

LINGUISTIC RELATIONS BETWEEN LANGUAGE UNITS

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Abstract: This article examines the issue of linguistic relations among language units from the perspective of modern linguistics. The study analyzes the nature of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations between phonetic, lexical, and grammatical units. In addition, the interdependence of language units within the linguistic system, their functional characteristics in the process of speech, as well as the relationship between form and meaning are discussed. The analysis demonstrates that linguistic relations among language units constitute a crucial factor in the formation of language as an integrated and coherent system.

Keywords: language units, linguistic relations, paradigmatic relations, syntagmatic relations, language system, structural linguistics.

Introduction

Language is a complex and multi-layered social phenomenon, which consists of a system of interconnected language units. Linguistic relations between language units determine the internal structure of the language system, the mechanism of its functioning, and the process of meaning formation. In linguistics, language units are understood as units belonging to such levels as phoneme, morpheme, word, phrase, and sentence. These units do not exist separately, but, interacting with each other, create a holistic system of the language. The relationships between language units are explained, first of all, by their systemic nature. When language is studied as a system, each unit in it acquires meaning and function in connection with other units. For example, phonemes do not express meaning by themselves, but they participate in the formation of morphemes and words, constituting the lowest but most important level of language. Morphemes, in turn, are inextricably linked with units at a higher level by forming grammatical and lexical meaning in the structure of words. One of the important types of linguistic relations is the syntagmatic relation. The syntagmatic relation expresses the sequential arrangement and interconnection of language units in the process of speech. This relation is especially clearly manifested in word combinations and sentence structures. Another important relation between language units is the paradigmatic relation. The paradigmatic relation is determined by the possibility of comparison and interchangeability of units belonging to the same category within the framework of the language system. For example, in the structure of a sentence, another word belonging to the same category can be used instead of a certain word. This situation demonstrates the choice possibilities, lexical and grammatical richness of the language.

Discussion

Paradigmatic relations are especially important in the system of synonymy, antonymy and grammatical forms. Relations between language units are manifested not only formally, but also in terms of content. Through semantic relations, the scope of meaning of units, their mutual proximity or differentiation are determined. Meaning relations between words expand the logical and communicative capabilities of language. The structural linguistic approach is of particular importance in the study of linguistic relations between language units. According to the structural approach, language is not a set of separate elements, but a system that is interconnected and has a strict order. In this system, the value of each unit is determined by its



relationship to other units. Therefore, it is scientifically important to analyze language units not in isolation, but within the framework of a system. In linguistics, this approach is associated with the name of Ferdinand de Saussure, who interpreted language as a system of signs.

The relationships between language units determine not only the internal structure of the language, but also its functional aspects. The communicative function of the language is realized precisely through the mutual adaptation of units. In the process of speech, the speaker consciously or unconsciously selects language units and places them in a certain sequence. In this process, the paradigmatic relationship ensures selection, and the syntagmatic relationship ensures placement. As a result, the main function of language as a means of communication emerges. Relationships at the lexical level are also an important component of the language system. There are synonymous, antonymic, homonymous and hyponymic relationships between lexical units, which increase the semantic richness of the language. While synonymous relationships ensure the transmission of one concept through different means of expression, antonymic relationships expand the logical possibilities of the language on the basis of opposite meanings. These relationships indicate the interconnectedness of language units not only in form, but also in content. The relationships between language units also change in the process of historical development. The diachronic approach studies how language units change over time, how they develop in terms of meaning and form. In the history of a language, some units become obsolete, while others acquire new meanings or forms. This process shows that the language system is dynamic. Thus, linguistic relations are analyzed not only synchronously, but also diachronically. In modern linguistics, the study of relations between language units is also enriched by cognitive and pragmatic approaches. Cognitive linguistics analyzes language units in relation to human thinking. According to this approach, relations between language units are closely related to a person's perception and understanding of the world. The pragmatic approach focuses on the use of language units in speech situations and emphasizes that meaning is formed not only within the framework of the language system, but also on the basis of context. Determining their functional load is one of the important issues in the analysis of linguistic relations between language units. Each language unit performs a certain communicative function, and this function is manifested through its relationship with other units. For example, although the lexical meaning of a word exists outside the context, in the process of speech it is determined and expanded in connection with other words. Language norms are formed and strengthened precisely on the basis of the mutual relations of units. Grammatical norms, the correct structure of word combinations, the logical and stylistic compatibility of a sentence are determined by the relations between language units. Situations that contradict the norm arise as a result of the violation of these relations. Thus, linguistic relations serve as the main basis for understanding the norms of language culture and literary language. The relations between language units are also important from the point of view of stylistics. The same language units enter into different relations in different stylistic layers. For example, if in the scientific style terminological units are subject to clear and strict syntagmatic relations, then in the artistic style their paradigmatic possibilities are more widely manifested. This situation shows the stylistic diversity of language units and their adaptability to the context. Discourse is not a set of separate sentences, but a logically and substantively connected speech unit. Within the discourse, language units enter into not only grammatical, but also semantic and pragmatic relations. Connecting means, repetitions, synonymous substitutions and referential units within the text create a complex system of relations between language units. The study of relations between language units also plays an important role in translation studies. Relations between language units in one language may not exist in exactly the same form in another language. Therefore, in the translation process, not only the separate meaning of language units, but also their mutual relations are taken into account.



Correct translation is based on finding appropriate or equivalent forms of these relations. The issue of relations between language units is also gaining relevance in the field of computational linguistics and artificial intelligence. In automatic text analysis, machine translation, and speech recognition systems, determining the relationships between language units is an important task. In this area, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships are described based on formal models. As a result, the possibility of recreating the natural features of language in a technological environment expands. In general, linguistic relationships between language units are a multifaceted and complex phenomenon that covers all levels and functional areas of the language. These relationships not only ensure the systemic integrity of the language, but also determine its social, cultural, and communicative significance. Therefore, a deep and comprehensive study of linguistic relationships between language units remains one of the important scientific tasks of modern linguistics. When analyzing linguistic relationships between language units, it is necessary to take into account the social nature of language. Language is closely related to society, and all units in it are formed and develop based on social needs. Changes in society also directly affect the relationships between language units. For example, with the emergence of new social phenomena and concepts, new units arise in the lexical system and enter into new paradigmatic relationships with existing units. This indicates that the language system is open and dynamic. Studying the relationships between language units from a stylistic point of view is important in the analysis of literary texts. In a literary text, language units often deviate from their usual relationships and enter into new and unexpected connections. This increases imagery and aesthetic impact. Therefore, for stylistic purposes, the relationships between language units can be consciously changed. The relationships between language units are also closely related to the culture of speech. The clarity, logic and expressiveness of speech depend on the correct selection of language units and their mutual adaptation. Failure to comply with linguistic relationships leads to misunderstanding and ambiguity in speech. Therefore, knowledge of the relationships between language units is an important condition for the formation of a speech culture. The study of linguistic relations between language units also plays an important role in language policy and language planning. In official documents, legal texts and regulatory documents, the relations between language units are required to be clear and stable. This ensures clarity and precision in legal and administrative texts. Thus, linguistic relations are of great importance not only theoretically, but also practically. In general, linguistic relations between language units are a complex and multifaceted system that covers all levels of the language. Their consistent and in-depth study makes it possible to more fully reveal the structural, semantic, pragmatic and cultural features of the language. Therefore, this issue has always occupied a central place in linguistic research. In a deeper understanding of linguistic relations between language units, their connection with the context is of particular importance. Context is one of the main factors determining the meaning of language units in real speech and serves to correctly interpret the relations between units. The same language unit can enter into relations with different units in different contexts and express different meanings. This indicates that language units are not static, but dynamic in nature. The issue of stability and variability of relations between language units is also scientifically important. Some relations are relatively stable in the language system and persist for a long time. For example, grammatical relations and syntactic models change slowly in the history of a language. On the other hand, relations between lexical units are updated more quickly, since social, cultural and technological changes in society directly affect the lexical system. This indicates that relations between language units are dynamic to varying degrees. The theory of speech acts is also important in studying the issue of relations between language units. Within the framework of speech acts, language units are interpreted not only as a means of conveying information, but also as a means of performing a



certain action. In speech acts such as giving an order, promising, and making a request, relations between language units are subordinated to the purpose of speech. This further clarifies the pragmatic aspect of linguistic relations. The issue of relations between language units becomes even more complicated in conditions of multilingualism and interlingual contacts. In the speech of individuals living in two or more language environments, there is a mixture of relations between language units. In this process, interference and transfer phenomena occur. As a result, relations specific to one language can be transferred to other language units. This situation indicates that linguistic relations are related to psychological and social factors. There are also normative and variant forms of relations between language units. Although there are relations that are accepted as the norm within the literary language, there are also cases of deviations from them in live speech. Variant is a sign of the natural development of language, which indicates that the relations between language units are not absolute. At the same time, variant ensures the flexibility of the language system. A comprehensive study of linguistic relations between language units serves to improve the theory of linguistics. Through these relationships, the internal laws of the language, its development mechanisms and communicative capabilities are determined. Analyzing the relationships between language units allows us to understand language not only as a tool, but also as a complex and complete system. Relationships between language units are also important in the field of computer science and artificial intelligence. Machine translation, speech recognition systems and automatic text analysis rely on identifying paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships between language units. By transforming these relationships into formal models, it becomes possible to recreate language using technological tools and automate speech.

Conclusion

Language is a complex and multi-layered social phenomenon, which consists of units such as phonemes, morphemes, words, word combinations and sentences. These units do not exist separately, but, through their interconnection, form a holistic system of language. Relationships between language units are manifested in syntagmatic and paradigmatic forms. Syntagmatic relations determine the sequential arrangement and arrangement of units in the speech process, while paradigmatic relations allow units belonging to a category to be replaced by each other. In this way, language units are combined in form and meaning and create meaning in speech. Semantic and lexical relations of language units, including synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy and homonymy, increase the logical and communicative richness of the language. Language and speech complement each other: language as a social system consists of general rules, while speech is the application of this system to a specific situation. In speech, units are selected according to the situation, and the communicative function of the language is realized through their syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations. The structural approach and diachronic-synchronic analysis are of particular importance in the study of language units. The structural approach shows that the value of each unit is determined by its relationship with other units, while diachronic analysis helps to understand how language units change and develop over time. This will clearly reveal the internal structure, working mechanism, and communicative capabilities of the language.

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