

## The Position of Actants in the Linguistic- Syntactic Structure of a Simple Sentence: Sentence and Word Expanders

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, the center-periphery relationship at the syntactic level, which is one of the most pressing issues in the formal-functional direction of linguistics will be analyzed. One of the fundamental problems of syntax which is step-by-step syntactic analysis, concepts of syntactic relations, the hierarchy of clauses, the manifestation of the center-subordinate relationship at the syntactic level, the realization of the center-subordinate connection in simple sentences, clarifying the situation of actants at the level of sentence construction through the analysis of the connection of words in the linguistic syntactic pattern of the sentence (LSP), determination of the semantic and grammatical connection between the parts (components) of the linguistic sentence at the language stage of the sentence, the question of the status of sentence and word expander in the hierarchy will be covered.*

**Keywords:** LSP, valency, actant, sentence expander, word expander

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In global linguistics, syntax and related information are being enriched with new scientific perspectives. Revealing the essence of the center-periphery relationship, subjecting it to scientific analysis, and studying its characteristic aspects through a new interpretation are considered fundamental issues in the field,

serving as one of the main factors in the development of modern linguistics.

As one of the significant achievements of modern linguistics, it is necessary to highlight the research on distinguishing and perception of language and speech phenomena. In the series of such studies, the existence of a language pattern with GEPR (generality, essence, possibility, reason) was not directly observed, but it was scientifically substantiated that this pattern is manifested in speech in the form of materiality. This opened the way to study the laws of expansion of this pattern due to the communicative purpose of the speaker during the speech process. In the research conducted by Uzbek linguists, the issue of the systematic study of the sentence was highlighted, and the basis for the study of the construction of a simple sentence at the linguistic stage was created. In Turkic studies, the word association-valence theory was introduced by the Soviet and Russian linguist-Turkologist S. N. Ivanov, while in Uzbek linguistics, the creation of this theory is associated with the name of I. Kochkortoyev [1].

The objective content understood in the sentence is expressed using certain means- words. The same elements that make up the syntactic structure of the sentence are referred to by different terms in linguistics. For example, in traditional linguistics, these elements are called sentence fragments, in the works of A.M. Mukhin, they are called *syntaxeme*, and in the research of G. Zolotova, they are called *syntactic form*.

## 2. STUDY OF THE CENTER-SURROUNDING RELATIONSHIP

The concept of sentence fragments played a leading role in the syntactic analysis of sentences in linguistics until the middle of the 20th century. However, it is worth noting that the concept of parts of speech has never been the same. Different views on this issue existed not only in different periods but also in the same period [2]. The diversity observed in traditional linguistics in the division of sentence fragments and their division into primary and secondary fragments arose from the objective criteria of division into primary and secondary fragments. primary and

secondary parts are their entry/non-entry into the predicate base, and participation/non-participation in the formation of the predicate base. As a differential sign of primary and secondary clauses, the basis of the predicate shows the constructive core of the sentence, it is considered to be its constitutive unit [3]. In determining the structure scheme of the sentence, the subject and predicate, which are obligatory parts, are the main criteria and form the predicate minimum. These parts, which show predicate minimum are considered the constants of this sentence. Optional clauses are connected to one of the obligator or constitutive clauses, respectively, and define, explain, or complete them, as a result of which the constitutive or facultative clause serves to expand.

According to the relational logic that emerged from the middle of the 19th century, only the participle is the basis of the judgment, that is, the constitutive element of the sentence is the participle, and the rest are the clauses-arguments or actants that realize the valences of this participle and are grammatically subordinate to it.

According to this relation, in the sentence, the actants together with the subordinate clause create the following 4 types of connections:

1. Predicative relationship and participle connection.
2. Attributive connection-defining-defining connection.
3. Complementary connection-complementary-uncomplemented connection.
4. Copulative communication - communication between cohesive parts [3].

In traditional linguistics, there is a feature of limitation in the attributive connection, in which there are different views on the status of the determiner in the sentence, that is, whether it should be a constructive part or not.

In their researchs, Turkologists emphasize that regardless of the quantity of the determiner in the sentence, the governing clause in the attributive relationship has its syntactic position in the analysis, and together with its actant, it is one sentence

fragment [4]. It is mentioned that the attributive relation does not belong to the structure of the sentence [5].

### 3. THE POSITION OF ACTANTS AT THE SYNTACTIC LEVEL

The logical relationship between words initially emerges from the semantic potential of linguistic units. As a result of this connection, syntactic constructions are formed, which are the product of syntactic relationships. The semantic potential possessed by language units allows for a fuller realization of the meanings they encompass in the speech process. This, in turn, creates the need to fill in the meanings expressed by the language unit, and these vacancies generate a requirement for semantically appropriate actants. A non-independent part that fills an empty position is referred to by the term "actant" [6]. The part is connected to the word - the governor who functions as the relative center in this subordinate-dominant relationship. Although actants are termed subject, attribute, object, adverbial modifier, and parenthetical (as in traditional syntactic analysis), when analyzing the actualizers of these constructive parts from the perspective of linguistic structural expanders of the sentence, a completely different situation arises. When a word functioning as an expanding element serves as the absolute center (predicate) of a sentence, the actant related to the predicate category acts as a sentence expander and directly becomes a component of the linguistic structure of the sentence. One of the effective forms of such a relationship is the valency of the verb. As V.V. Vinogradov emphasized, "...the verb is the most constructive part of speech compared to all other word categories." A characteristic feature of verbal constructions is that they possess the power to actively influence nominative (noun) phrases and sentences [7].

For example, the linguistic structural analysis of the statement *Bolalikda shakllantiriladigan kundalik kichik va yaxshi odatlar kelajakda, albatta, shaxsiy muvaffaqiyatga xizmat qiladi* (Small and good daily habits formed in childhood will undoubtedly serve personal success in the future) is as follows:

Chart 1

[WPm]	Konstuent	[W]	[N]	[M]	[T]	[P]
<i>Bolalikda shakllantiriladigan kundalik kichik va yaxshi odatlar kelajakda, albatta, shaxsiy muvaffaqiyatga xizmat qiladi.</i>	<i>xizmat qil+a+di</i>	<i>xizmat qil</i>	-	-a -di	-a	-di

The lexical meaning-expressing part of the predicate, which is considered the center of the sentence, is “*xizmat qil*” [W] (to serve), while the suffixes “*-a+di*” form the category [Pm] that shapes the predicative meaning. The word *odatlar* (habits) functioning as the subject is not connected to the lexical meaning of the sentence predicate (to serve), but rather to the *-di* form of the predicate category, and it specifies the meaning of the third person singular. The fact that the subject does not belong to the semantic part of the predicate in a sentence can be explained by the inability to use these words as a phrase outside the speech context: *odatlar xizmat qilmoq* (When converting to a phrase, the lexical part of the predicate is changed into the infinitive form). However, this situation is not observed with other constructive elements:

*muvaffaqiyatga xizmat* (to serve for success)  
*qilmoq, kelajakda xizmat qilmoq* (to serve in the future)

The indirect object *muvaffaqiyatga* (to success) in the sentence forms a valency with the *xizmat qil* (serve) part of the predicate, which expresses the lexical meaning. The attributive actant *shaxsiy* (personal) is related to the dependent part *muvaffaqiyatga* (success) in the complementary relationship, the temporal actant *kelajakda* (future) is depend on the predicate’s semantic component, and the morphological marker (*-a*). Specifically, the *kelajakda* (future) actant specifies the [Pm] part of the predicate (*-a*, indicating general tense and declarative mood) and functions as a sentence expander. Meanwhile, it serves as a word expander by connecting to semantic component of the predicate [W].

Actants of attributive relations - coordinated and uncoordinated attributive modifiers *shakllantiriladigan, kundalik, kichik, yaxshi* (formative, everyday, small, good) - occupy the position of a dependent element, namely a word expander, as they are indirectly connected to the predicate, which is an important constructive part of the sentence, by expanding the subject.

#### 4. SENTENCE AND WORD EXPANDERS

The fact that another temporal element (in childhood) in the sentence does not function as a verb constituent (predicate) changes its status in the sentence. Specifically, it becomes an indirect, dependent time adverbial component within the expanded participial phrase that serves as an attributive modifier, and transforms into a word modifier. Therefore, since these actants do not form direct valence with the predicate (specifically, the grammatical form indicating predicativity), which is considered the center of the sentence, they occupy the position of word expanders in the sentence, as they form direct or indirect valence with the subject.

Since the introductory element in the sentence [Pm] clarifies and strengthens the meaning of certainty and confidence, a semantic valency arises between the introductory word and the predicate form indicator. As this valency relationship is directly connected to the category of predicate, the introductory element serves as a modal expander of the sentence.

The hierarchical status of actants in a sentence is as follows:

Chart 2

[WPm]	Adv <sup>1</sup> (temporalis)	Attr <sup>1</sup>	Attr <sup>2</sup>	Attr <sup>3</sup>	Attr <sup>4</sup>	S (Subyekt)	Adv <sup>2</sup> (temporalis)	Attr <sup>4</sup>	Obj	W	N	M	T	Pm
	<i>Bolalikda</i>	<i>shakllantiriladigan</i>	<i>kundalik</i>	<i>kichik</i>	<i>yaxshi</i>	<i>odamlar</i>	<i>kelajakda</i>	<i>shaxsiy</i>	<i>muvaffaqiyatga</i>	<i>xizmat qil</i>	-	<i>-a, -di</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-di</i>

1. Valency of word expanders:

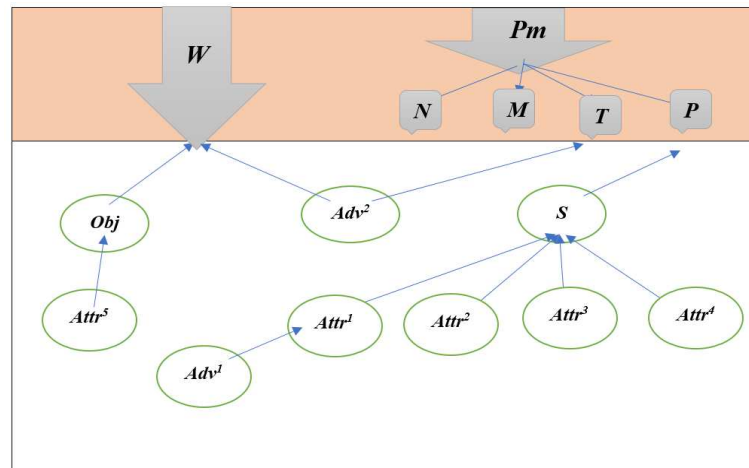
- bolalikda shakllantiriladigan* (formed in childhood)
- shakllantiriladigan odatlar* (habits formed in childhood)
- kundalik odatlar* (daily habits)
- kichik odatlar* (small habits)
- yaxshi odatlar* (good habits)
- shaxsiy muvaffaqiyat* (personal success)
- muvaffaqiyatga xizmat qil+a+di* (serve success)

2. Valency of Sentence Expanders:

- Odatlar xizmat qil+a+di* (habits serve)
- kelajakda xizmat qil+a+di* (serve in the future)

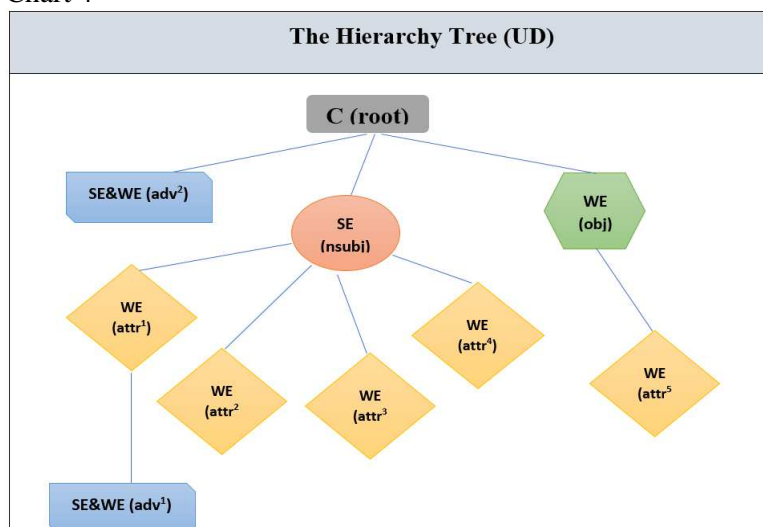
The relationship of center-surrounding, which forms around the absolute center (predicate), as well as relative centers and actants functioning as surroundings - sentence and word modifiers - can be expressed as follows:

Chart 3



The pattern (*Universal Dependancy*) created for the morpho-syntactic annotation of world languages [8], the placement of modifiers in the hierarchy tree is as follows:

Chart 4



While the main components that realize the conceptual content in a sentence are considered grammatical foundations, and the set of initial concepts about a particular idea emerges in speech reality through constituent parts, the composition of a spoken sentence is determined by the valency of the nominative unit and predicate category that form the predicate - the constituent part expressing judgment and serving as the mental center. As noted, a particular actant functions as an *expander of a sentence* or *expander of a word* based on how it complements either the [NMTP] form [Pm] of the absolute center (predicate) or the lexical valency of the relative center (predicate lexeme, subject, secondary parts of the sentence) in its surrounding role.

Lexical units that enable the expansion of all words capable of expanding while maintaining their status as independent words within a sentence are called *word expanders* [9]. A word expander is a component that directly relates to a specific word



and indirectly to the grammatical means that form the predicate at the center of the sentence. It serves to reveal and expand the semantic features of a particular word, forming a semantic valency with the word that is dominant in relation to it.

In the most common form of word extensions in the Uzbek language, although the attribute is combined around the center in the function of enclosure, other parts, in particular, the object, can also act as word extensions.

When an object functions as a word expander, it can form valency with all types of (constituent, secondary elements of a sentence) components:

1.	Extender of the subject	<i>Oilani qadrlaganlar</i> barcha muqaddas narsalarning qadr-qiyamatini biladiganlardir.
2.	Extender of the direct object	Dangasaning <i>non yevishini</i> ko'r.
3.	Extender of the indirect object	<i>Ilmni yuksaltirganlarga</i> behisob yaxshiliklar beriladi.
4.	Extender of the attributive modifier	Bir kun <i>uz ichgan</i> joyingga qirq kun salom ber.
5.	Extender of the possessive modifier	Ilmni qadrlaganning el o'rtasida martabasi ulug' bo'ladi.
6.	Extender of the adverbial modifier	<i>Orzularingizni amalga oshirish uchun</i> tinimsiz mehnat qiling.
7.	Extender of the predicate	Ertaga o'quvchilar o'qilgan <i>asartaqirizini yozadilar.</i>

In all the above examples, it becomes clear that the actant-direct object takes the same position as the part (center) it follows, and can also function as any desired part of the sentence.

#### CONCLUSION

This study focuses particularly on the status of sentence and word modifiers, as well as the issue of semantic and grammatical connections between linguistic sentence components. According to the principle of hierarchy in linguistics, it was determined that at the initial stage, the component that functioned as a surrounding element, particularly the sentence expander that formed valency with [Pm] or the word expander subordinate to

the naming unit [W], subsequently expands with corresponding word expanders and assumes the position of a relative center in the next stage. The theoretical approach was substantiated using the example of simple sentences in Uzbek speech (through the analysis of the hierarchical tree).

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