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OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 04 Volume: 84

Published: 30.04.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Iroda Alisherovna Ochilboeva

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
teacher of English of the department of
Integrated course of English

THE ROLE OF ANALYTICAL AND SYNTHETIC LANGUAGES IN MODERN LINGUISTICS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SEVERAL LANGUAGES)

Abstract: *In morphology (the first and most developed direction of typological research in language); we consider, first of all, the ways of expressing grammatical meanings of a language, and then, the nature of the connection in a word of its significant parts (morphemes). Depending on the aspects of expressing grammatical meanings, languages such as synthetic and analytical are distinguished.*

Key words: *analytical and synthetic languages, linguists, grammar, scientific method of language definition.*

Language: English

Citation: Ochilboeva, I. A. (2020). The role of analytical and synthetic languages in modern linguistics (on the example of several languages). *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 04 (84)*, 588-591.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-04-84-99> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.04.84.99>

Scopus ASCC: 1203.

Introduction

One of the most interesting issues for the study of linguistics of the 21st century are analytical and synthetic languages. They have been studied and are being studied by many linguists and scientists since ancient times, when the study of linguistics was just beginning to develop. Currently, information about these languages is covered in large volumes of information, literature, textbooks and encyclopedias, including the subject of comparative typology, which is taught at our Institute (SamSIFL). Since our Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages is one of the largest centers for preparing future specialists in the field of Philology and Linguistics, we carefully study every aspect of these languages. In order to understand each direction of languages in more detail we will focus on each of them separately:

1. Synthetic languages, a typological class of languages in which synthetic forms of expression of grammatical meanings predominate, are contrasted with analytical languages, in which grammatical meanings are expressed using service words, and polysynthetic languages, in which several nominal and verbal lexical meanings are combined within an integral complex (which is resemble to word). The basis for dividing languages into synthetic, analytical,

and polysynthetic is essentially syntactic, so this division intersects with the morphological classification of languages, but does not coincide with it. The division of languages into synthetic and analytical languages was proposed by German linguists A.Schlegel and A.Schleicher extended it to agglutinative languages. Morphemes included in the word can be combined on the principle of agglutination, fusion, and undergo positional alternation (for example, Turkic). Synthetic forms are found in a significant part of the world's languages. Since the language in principle is not typologically homogeneous, this term is applied in practice to languages with a fairly high degree of synthesis, such as Turkic and American Indian languages. [12]

2. Analytical languages, a type of language in which grammatical relations are expressed by service words, word order, intonation, etc., and not by inflexion, i.e. not by grammatical alternation of morphs within a word form, as in synthetic languages. These include English, French and Persian. However, there is practically no pure AL, or purely synthetic. In AL the alternation of morphs within the word form is preserved in the system of conjugation and partial declension. For example, in French, je parle - "I speak", but nous parlons - "we speak", in English, I

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work - I worked. Analytical constructions are also common in synthetic languages. In the process of historical development of languages in AL new inflectional forms are formed, and in synthetic languages inflectional forms are replaced by analytical constructions. The division of languages into analytical and synthetic ones is based on one or another prevailing linguistic trend characteristic of the morphological structure of the word form. [13]

In order to highlight the problems of the analytical and synthetic system of languages, it is necessary to consider the scientific method of determining the language structure of a language, for which reference should be made to typological linguistics; find out what causes the separation of languages into analytical and synthetic; get acquainted with grammatical methods and figure out which of them belong to the analytical trend, and which to the synthetic; find and consider as many examples as possible from different languages of the world to achieve greater visibility.

The relevance of this aspect of linguistics is explained by the fact that the question of the analytical and synthetic system of languages is grammatical. The grammar of the language being studied, especially non-native, always causes difficulties, but it is impossible to ignore it because there is no language without grammar. A more detailed study of grammatical methods will explain the origin of these difficulties, because sometimes in a non-native language there are phenomena that are not in the native language. Knowing the theoretical differences in the grammar of the native language will help in mastering the latter.

On the distinction between analytical and synthetic languages the task of typological linguistics is to study the features of structural similarity of languages regardless of their territorial distribution. Linguistic typology can be based on a variety of structural features - phonological, morphological and syntactic, etc.

The most developed morphological typology considers a number of features, the most important of which are: 1) the general complexity of the morphological structure of the word and 2) the types of grammatical morphemes used in this language. Both signs have been known since the 19th century. In modern linguistics they are expressed by quantitative indicators - typological indices. The American linguist J.Greenberg introduced the index method.

The general degree of complexity of the morphological structure of a word is expressed by the number of morphs per average on one-word form. This is called the synthetic index, which is calculated by the formula $M (\text{morphs}) / W (\text{words})$.

Synthetic languages are those with an index value from 2 to 3 (except Sanskrit, ancient Greek, Latin etc.) There are also polysynthetic languages with an index value higher than 3 as Caucasian

languages. In addition, there are isolating (extremely analytical) languages that are characterized by musical stress, semantically significant slang, maximum freedom of syntagm construction, and insufficient independence of the word. A simple word is sometimes indistinguishable from a morpheme, a complex word from a syntagma.

It is an undeniable fact that the synthetic and analytical structure of languages is a grammatical question, but some linguists define this important question from morphology, others from syntax. There is a third way, which respects the interests of both morphology and syntax: to go from the classification of grammatical ways and their use in a particular language.

All grammatical methods are divided into two fundamentally different types: 1) synthetic methods expressing the grammar inside the word are internal flexion, affixation, repetition, addition and stress; 2) analytical methods expressing the grammar outside the word are ways of academic words, word order and intonation.

In a synthetic tendency, the grammatical meaning is combined with the lexical within the word. In an analytic tendency - the grammatical meaning is expressed separately from the lexical - the lexical meaning is concentrated in the word, and the grammatical meaning is expressed using the word order, service words and intonation that accompanies the sentence, not the word. Languages that use synthetic methods to a greater extent are called languages of the synthetic system, and languages that use predominantly analytical methods are called languages of the analytical system.

In synthetic languages, the word, when removed from the context, retains its grammatical properties: *son, full, occurs*. In analytical languages, a word retains only its nominative function; it acquires a grammatical characteristic only in a syntactic context. *Back-Back the card back to the back yard*. In the history of language, synthetic constructions may give way to analytical ones, and vice versa.

Consider the grammatical methods of the synthetic structure of languages.

Inner flexion and alternations

Inner flexion-grammatically significant change in the phonemic composition of the root. J. Grimm identified two types of inner flexion: ablaut (German. Ablaut - alternation) and umlaut (German. Umlaut - mutation). Ablaut-historical alternations of vowels in roots that express inflectional and word-forming meanings.

In modern English, only the sign of elevation is preserved, and the posterior localization is changed to anterior and labialization to delabialization, so [V] - [i:], diphthongs [a v] and [a,]: foot [fʊt] - feet [fi:t], tooth [tu:O] - teeth [ti:O], mouse [mavs] - mice [mais].

Method of affixation

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The method of affixation consists in attaching affixes to the roots. Affixes are morphemes with grammatical meaning. Affixes do not exist in languages outside of words; they accompany the root, serve for word formation and word modification.

In many languages, zero affixes play an important role. A null affix is the absence of an affix in one form of a paradigm when there are affixes in other forms of the same paradigm.

Reduplication (repetition)

Reduplication (repetition), or doubling, as they are also called, consists in a complete or partial repetition of the root. The phenomenon is most widespread in Austronesian languages, where doubling is used for both word formation and flexion. Example of complete reduplication from Indonesian: *api-api (matches) - api (fire)*; Samoan. *solosolo (handkerchief) - solo (towel)*.

English is rich in repetitions, where they can be full (mostly onomatopoeic): *quack-quack, jug-jug (the click of a nightingale or the sound of a motor), plod-plod (the sound of a horse's hooves), tick-tick (the stroke of a clock), etc.; incomplete (with a vowel change): wig-wag (flag signal), zig-zag, flick-flock (shuffling boots) or riff-raff (rabble, punks), wish-wash (chatter)*.

Method of addition

Addition - connecting a root morpheme to another root morpheme. As a result, new words appear: *Kopf+schmerz= Kopfschmerz (headache), English. type+writer= typewriter*. Complete addition and truncated roots, as well as stems and whole words in some grammatical form can combine during addition.

The word structure also includes the formation of compound words, or abbreviations. This method of word formation spread in European languages in the XX century. There are two extreme types of abbreviations: 1) initial, for example, English A.D. anno domini, B.C. before Christ, and 2) truncated: English *doc=doctor, Jim=James*, Uzbek (Bukhara dialect) *Bo'ltom = bo'ldi tamom*, Russian *Sasha = Aleksandr, Jenya = Evgeniy*.

Method of stress

Stress can be an expressive means in grammar if it is variable. Therefore, tonal stress can always be grammatical due to its multi tone - the variability of

the tone on the same syllable; in Lithuanian, *dvi'em* (with a descending tone), *advim* (with an ascending tone). Dynamic stress cannot be used in this way because of its monotonicity, i.e., homogeneity.

In languages with a constant place of stress (classical Arabic, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese), it falls on the syllable of a word that is set: regardless or relative. In languages with free and mobile stress, it does not fall on individual syllables of the word, but primarily on individual morphemes within the word.

Conversion

In linguistics, conversion, also called zero derivation or null derivation, is a kind of word formation involving the creation of a word (of a new word class) from an existing word (of a different word class) without any change in form, which is to say, derivation using only zero. Gradual conversion is called substantiation, adjectivation, and adverbialization, depending on what is formed. Substantive adjectives and participles are a common type of conversion.

Method of intonation

Intonation plays an important role in the formation of a statement and the identification of its meaning, differentiating different communicative types of sentences: question - motivation - narrative, distinguishes parts of the statement according to their semantic importance, forms the syntactic structure as a whole and simultaneously divides it into separate segments.

To conclude, having considered the analytical and synthetic structure of languages in the presentation of different linguists, it became clear that there are no fully analytical or synthetic languages. By classifying a language as one or another system, it is assumed that it is dominated by the use of certain grammatical methods. A closer examination of the problem of distinguishing analytical and synthetic languages helps to remove difficulties in learning a foreign language, since some grammatical methods are peculiar to the second language, but are absent in the native language, for example, articles which are an integral part of English grammar. Language is a living matter that cannot stop developing. This is how we can explain the well-known history of changing analytical grammatical methods to syntactic ones and vice versa.

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