic structure. Secondly, their personal side should be in a positional subordination. Thirdly, stylistically smooth is required. These three basic conditions of phonetics, lexicology, semantic, syntax and word formation” (Salkynbai, 1999). D.N.Shmelev writes the following comments about the extent to which the lexical systems is in the context of syntagmatic relationship: “Words in the language units have description and dependence on syntagmatic level context, and ‘lexical meanings’ of words, is not against the values of the ‘context’. ‘Private meaning’ was put up against meaning the values that would be called the ‘context’, otherwise meaning of the words do not has the relationship” (Shmelev, 1973). B.Momynova taking into account the process of text and speech says that “more than one can look over the difference between words and syntagm. Because syntagma is regardless to certain means, such as speech, may be a reflection of the event. But the word is already available to the notion of Syntagma the name implies, only the name of the general idea of speech that occurred during the process of speech, but only in the context of content, will be crucial. In addition, the main entrance on the final result: word is the result of syntagmatic relationship” (Momynova, 1998). V.G.Gak (1971) concluded that syntagmatic contacts appear on phrases, for example: “from the village, to city, go, quickly, simply”.

Syntagmatic relations, including relations, syntactic structures, even paradigmatic nature of the text only the main category with its language belongs to the type of language speech dichotomy will be opened. Dichotomy appears the result of the

nature of human cognition, the language of the brain that process language and speech and language as well as the twin elements with respect to knowledge and life experience. A.A.Ufimtseva (1986) is the founder of the first is language simple dichotomy of elementary structure in the construction of the twin elements as the following: “starting point - subject; a message - predicate; theme and rema; an explanation and the name; fixed and variable elements; known and new; etc”. ‘Life’ of the word in the speech is based how often is used, so the change in the language of words and speech dichotomy combinatorial knowledge and experience can be sure that dichotomy. German reporter V.Portsig in 1934 recognized the features of words to create the connection, and tried to put it opposed to paradigmatic and semantic relations theory of Y.Trir. For example, the following words are pairs: dog- barks, scissor –cuts, food- to eat, clothes – to wear, etc. These issues are considered in the works of J.Firtt, who is not only based that chain of the words has logical connection for the first time in writing, it is subject to idiomatic meaning of words, semantic relations. He often attributed to the units of the word to idiomatic connections. For example: the English word ‘time’ in the variable meaning makes sense with the words ‘stupid’, ‘stubborn’, ‘ugly’, and doesn’t have communication with the words ‘young’ and ‘old’. The English word ‘time’ will be in contact with the following words: saved (direct translation for ‘saved’), which in translation means ‘saved’; spent (direct translation for ‘deleted’), which in translation means ‘left’; presses (direct translation for ‘Down’), which in translation means ‘no’; flies (a direct translation of ‘flight’), which in translation means ‘quickly’ etc. Sintagmatic relations within the framework of comparative linguistics research will reveal the value of the number of questions, so that issue one of the most urgent cases. If we consider verall cooperation relations in the system that would be determined by the relationship between them. Paradigmatic and sintagmatic relations will be closely and regularly, “the selection of a paradigmatic class in the Sintagmatic relationships” (Gak, 1971). In case of large-scale text the word that is common to all units of the common language, obey the relations Sintagmatic paradigmatic relations based on lexical and semantic associations’ of the relevant part, conditionally called a ‘context’ may reflect the nature of the relationship sintagmatic values. Lexical units of different layers paradigmatic and sintagmatic layers of the text come with a different system, are inextricably mixed up with each other, even when they may be interlace. D.N.Shmelev says that word that the specifics of this relationship paradigmatic and know that the law approved by the Sintagmatic. He said the law defines the word as: “lexical-semantic units paradigmatic degree of approval on the contrary can be related to the degree of fixing Sintagmatic. In other words, the lexical-semantic paradigm of the literal terms of the actual place of the word, the more will be less Sintagmatic connection. and vice versa” (Shmelev, 1973). M.A.Krongauz in turn, believes that this relationship will be combinational change of words. He writes: “Sintagmatic relations in contrast to the paradigmatic relations,

does not require that the specifics of the linguistic similarity of characters or words. Characters of the language can be used with the in the relationship and interaction” (Krongauz, 2005). When a combination of the words, the meaning of each word in its relations and mutually affect one another. Change the structure of words on the basis of interaction with the situation arising from the syntagmatic value is formed. In this regard, the words of the most important means of communication directly build the semantic makrosemas. At the same time required for deploying this type of comment was the appearance of the state of the semantic fit. Connectedness source, the beginning of the text - words Syntagmatic connections of the small and large semantic structures (phrases, sentences, complex syntax integrity, etc.) to enter into. After F. Saussure syntagmatic relations with the philosophy of ‘Grammar’, published in 1928, work was characterized by a Danish scientist O.Espersen on a regular basis. He studied syntagmatic relations formed as a structure of at least three words, words that can be very complex character and that they comply with one of the one of the main law-opened. In addition, the legality of the words fit values communication has only two, was limited and unlimited. He proved that to form syntagm the unity of the two or three words should be accessed. O.Espersen described syntagmatic relations as the first word, the second word, the third word and the following types of them as of semi-subordinate, limited, unlimited, etc. In the context of this study, these classifications were all right, because there is every reason to believe that many of syntax transferred to the lexical syntagmatica, however O.Espersen he had put the lexical syntagmatica to the first place, the terms he had entered still used in general syntagmatica, that is, lexical and syntactic syntagma also is under way. He warned that the main language level of syntagmatic relations succeeded on verbs. These studies continued in the works of American reporter U.Weinreich who based on the generative grammar of the American scientist N.Homskiy. U.Weinreich classified set of meaning of the words which produce the word order and which don’t. He named subordinated or unsystematised signs as clusters, and named subordinated as configurations. He believes that with the help of these concepts study of semantics of individual words and structures (syntagma) will be possible. The main novelty of W.Weinreich works is a logical and semantic relationship of words as a result of a mix of two different classification. The first type he named as ‘linking’ and used the term ‘nesting’ for of the second type. U.Weinreich gave the concept of ‘connection’ the following definition: “it looks like a semantic operation, it did not order the operation as a result of the semantic labels will appear” (Weinreich, 1981). For example, a combination of white hall semas it can also influence order really well the meaning of the word, and the word of the wall really a wall, so that the semantic meaning of the warning signs here that is the largest configuration (interestingly, the word wall in Kazakh due to homoniem is able to make paradigmatic set and has two

usual meanings). He believes that white wall phrase is not combination of syntactic, is lexical access and forms lexical sintagmatica. He put to the penetration operation order of verbs and other semantic attributed to a combination of units, for example, dental treatment, watch repair, to eat, go to the movies, etc. Also, he introduces the concept of incomplete, for example, 'He walks', Semas must be composed of these words: 'he goes on foot'. According to him, 'he means' + goes signs combined, 'he + on foot', said semantic combination. Here are signs that the combination of design makes access to semantic clusters. The known Soviet scientist S. D. Katsnelson criticized U.Weinreich's view on connection of transaction within the meaning of semantic clusters or 'beam' in the order of the symbols of the opinion that the procedure is not without the consent. He said: "The semantic signs are always certain to obey the order, if there is no order by a logical connection for them in system, language, semantic signs that connection and put them in strict order of language has a system of self-discipline. For example: Yellow flowers and flower's yellowness" (Weinreich, 1981). Various relationships and changes in the regulation of certain language in the same language only happened in accordance with the specific sequence. So we know that there is every reason to believe that S. D.Katsnelson's opinion is correct. To agree with the opinion of U.Weinreich is difficult because as semas are in disobedience, the meaning will be weak, semantic variations of the system did not order, the relationship between sintagmatic words may be deleted. Here is the warning by W.Weinreich, something inherent in such a situation, often, the verb predication and that it is 'incomplete'. He pointed that the many words have relations of sintagmatic pairs, for example, the usual attributes of the property (citric acid), and (dog barks), and the object (sweep the floor), and lays down instrument (a contradiction) action and its location (double bed), need to be action and the action causation (to be- to give, to see- to show), etc. It is a combination of the meanings of words, together with one of the signs of their semantic structure, which shows the linear nature of the composition of the words; so that the semantic relationship of semas accumulated believeness that establishes a connection with the status. In addition U.Weinreich, wrote that words are limited to a sintagmatic flow, or decrease or modalization operations. Such words, depending upon the values of the penetration of the predicate activity associated with the high level of service priority action. The total came to predicate logic, linguistics and philosophy concept included in the two concepts. First, it's narrow indeed against the entity to one of the two members of the reasoning, that is, one or more predicate or personal property of the object. M.A.Krongauz gave the following definition to predication in semantica: "Predication is an action of recognition of the specific properties of specific objects (or operation). Particular objects called aktants. As a result of predication action between of predicat and its aktants aktant-predicate relation appears" (Krongauz, 2005).

CONCLUSION

We believe that this special study is an evidence of need to study of issues Kazakh language's sintagmatica. The complexity of the sintagmatica issue is based on split of syntactic and lexical sintagmatica.

Issue of study of Syntagma, a syntax syntagma within the framework of the Kazakh language in the field of education is important in teaching linguistics. Because changing relationship with any situation in the society, who tend to take the best decision, competitive, a person with knowledge of the fundamentals of speech culture through the process of formation of advanced technologies, innovations in science knowledge, practical skills - the ability to apply it today one of the main principles in education.

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