

## Syntactic Relations between the Components of the Compound Syntactic Figures

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### Abstract

This article analyses the connection between syntax and morphology. It also deals with analysis of syntactic figures in the English language, types of syntactic figures and their analysis. The importance of understanding types and ways of correct connecting words in English syntax.

**Keywords:** syntax, morphology, syntactic figures, morpheme, government, agreement, adjoining.

Syntactic relations between the components of the compound. It is divided into 3 main types:

1. Agreement
2. Government
3. Adjoining

### Agreement

Agreement is a syntactic relationship formed by the entry of a subordinate word into the subordinate word form. Agreement occurs in the following 2 cases in English;

1. Matching of possessor and participle (Person and number)
2. Adaptation of the pronouns this and that to the main word (in number)

### Conjugation of possessive and participle

In modern English, the participle agrees with possessor in person and number. At first glance, it seems very simple. The possessive in the singular agrees with the participle in the singular, and the possessive in the plural with the participle in the plural

For example: the house was alive with soft, quick steps and running voices. (K. Mansfield) This evening there was no bright sunset, west and east were on cloud...(Ch. Bronte)

But in modern English, there is sometimes a conflict between form and meaning, with the form being singular and the meaning being plural, or vice versa, the form being plural and meaning being singular. In such cases, the participle does not agree with the possessor. For example: The Durham family were at breakfast, father, mother and 4 children.

"Great Expectations" was written by Dickens in 1860.

The further intimated that the United States was so interested in its own internal affairs that it would not be drawn into the question. (Graves)

1. The plural participle is used with possessive conjunctions

Her father and mother were obviously haunted and harassed. (Galsworthy). If 2 or more joint possessors are represented by the noun of the action, the participle is singular.

To labor in peace and devote her labor and her life to her poor son was all the widow sought. (Dickens)

2. If the sentence begins with here or there, the participle is used in the singular.

And here was a man, had experience. and culture. (Galsworthy)

The wind drove down the rain and everywhere there was standing water and mud • (Hemingway)

If the possessors are different in number, the participle is matched with the possessor that comes first. There was much traffic at night and many miles on the roads with boxes of ammunition on each of their pack saddles. (Hemingway)

3. The participle is usually in the singular when it is connected with two united possessives not only... but (also), neither...nor, either...or, or, nor.

There was neither heroic swift defeat nor heroic swift victory. (wells)

If the possessors are of different person and number, the participle is matched with the possessor next to it.

There I or my sister is to blame.

There your sister nor you are to blame.

4. If 2 possessors in the unit number are connected with as well as, the participle is used in the unit. Activity as well as all structure is an essential condition of life. (Young)

If the possessors are of different person and number, the participle adapts to the possessor that comes first. For example:

The Volga as well as its affluent is very picturesque.

5. If possessive comes with 2 or more determiners connected by "and", the participle is used in the singular. For example:

The complete and beautiful quiet was almost the quiet from beyond the grave. (stone)

If 2 or more persons, things or ideas are expressed, the participle is used in the plural:

The red and the white rose are both beautiful.

6. If the possessor is expressed by pronouns of determination, suspicion or indivisibility (each, either, no one, nothing), the participle is used in the singular. For example:

Everybody was glad to see Martin back.

7. If the possessor is expressed by interrogative pronouns (who, what), the participle is singular:

Who is to apply to her for permission?

8. If the possessor is expressed by relative pronouns (who, that), the participle is adjusted according to the meanings expressed by these pronouns. Near them were the old people who were watching the dancing. (Abrahams)

9. If the possessor is represented by an accented "it", the participle is singular regardless of what comes after it.

Foreigner say that it is only English girls who can thus be trusted to travel alone.....(Sh. Bronte)

10. If the possessor is represented by a plural noun and it is the name of a book, newspaper or magazine, the participle is used in the singular.

"The posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" was written when Dickens was twenty-four years old.

11. If the possessive is represented by a plural noun expressing time, mass and distance, and it has the meaning of unity, the participle is used in the singular.

Four hundred miles was a huge distance when a man was no longer young and had no means. (Maltz)

### **Government**

By government, we mean a syntactic relationship in which the main word does not require the acquisition of the grammatical meanings it has from the subordinate word. According to the grammatical structure of the language, it requires other grammatical features. Management is not very productive in modern English (management). There are 2 different forms of management in modern English. The first is the use of accusative pronouns that follow the verb or come after the preposition. For example: If a pronoun comes after a verb or a preposition, pronouns such as me, kim, her, us, them are required. For example: invited him give to him.

The second type of management is based on the noun in the genitive case+noun construction. For example: father`s book, friend`s house.....

### **Adjoining.**

When syntactic relations are realized on the basis of the syntactic relation of conjunction, the components of the conjunction are equal, each of them is conjoined, that is, it does not change. An example of this type of connection is the connection between adverb and the main word. That is, it corresponds to verb+adverb, adverb+adjective, adverb+adverb constructions. In these constructions, Adverb sticks to the "main" word without adaptation and control.

For example: run fast, speak fluently, too high are connected based on the syntactic relation of conjunction. Changing the governing words in these compounds does not affect the subordinate word. By this feature, communication differs from management and adaptation relationships. Communication is very productive.

Beautiful flower tall man narrow street. In addition, the possessive pronoun + noun construction is formed based on the syntactic relationship of conjunction. For example: my book, his pen, her sister. Noun + noun is also based on the conjunction: silver watch, army unit.

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