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THE MAIN FEATURES OF SYNTAX IN ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Husaynova Gulsora Alijon qizi

Abstract:*The main purpose of this article is to learn the main features of English syntax in linguistics and many methods of teaching speaking skill with modern technology. The main information in the article can be useful for language learners' skill level.*
Keywords: *Teaching English language, speaking skill, syntactic notion, syntactic meaning, syntactic unit, syntactic position, the rules syntax, syntactic relations and syntactic function.*
Abstrakt:*Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi-tilshunoslikda ingliz tili sintaksisining asosiy xususiyatini va zamonaviy texnologiyalar yordamida gairish mahoratini o'rganishning ko'plab usullarini o'rganishdir. Maqoladagi asosiy ma'lumotlar til o'rganuvchining mahorati uchun foydali bo'lishi mumkin.*
Kalit so'zlar: *Inliz tili o'qitish, nutq mahorati, syntaksis tushunchasi, syntaksis ma'no, syntaksis aloqalar, va sintaksis funksiyalar.*

What Is Syntax?

Syntax is a specific kind of linguistic term implying a tendency toward a more complex syntax. The word has also been used for certain technologies and products in the modern IT world. Syntax is the word for the exact structure of communications in a given language, particularly in reference to word order. Some use the word syntax to indicate uses of a language that favor an intricate syntax, although this technical term is not a common part of linguistic analysis in many cases.

As a somewhat obscure Greek-based word, the word "syntax" is often contrasted to another word, "parataxis," which is commonly used to indicate a simpler use of syntax. These polar opposites can describe many different types of communications. For example, parataxis could be used by analysts to characterize some forms of business communications that are concise and straightforward. By contrast, a prime example of syntax is Paradise Lost, the epic poem of John Milton, which features extensive syntactical complexity throughout its extremely long development.

Some also define syntax as a certain kind of arrangement or ordering of units of language into coherent patterns. Here, the word syntax could be synonymous with detailed syntactical analysis. Some would contrast this with the word parataxis, which can also be used to reference a simple construction that does not order or arrange its pieces, but places them in simple sequence. Here, again, the example of Paradise Lost shows how writers might use language in complex ways; many academics would say that the epic poem demonstrates a kind of deliberate "ordering" of text in complex ways to create specific effects.

According to factual information, the word "syntax" is derived from the Greek syntaxis, which means "arrangement." Syntax in linguistics deals with the ways that the elements of a sentence or phrase can be arranged and rearranged to express different meanings. For example, in spoken and written English, sentences are often constructed by following a subject with a verb and the direct object. The positions of the words convey the subject-object relationship. For example, a sentence such as "The dog bit the cat" conveys a meaning that is different from "The cat bit the dog," even though they contain exactly the same words. Syntax allows speakers to communicate complicated thoughts by arranging small, simple units in meaningful ways. In English, for example, a sentence can be a simple as a one-word interjection, or it can be a lengthy composition with multiple clauses strung together. Human language is unlimited, because even within the rules of syntax, humans can generate new sentences or phrases to express novel ideas or experiences.

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What is syntax in linguistics?

Not to be confused with syntax in programming, syntax in linguistics refers to the arrangement of words and phrases. Syntax covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects.

Syntax is essential to understanding constituency, the term for multiple words acting as a single unit. In long and complex sentences, constituency is necessary to determine the hierarchy within the sentence, particularly with sentence diagramming.

Just how important is syntax in English? Changing the placement of a word often changes the meaning of the sentence. Sometimes the change is minor, useful for writers who like nuance and subtext, but sometimes the change is more significant, giving the entire sentence a whole new interpretation.

To see for yourself, look at the syntax examples below. Notice how moving the word only changes the meaning of the entire sentence. Keep in mind that only can be an adjective or an adverb; adjectives modify the nouns that come after them, and adverbs modify the verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs that come after them.

The basic rules of syntax in Englis

If you want to get technical with the English language, there are dozens of rules about syntax you can study. However, these can get confusing, and some require an expert understanding of English, so below we list only the five basic rules of syntax in English, which are enough for constructing simple sentences correctly.

1 All sentences require a subject and a verb. However, imperative sentences (commands) do not need to include their subject because it's assumed to be the person the sentence is directed at. 2 A single sentence should include one main idea. If a sentence includes two or more ideas, it's best to break it up into multiple sentences.3 The subject comes first, and the verb comes second. If the sentence has objects, they come third, after the verb.4 Subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) also require a subject and verb. Below we explain more about how to use subordinate clauses in sentence structure.5 Adjectives and adverbs go in front of the words they describe. If there are multiple adjectives describing the same noun, use the proper adjective order, known as the "Royal Order." Learning these fundamentals is the first step in understanding syntax. After that, you'll be able to tackle more advanced topics, like the types of syntax. Types of syntax: 4 sentence structures with syntax examplesThe syntactic patterns above can be used to form stand-alone sentences and individual clauses within a sentence. Both independent and subordinate clauses can be mixed and matched to form advanced sentences, which is ideal if you want to learn how to write better sentences. There are only four types of sentence structures, which represent different combinations of independent and subordinate clauses. 1 Simple: Includes the minimum requirements for a sentence, with just a single independent clause.We go to the beach in summer. 2 Complex: An independent clause combined with one or more subordinate clauses.We go to the beach in summer when school is finished. 3 Compound: Two independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semi colon.We go to the beach in summer, but my cat stays home.4 Compound-complex: Two independent clauses combined with one or more subordinate clauses. We go to the beach in summer, but my cat stays home because he doesn't own a swimsuit. We recommend using a variety of sentence structures to improve your paragraph structure. Using the same sentence structure over and over in a paragraph is technically acceptable, but it can be a little boring for the reader. For this reason, it's a good idea to consider syntax early on, even when writing an outline.

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