

Minimum Unit of Speech (Sentence and Phrase)

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Abstract: The article presents views on the illumination of speech lines and their constituent units. The culture of speech, the ability to communicate, knowledge of etiquette is the hallmark of any person, especially in the business world. This article provides information on the minimum and large speech units about its use in colloquial speech. Newer research mechanisms were put forward, both linguistic and verbal. As the maximum language unit is provided, the minimum speech unit is also provided. As a large unit, complex syntactic integrity and paragraph are studied.

Key words: sath, language unit, speech unit, hierarchical relationship, language, speech, paradigmatic relationship, syntagmatic relationship, sentence, paragraph.

Introduction

A paragraph is also formed in speech, and therefore we interpret it as a unit of speech. The same can be said at the moment. A complex syntactic device differs from both a paragraph and a sentence in its structural structure, the minimum unit of speech - the sentence. Speech structure consists of language units, especially word sets. Complex syntactic devices and paragraph structures are formed by speech units. In other words, as their building material, the speech unit is mainly active. It is true that the participation of complex syntactic devices in some speech environments is still observed in the formation of the paragraph. But this is not permanent and is also the building material of a complex syntactic device. Paragraphs are one step ahead of a complex syntactic device in terms of their linguistic status. But a complex syntactic device consists of the interconnection of at least two sentences. A paragraph can also consist of one sentence. In these respects, these speech units replicate the structural differences that exist between a phrase and a sentence. No matter how many paragraphs a paragraph has, it does not always indicate the completeness of the expression.

Main part

Although O.I. Maskalskaya pointed out that the paragraph is a unit of speech, he does not openly declare this. A.G. Frigman describes it as a unit of speech. However, some linguists also view the paragraph as a unit of language. A.M. Peshkovsky was right when he said that the concept of a compound sentence causes a number of difficulties, since it calls several sentences as one sentence. "Indeed, the real use of each linguistic unit takes place in the context of a larger unit than itself. This means that the activation of the sentence also occurs not at the level, but in the text. The fact that speech linguistics is literally taking shape as one of the independent branches of linguistics does not require an explanation, of course, to determine the linguistic status of speech. Because speech acts as a central element of speech linguistics as a unit of speech. It should also be

noted that the concept of sentence also has its disadvantages. In general, it is reasonable to apply the concept of sentence in the sense described in the descriptive linguistics mentioned above. Therefore, it can also be used in the sense of the concept of speech. Yu.S. Stepanov's opinion is as follows: "If extreme precision is not required, a sentence can be defined as a syntactic integrity between significant pauses in speech and between points in writing. In most cases, a sentence is a sentence."

The study of paragraphs and the hierarchical relationship at its level has led to the fact that by the end of the twentieth century, linguistic literature began to conduct research on syntactic devices other than speech. This issue has become a priority, especially in Russian linguistics. In fact, the problem of naming a syntactic device consisting of a combination of sentences was founded by VM Lomonosov. Relying on the ideas of ancient thinkers in the field of linguistics (for example, in the work of Aristotle "Rhetoric"), the scientist was one of the first to give information about a larger unit - the period. Of course, the term was originally used by Aristotle. But to Russian linguistics his V.M. His introduction by Lomonosov was very important for the period in which he lived.

Conclusion

In our view, a paragraph is a syntactic integrity. True, its occurrence (separation, designation) is often associated with the speaker. But that is no reason to call it a stylistic unit. Because the speaker plays an important pragmatic factor not only in the formation of the paragraph, but also in other syntactic devices. Within the hierarchical relationship that emerges between a sentence and a paragraph, there is also a hierarchy of systemic relationships. It is from the sum of these internal hierarchical relations that the paragraph (speech) macrosystem is formed. In the words of VM Solntsev: "Speech is a system formed as a result of the occurrence of syntagmatic relations."

Each of the language levels is relatively independent. Therefore, the rules of each level unit that apply only to them cannot be applied to other level units. However, we can study the syntagmatic relations of level units within other level units that are one step larger than them. Until now, linguists have not been able to agree on the issue of language levels, in particular, in the field of their definition. However, the definition of language levels must be consistent with language units. The more units there are in a language, the more levels there should be. This indicates that there are no levels above the phonemic, morphemic, and word levels in the language.

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