

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR

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Abstract: Languages are studied synchronously when related languages are compared, using the comparative-historical method. Comparative grammar studies the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and lexical levels of languages;

Key words: relative, Comparative grammar, phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic;

Аннотация: Языки изучаются синхронно, когда родственные языки сравниваются сравнительно-историческим методом. Сравнительная грамматика изучает фонологический, морфологический, синтаксический, семантический и лексический уровни языков;

Ключевые слова: относительная, компаративистская грамматика, фонологическая, морфологическая, синтаксическая, семантическая;

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR - grammar in which similarities or differences between two or more languages are determined by mutual comparison; It is also called "contrastive grammar". Comparative grammar studies the phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic and lexical levels of languages. Such study of languages is carried out by means of the comparative method. In this case, mutually related languages or languages of different systems are studied comparatively. When mutually related languages are compared, the comparative-historical method is also used, and the languages are studied synchronously.

The founder of comparative grammar is Baudouin de Courtenay, a Russian-Polish linguist. In European linguistics, elements of comparative grammar are visible in grammars created in the 18th and 19th centuries. Early comparative grammars of

Indo-European languages were written by German scientists F. Bopp and A. Schleicher. The main principles of comparative grammar and the formation of the comparative method as a linguistic method in the 30s-40s of the 19th century. corresponds to The theory and practice of comparative grammar from European and Russian linguists Sh. Bally, S. I. Bernstein, E. D.

Comparative grammar is a branch of linguistics that deals primarily with the analysis and comparison of the grammatical structures of related languages or dialects.

The term comparative grammar was popularized by 19th century philologists. However, Ferdinand de Saussure considered comparative grammar "a misnomer for several reasons, implying the existence of a scientific grammar other than the comparison of the most problematic languages" (Course in General Linguistics, 1916).

In modern times, Sanjay Jain et al. state: "The branch of linguistics known as 'comparative grammar' is the attempt to describe a class of (biologically possible) natural languages through a formal specification of their grammars; and the theory of comparative grammar. "The modern theory of comparative grammar theories begin with Chomsky...but several different proposals are currently under investigation" (Systems That Learn: An Introduction to Learning Theory, 1999).

Also known as: comparative philology

Observations

"If we are to understand the origin and true nature of grammatical forms, and the relations which they express, we must compare them with similar forms in kindred dialects and languages. . . .

"[The task of the comparative grammarian] is to compare the grammatical forms and usages of a group of united languages, and thereby to reduce them to their earliest forms and senses."

(Grammar, Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1911)

Comparative grammar -- Past and present

"Modern work on comparative grammar, like the comparative work done by nineteenth-century grammarians, is concerned with establishing an explanatory framework for the relationships between languages. Nineteenth-century work focuses primarily on the relationships between languages and language groups.

He considered language change to be systematic and legal (controlled) from the point of view of a common ancestor, and based on this assumption the relationship between languages is a common ancestor (hypothetical for which there is often no real evidence in historical data. Modern comparative grammar, on the contrary, in scope is much broader. It is related to the theory of grammar, which is accepted as an innate component of the human mind-brain. , the faculty of language that provides the framework that explains how a person can acquire a first language (indeed, he or she, any human language). It affect).

Conclusion:

Thus, a theory of grammar is a theory of human language, and thus establishes relationships between all languages, not just those that are related by historical chance (e.g., through a common ancestor).

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