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Interaction of Language Units. Syntagmatic, Paradigmatic and Hierarchical Relations

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Article History	Abstract
Received: 06 June 2023 Revised: 05 Sept 2023 Accepted: 14 Dec 2023 **CC License** CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	*The article illustrates some language units and interactions between them. Moreover, it researchs syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical relations in linguistics.* **Keywords:** *Stabilization, Linguistics, Paradigm and Paradigmatic Attitude, Syntagmatics, Hierarchical Relations Between Language Units.*

1. Introduction

Relationship between linguistic units, paradigm, paradigmatic series, syntagmatic relationship, syntactic relationship, hierarchy, linguistic conflict, incorrect conflict, degree conflict, equal value conflict, strong member of conflict, weak member of conflict, binary conflict, ternary conflict.

Another important difference between language and speech units is that language units occur in paradigms that allow for selection, and speech units occur in derivatives - syntagms, which are combined into one on the basis of selection. Linguistic units have the property of reminding each other.

For example, phoneme [a] reminds phoneme [o], phoneme [u] phoneme [o'], phoneme [i] phoneme [e]. But the phoneme [a] does not remind the phoneme [q] or [g'] from the truth. Because they belong to two systems - vowel and consonant system. Units that resemble each other will have similar symbols in common. For example, the common sign of conjugation forms is "connecting word to word", but they must also have different signs, that is, demonstrative agreement connects a noun to a noun, and accusative agreement connects a noun to a verb. Or vowel phonemes are united under the general sign of "pure voice ownership". But they also have different signs: [a] is not labialized, [o] is labialized.

2. Materials And Methods

A system of linguistic units that are united on the basis of their common signs and require each other, but are opposed to each other with their own signs, is called a paradigm. The units that make up the paradigm are called members of the paradigm. A paradigm must have at least two members and they must belong to the same linguistic level. The interaction between the members of a paradigm is called a paradigmatic relationship. For example, let's see the paradigmatic connection between the possessive affixes of nouns. There are six affixes in the paradigm line, each of them is united under the meaning of "thing - thing belonging to a person". At the same time, each of them has its own special meaning, that is, it differs from each other by expressing belonging to exactly one of the singular or plural person types of a certain subject, and in this respect, it is considered mutually opposite:

[- im]-[- imiz]

[- ing]- [- ingiz]

[- i]-[- lari]

Paradigmatic connection holds language units such as phoneme, morpheme, lexeme, construction in a person's memory in a "chain-like" way. As a result, remembering one of them brings to mind other units associated with it, thus ensuring the integration of language units into the initial subsystems in memory. Phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntagmatic paradigms differ according to the linguistic level of the system of linguistic units. According to the interpretation of F. de Saussure, syntagmatic communication is, first of all, the formation of a relation between language units one after the other

along a horizontal line. Syntagmatic communication exists both in language and in speech. Because the ability to engage in syntagmatic communication is embodied in language units. For example, a lexeme denoting subjectivity can enter into a syntagmatic relationship with morphemes of the number category, but cannot enter into the same relationship with the morpheme [- roq]. Also, the verb [kel -] can form a syntagmatic connection with morphemes of categories such as ratio, inclination, tense, but cannot connect with number and possessive morphemes belonging to nouns. Lexical units, like adverbs and stems, have their own neighborhood (syntagmatic) relations. In order for lexical units to enter into mutual neighboring relations, there must be similarity of meaning, connection, and logical connection between them. Take, for example, the combination "iron spoon". In this case, the word "spoon" means something made of a substance, and "iron" means this substance. There are both logical and social connections between the meanings of words. In this combination, lexical units are used in their meaning. But the word "iron" used in the combination "iron will" has acquired a portable meaning. This is because "will" is not a substance. The neighborly relationship in the phrase "iron will" is an unusual, casual relationship. As you can see, even if the syntagmatic relationship is realized in speech, the possibility of having such a relationship is embodied in language units.

3. Results and Discussion

Syntagmatic communication should be distinguished from syntactic communication. Syntagmatic communication is a broad concept. Syntagmatic and syntactic communication is a whole-part relationship. In other words, syntactic communication is a form of syntagmatic communication. Syntagmatic connection is a series of connections characteristic of all linguistic units, while syntactic connection is the dominant-subordinate relationship of words and sentences.

Among language units, there are paradigmatic (similarity), syntagmatic (neighborhood) relations, as well as hierarchical (step) relations. In such a relationship, language units are connected to each other by whole-part, type-genre relationships.

For example, at the morphological level, the demonstrative conjunction serves to connect one noun to another noun or the name of an action, thus it belongs to the group of conjunctions belongs to the group of connecting tools. It belongs to the group of devices that connect the words to each other together with the agreements that connect the subordinate word to the dominant word and the auxiliary connectives and the possessive category. At the lexical level, the lexical units [o'simlik], [daraxt], [tol] have the following hierarchical relationship: according to the meaning and concept of [tol], [o'simlik] is part of the semantic structure, and [tree] is part of the meaning of "o'simlik".

We talked about paradigmatic relations above and emphasized that the members of the paradigm are in conflict with each other. Now let's talk briefly about linguistic conflict and its types.

Conflicts according to the relationship between members:

a) incorrect (privative);

b) graded (gradual);

d) it is divided into such types as equivalent (equivalent). In an incomplete conflict, one of the members is positive and the other is neutral according to the sign of the conflict. For example, let's refer to the lexemes [qo'chqor] and [qo'y]. The sign of "masculinity" in the meaning of the word [qo'chqor] is constant, unchanging, and the word [qo'y] refers to a female sheep. But sometimes the word [qo'y] loses the meaning of "feminine" and can refer to "male sheep". So, in the incorrect conflict between [qo'chqor] and [qo'y], the sign of conflict is "masculinity". This sign is expressed in the word [qo'chqor], so it is considered a strong member of conflict. It is not expressed in the word [qo'y], so it is a weak member of the conflict. The strong member of the conflict (stable, unchanging) is given with a positive sign (+), and the weak member is given with a zero (0) sign. Such examples are [chicken] and [rooster]; It can also be explained with the example of lexemes [o'gil] and [bola]. The lexemes [chicken], [boy] in this incorrect conflict are in a neutral relationship, and the lexemes [rooster] and [boy] are in a positive, stable, unchanging relationship.

Improper conflict exists at all levels of language. For example, in morphology, lexemes are divided into independent and independent lexemes according to their general grammatical meaning based on privity. In this case, "not being able to express a lexical meaning" is a sign of an incorrect conflict, in which independent lexemes are unmarked, weak members, and independent lexemes are invisible as marked, strong members. Because independent lexemes have signs of stability and immutability. Independent lexemes have a variable character, and sometimes they can take the place of auxiliary lexemes. An example of this is semi-helpers and semi-connectors.

There are at least three members of a graded conflict, and the members form a series according to the growth of one sign. Level conflict also occurs at all levels of language. For example, in phonetics, vowel phonemes form a contrast according to the level of language elevation: [o]~ [o']~ [u]. In the lexicology, *[tuzuk] ~ [durust]~ [yaxshi]~ [ajoyib], [shivirla]~ [pichirla]~ [ayt]~ [gapir]~ [baqir]~ [hayqir*], in morphology, graded contrasts such as [noun of action] ~ [adjective] ~ [adverb] (based on the sign according to the degree of modification of the verb) are formed.

In a conflict of equal value, two members are opposed according to their own characteristics. For example, voiced and unvoiced consonants; black and white: words with opposite meanings, such as me and you, mother and father, stand in conflict with equal value.

Conflicts are divided into two-membered (binary) and three-membered (ternary) conflicts according to the number of members. Non-equal conflicts are called binary and rank conflicts are called ternary conflicts.

In linguistics, "stabilization" generally refers to the process of maintaining or achieving stability in various linguistic aspects, such as language structure, grammar, phonetics, or vocabulary. It can involve preventing or minimizing changes, fluctuations, or variations within a language system.

Here are some contexts where stabilization is relevant in linguistics:

Language Preservation: Stabilization efforts are crucial for preserving endangered languages. Various initiatives focus on documenting, revitalizing, and maintaining languages that are at risk of disappearing due to factors like globalization, cultural assimilation, or lack of intergenerational transmission.

Standardization: Stabilization often involves establishing and maintaining language standards. Standardization refers to the creation of norms and conventions in grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and usage, ensuring consistency and coherence within a language.

Orthography and Spelling: Standardizing spelling rules and orthographic conventions contributes to linguistic stabilization. Clear and consistent spelling standards help maintain stability in written forms of languages.

Grammatical Stability: Languages undergo changes in grammar over time. Stabilization efforts aim to retain grammatical structures and rules within a language, preventing excessive changes that might disrupt linguistic norms.

Phonetic Stability: While some changes occur naturally in pronunciation and phonetics, stabilization efforts focus on preserving fundamental phonetic features and minimizing drastic shifts in pronunciation patterns.

Lexical Stability: Languages continuously evolve, with new words entering the lexicon and old words falling out of use. Stabilization efforts might involve preserving essential vocabulary while accommodating new terms without compromising the integrity of the language.

Cultural Context: Stabilizing linguistic elements within their cultural context ensures that language retains cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and historical connections, contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage.

Language Planning and Policy: Stabilization strategies are often a part of language planning and policy-making. Governments or language authorities implement measures to stabilize languages by promoting their use in education, media, administration, and public discourse.

Overall, stabilization in linguistics involves strategies and efforts to maintain linguistic stability, coherence, and continuity within a language system. It aims to strike a balance between preserving linguistic traditions and adapting to contemporary linguistic needs without compromising the core elements of the language.

4. Conclusion

The exploration of syntagmatic and syntactic communication, along with an analysis of paradigmatic and hierarchical relations, provides valuable insights into linguistic structures. The distinction between these forms of communication highlights their interdependence. The discussion on linguistic conflicts illustrates how conflicts manifest at various levels, influencing stability.

Furthermore, the concept of stabilization in linguistics is crucial for maintaining language norms, preventing excessive changes, and ensuring continuity within cultural contexts. This study emphasizes the need to balance tradition and adaptation to sustain linguistic stability and continuity.

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