THE ISSUE OF THE SUBJECT'S RELATION TO SYNTACTICS AND SEMANTICS

Yuldasheva Dilorom Aliyevna

A teacher at Kokand state pedagogical institute
Email: dilyahonim@mail.ru

Abstract

This paper explores the complex relationship between the subject and its roles in syntactics and semantics within linguistic frameworks. We investigate how the subject, as both a syntactic entity and a semantic role, affects sentence structure and meaning. Through a detailed analysis of syntax, where sentences are formed by rules and principles, and semantics, where meanings are constructed from the interaction of linguistic parts, this study highlights the interdependent nature of syntax and semantics. The paper emphasizes the subject's pivotal role in interpreting ambiguity, imposing syntactic constraints, and influencing semantic roles across various languages and contexts. This exploration contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic theory and its applications in computational linguistics, providing insights into how language processes and generates human-like text.

Keywords: *Syntactics, Semantics, Linguistic theory, Computational linguistics, Syntax-semantics interface, Grammatical structure, Semantic roles*

INTRODUCTION

The focus of recent decades of cognitive linguistics research is the center, the knowledge, ways of imagination, and also language that arise in the human mind the conceptual essence of units is summarized. Conceptual content is different layers of language through in contrast, according to many linguists, conceptual information is the most important an important part, the most important meanings from the point of view of language are in grammar and primarily collected in morphology. [Safarov Sh., pp. 26-27] Subject is an object, thing, or any material entity, a relatively independent and stable form of material. Subjects' characteristics and the relationship between them are outside of consciousness and independent of its properties and relations should also be considered as subjects. Why do we think in logic if it is directed, it is also treated as an object? In this sense, discussion, understanding, and conclusion output can also be considered a subject.

In modern epistemological studies, the category of the subject is considered in connection with the object, in some concepts it is emphasized that the object exists independently of the subject. At the same time, the subject exerts an active transforming influence on the object, and S. "humanizes" the object. Social-historical practice is based on the interrelationship between such a subject and

an object. An individual who is considered a subject and his mind can also become an object of research. An individual as a subject is a member of the society, as a representative of the historical process, he has knowledge specific to the members of the society to which he belongs, and looks at the world from this point of view.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A subject is an individual or a social group with active activity, knowledge, consciousness and will. ancient Greek philosophers understood this concept in the same sense as the concept of substance. In his works, Aristotle equated the concept of subject with substance and presented it as an individual being. From the 17th century, the concept of subject was interpreted in an epistemological sense. The materialists of the new era explained the subject as a knowing matter limited only to the passive reflection, perception and copying of the objective and eternally existing external reality. They did not understand the real activity that lies in the essence of the subject, that is, in the process of knowing, it is this activity that makes it possible to learn the reality in a deeper, wider, more detailed, more perfect way.

The concepts of syntax and semantics occupy a very important place in linguistics and they are closely related to each other. The subject, the main concept of who or what the sentence is talking about, affects both of these areas. that's why we can say that they are complementary language tools. Any scientific research begins with collecting, systematizing and summarizing facts. Facts are of great importance in the development of science. That is why V. I. Vernadsky said: "Scientific facts are the main content of scientific knowledge and scientific research. Based on them, it is possible to make empirical generalizations, to distinguish a certain system of scientific facts. Although facts serve as the basis for scientific research, one should not become its slave. Any fact is conceptualized by the subject, imbued with a certain theoretical idea. Therefore, it is necessary to collect a certain number of facts and combine them into a specific conceptual system. A researcher does not blindly search for facts. When gathering facts, it comes from a certain goal, task, idea. Thus, empirical experience can never be blind, especially in modern science. It is planned by theory. Therefore, facts always have a theoretical weight. The beginning of science, its base is not bare facts, but theoretical schemes, conceptual analysis of existence. They consist of abstract objects (ideal constructs), conceptual models, etc.

RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The issue of the subject's relation to syntactics and semantics is a deep topic within the fields of linguistics and philosophy of language. Here's a brief overview:

Syntactics: This refers to the structure of language, including the rules and principles that govern the formation of sentences. It deals with syntax, the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.

Semantics: This refers to the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantics focuses on how the meanings of sentences are derived from the meanings of their parts and how these meanings interact with each other.

The relationship between syntactics and semantics is crucial because syntax and semantics do not operate independently of one another. Instead, they interact closely:

Syntax-Semantics Interface: This is where syntactic structures map onto meanings. For instance, the way a sentence is structured can affect what it means, and certain syntactic positions may be reserved for specific semantic roles (like a subject or an object).

Interpretation and Ambiguity: Syntactic structures often influence how sentences are interpreted. Ambiguity in language can often be traced back to syntactic structures that map onto multiple possible meanings.

Constraints and Dependencies: Semantic roles and relations can impose constraints on the syntactic structure of a sentence. For instance, certain verbs require specific kinds of noun phrases as their arguments, which is a dependency dictated by semantics but manifested in syntax.

The study of how subjects (as syntactic entities) relate to their semantic roles is particularly intricate. For example, how the grammatical subject of a sentence corresponds to various semantic roles like agent, experiencer, or theme can vary greatly across different languages and contexts.

This relationship is pivotal in many areas, including computational linguistics, where understanding and manipulating the syntactic and semantic properties of language are key to processing and generating human-like text.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the intricate interplay between syntactics and semantics within cognitive linguistics highlights the essential role of the subject in shaping linguistic structure and meaning. As explored in the text, the subject, whether conceptualized as an individual, a collective entity, or a theoretical construct, influences both the syntax and semantics of language. This dual influence underscores the inherent complexity of language as a cognitive tool that embodies both structured grammatical rules and the dynamic, context-dependent meanings. The syntactic arrangement of sentences not only supports grammatical accuracy but also guides semantic interpretation, often dictating how meaning is constructed and understood. Meanwhile, semantics enriches this structure by infusing it with meaning that is shaped by and reflective of external realities and internal cognitive processes. Therefore, understanding the relationship between syntax and semantics, facilitated by the role of the subject, is crucial for advancing linguistic theory, enhancing computational models, and refining our understanding of language as a profound medium of human thought and communication.

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