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SYNTAGMATIC CONNECTIONS OF WORDS

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Abstract: Grammar is vital to the instructing and learning of dialects. It illuminates the sorts of words and word bunches that make up sentences in any language and makes it feasible for us to discuss language. In fact, grammar is the way in which sentences are organized and the language is designed, so while concentrating on right punctuation may be a touch exhausting, it truly is justified regardless of the time and exertion. If we don't know the rules of grammar, then we will never have the capacity to convey obviously and successfully in English language. People associate grammar with errors and accuracy. Performing their semantic capacities, words in an utterance form different syntagmatic associations with one another. One ought to recognize between syntagmatic groupings of notional words alone, syntagmatic groupings of notional words with useful words, and syntagmatic groupings of functional words alone.

Keywords: syntagm, domiational, equipotent, syndetical, asyndetical, cumulation.

INTRODUCTION

A syntagm is an efficient combination of collaboration signifiers which shapes a significant entirety inside a content – sometimes, following Saussure, called a 'chain'. Such combinations are made within a system of syntactic rules and traditions (both explicit and inexplicit). In language, a sentence, for instance, is a syntagm of words; so too are paragraphs and chapters. There are always larger units, composed of smaller units, with a relation of interdependence holding between both: syntagms can contain other syntagms. A printed advertisement is a syntagm of visual signifiers. Syntagmatic relations are the various ways in which elements within the same text may be related to each other.

Saussure emphasized that meaning arises from the differences between signifiers; these differences are of two kinds: syntagmatic (concerning positioning) and paradigmatic (concerning substitution). While syntagmatic relations are possibilities of combination,

paradigmatic relations are functional contrasts – they involve differentiation.

Temporally, syntagmatic relations refer intertextually to other signifiers co-present within the text, while paradigmatic relations refer intertextually to signifiers which are absent from the text. The 'value' of a sign is determined by both its paradigmatic and its syntagmatic relations. Syntagms and paradigms provide a structural context within which signs make sense; they are the structural forms through which signs are organized into codes.

Different combinations of notional words (notional phrases) have a clearly pronounced self-dependent nominative destination, they denote complex phenomena and their properties in their inter-connections, including dynamic interconnections (semi-predicative combinations). For example: a sudden trembling; a soul in pain; hurrying along the stream; to lead to a cross-road; strangely familiar; so sure of their aims. Combinations of a notional word with a functional word are equivalent to separate words by their nominative function. Since a

functional word expresses some abstract relation, such combinations, as a rule, are quite obviously non-self-dependent; they are, as it were, stamped as artificially isolated from the context. For example: in a low voice; with difficulty; must finish; but a moment; and Jimmy; too cold; so unexpectedly. As for syntagmatic groupings of utilitarian words, they are essentially closely resembling to isolated utilitarian words and are used as connectors and specifiers of notional components of different status. For example: from out of; up to; so that; such as; must be able.

Groupings of notional words drop into two commonly opposite types by their syntactic and semantic properties. Groupings of the primary sort are constituted by words related to one another on a rise to rank, so that, for a case of a two-word combination, not one or the other of them serves as a modifier of the other. Depending on this include, these combinations can be called "equipotent".

Groupings of the moment sort are shaped by words which are linguistically unequal within the sense that, for a case of a 230 two-word combination, one of them plays the part of a modifier of the other. Due to this highlight, combinations of the last mentioned type can be called "dominational".

Syndetic association in a word-combination can alternate with asyndetic association, as a result of which the total combination can undergo a semantically persuaded sub-grouping.

For example: He is a little man with irregular features, soft dark eyes and a soft voice, very shy, with a gift of mimicry and a love of music (S. Maugham).

Equipotent connection in groupings of notional words is realized either with the help of conjunctions (syndetically), or without the help of conjunctions (asyndetically). For example: prose and poetry; came and went; on the beach or in the water; quick but not careless; — no sun, no

moon; playing, chatting, laughing; silent, immovable, gloomy; Mary's, not John's.

In the cited examples, the constituents of the combinations form logically consecutive connections that are classed as coordinative. Alongside of these, there exist equipotent connections of a non-consecutive type, by which a sequential element, although equal to the foregoing element by its formal introduction (coordinative conjunction), is unequal to it as to the character of nomination. The latter type of equipotent connections is classed as "cumulative". The term "cumulation" is commonly used to mean connections between separate sentences. By way of restrictive indications, we may speak about "inner cumulation", i. e. cumulation within the sentence, and, respectively, "outer cumulation". Cumulative connection in writing is usually signaled by some intermediary punctuation stop, such as a comma or a hyphen.

To sum up, grammar refers to composed sentence language structure. It includes the investigation of syntax (word order), clause and phrase structure, and the classification of parts of speech (e.g. noun, verb, predicate, clause, etc.). Grammar is not an immaterial arrangement of standards that can be neglected without results. It is the examination of principles which unite the words and go along with them to make right sentences (Weaver, McNally, & Moerman, 2001).

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