

The Uzbek State World Languages University

PRESENTATION

Morphological classification of Languages

Morphological Types of Languages



synthetic



analytic

- Synthetic languages are defined as ones of “internal” grammar of the word. Here most of grammatical meanings and grammatical relations of words are expressed with the help of inflexions.
- Analytical languages are those of “external” grammar because most grammatical meanings and grammatical forms are expressed with the help of words (*will do*).
- we cannot speak of languages as purely synthetic or analytical.
 - English language (Modern English) possesses analytical forms as prevailing.

Types of synthetic Languages

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graph TD; A([Types of synthetic Languages]) --> B[Agglutinating languages]; A --> C[Polysynthetic languages]; A --> D[Fusional]
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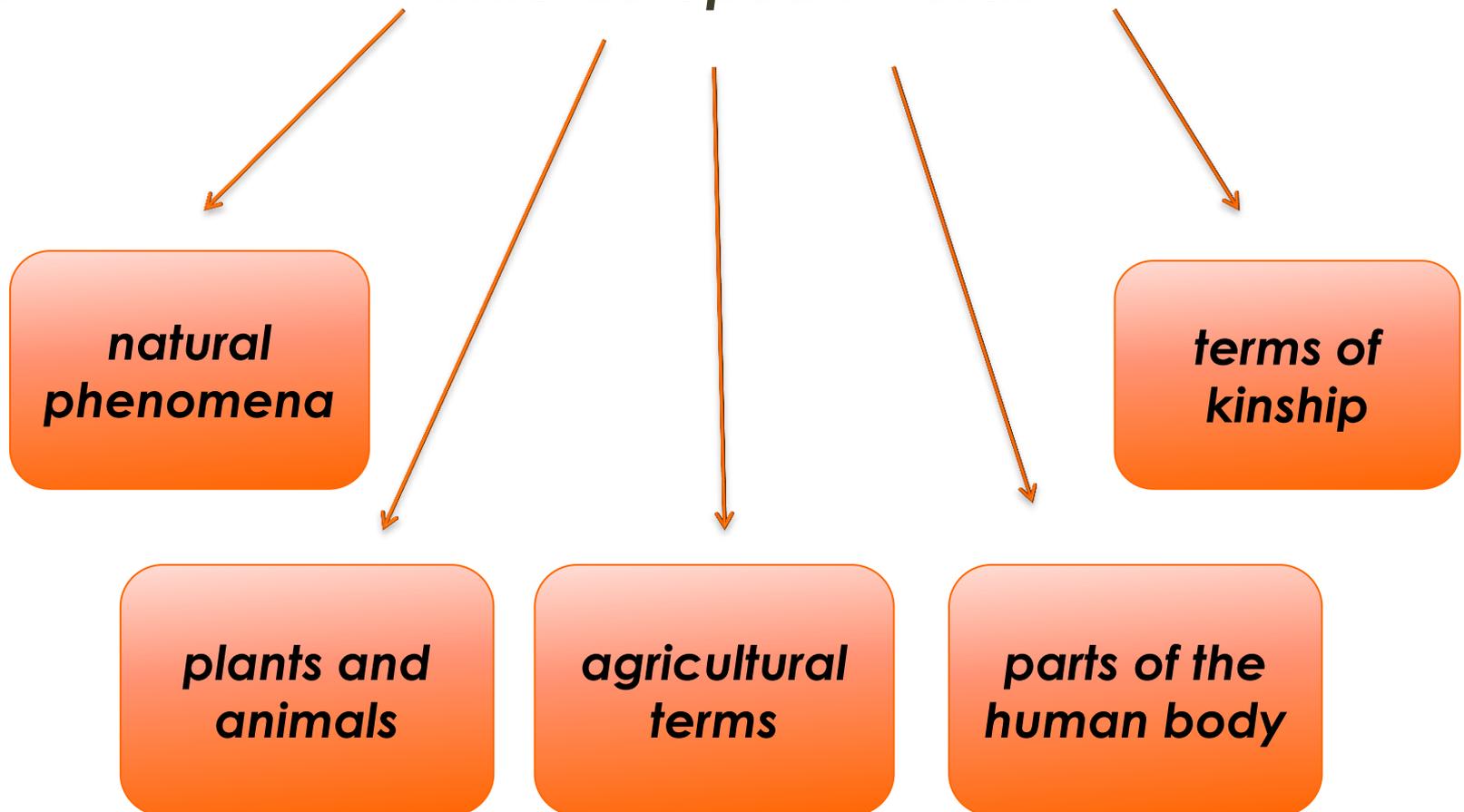
*Agglutinating
languages*

*Polysynthetic
languages*

Fusional

- **Words belonging to the common IE layer constitute the oldest part of the OE vocabulary.**

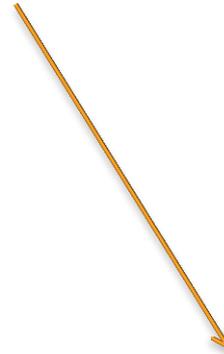
- **Indo-European words**



- ***The common Germanic layer includes words which are shared by most Germanic languages, but do not occur outside the group. Being specifically Germanic, these words constitute an important distinctive mark of the Germanic languages at the lexical level. This layer is certainly smaller than the layer of common IE words.***

- **Specifically OE words**
- **These words are few, if we include here only the words whose roots have not been found outside English: OE clipian ‘call’, OE brid (NE bird) and several others.**
- **If we include in this layer OE compounds and derived words formed from Germanic roots in England, e.g.
OE wīfman or wimman (NE woman) consists of two roots which occurred as separate words in other OG languages, but formed a compound only in OE.**

- *. OE borrowings come from two sources:*



**Celtic
borrowings**

**Latin
borrowings**

- ***There are very few Celtic loan-words in the OE vocabulary, for there must have been little intermixture between the Germanic settlers and the Celtic in Britain. Though in some parts of the island the Celts population was not exterminated during the WG invasion, linguistic evidence of Celtic influence is meager. Abundant borrowing from Celtic is to be found only in place-names.***

**The OE
kingdoms Kent,
Deira and Bernic
ia**



**from the names
of Celtic tribes**

**Proper
names: Ouse, Esk
, Exe, Avon; Tham
es, Stour, Dover**



**. Various Celtic
designations of
'river' and 'water'
were understood
by the Germanic
invaders**

**Man-chester,
Win-chester, Lan-
caster.
York-shire, Corn-
wall, Devon-shire,
Canter-bury**



**Celtic plus Latin
Celtic plus
Germanic**

- **Latin words entered the English language at different stages of OE history.**

**Latin influence on the
OE vocabulary**



**The earliest
layer
WG tribes**



**The
introduction
of
Christianity**



**Translation
-loans**

- *The earliest layer comprises words which the WG tribes brought from the continent when they came to settle in Britain. Contact with the Roman civilization began a long time before the Anglo-Saxon invasion. Early OE borrowings from Latin indicate the new things and concepts which the Teutons had learnt from the Romans. They pertain to war, trade, agriculture, building and home life. Among the Latin loan-words adopted in Britain were some place-names made of Latin and Germanic components,
e.g. **Portsmouth, Greenport, Greenwich***

- ***The next period of Latin influence on the OE vocabulary began with the introduction of Christianity in the late 6th c. and lasted to the end of OE.***

***Words
pertaining
to religion***

***Words
connected
with
learning.***

Translation-loans

Words and phrases created on the pattern of Latin words as their literal translations.

The earliest instances of translation-loans are names of the days of the week :

OE Mōnan-dæ3 (Monday) 'day of the moon', LLunae dies.

Word Structure



*simple
words
("root-
words")*



*derived
words*



*compound
words*

Ways of word-formation

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graph TD; A[Ways of word-formation] --> B[derivation]; A --> C[word-composition]
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derivation

***word-
composition***

Word-derivation

***With the help of
affixes: prefixes
and suffixes***

***With the help of
sound interchanges
and word stress***

Sound interchanges

***nouns and
verbs: fōd –
fēdan (NE
food – feed)***

***adjectives
and verbs: full
– fyllan (NE
full – fill)***

***nouns and
adjectives:
long – lenzþu
(NE long,
length)***

Word stress

-
- ***The role of word accentuation in OE word-building was not great. Like sound interchanges, the shifting of word stress helped to differentiate between some parts of speech being used together with other means. The verb had unaccented prefixes while the corresponding nouns had stressed prefixes, so that the position of stress served as an additional distinctive feature between them.***

Prefixation

mis-, be-, ofer-, ā-,
be-, for-, fore-, 3e-,
ofer-, un-

e.g. spēdi3 –
unspēdi3.

weorðan – for-
weorðan v, forwyrð
n (become, perish,
destruction),
sittan - 3e-sett.

Suffixation

hopian, lufian from
corresponding
nouns hopa, lufu
-dōm, -hād, -lāc
e.g. frēodōm (NE fre
edom), cīldhād (NE
childhood), wedlāc
(NE wedlock).

-i3, an -isc,
e.g. mōdi3 'proud' (fr
om mōd NE mood);
mennisc 'human'
(from man with the
root-vowel [a]).

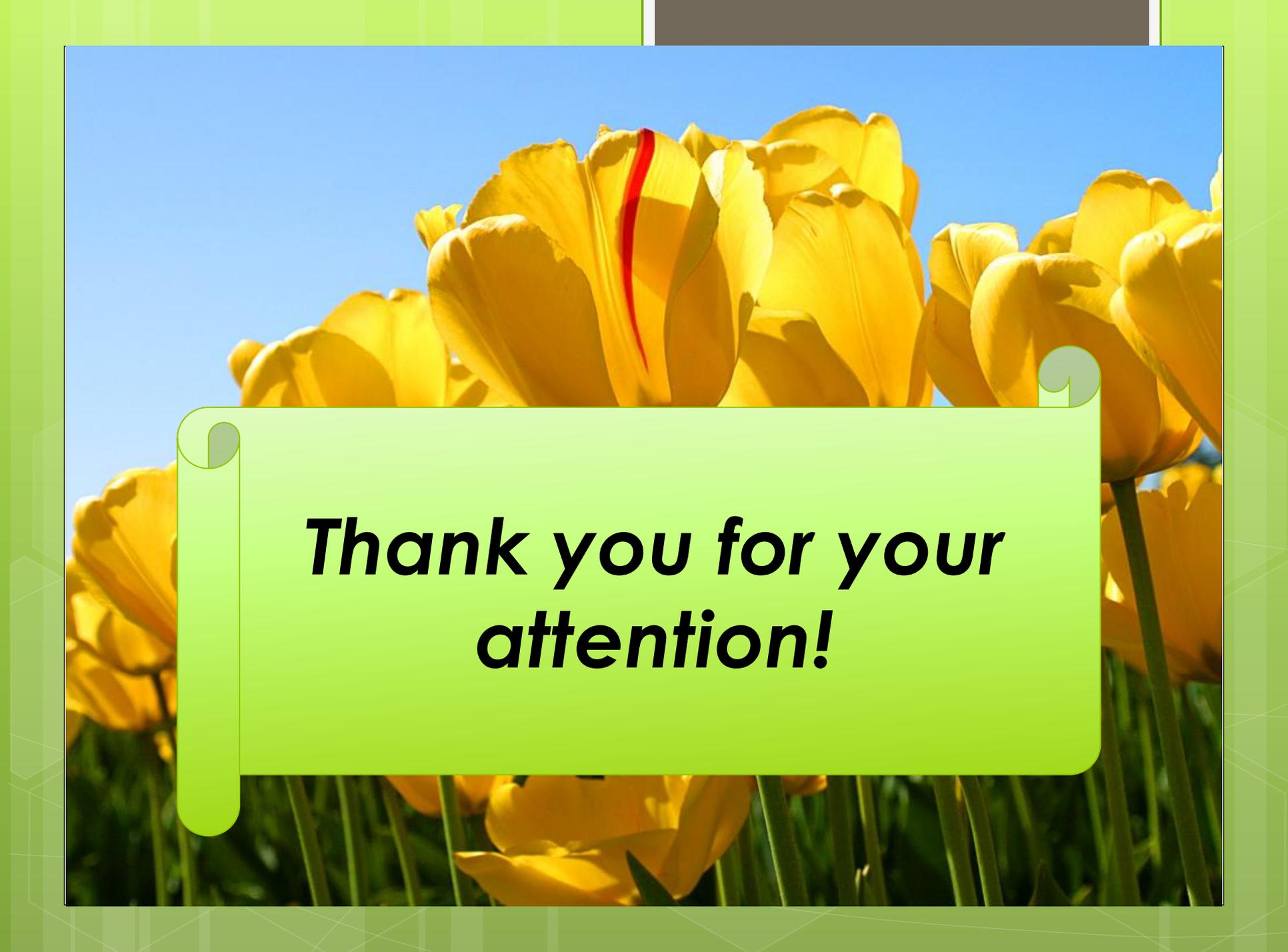
Word-composition

The pattern “noun plus noun”
e.g. mann-cynn (NE mankind).

Compound nouns with adjective-stems
e.g. wīd-sǣ ‘ocean’
(wide sea).
“

Compound adjectives with a noun-stem
e.g. dōm-zeorn (“eager for glory”).

“bahuvruhi type” – adjective plus noun stem
e.g. mild-heort ‘merciful’.



***Thank you for your
attention!***