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OPPOSITIONS OF SYNTHETIC FORMS IN INFLECTIONAL LANGUAGES AND THEIR NEUTRALIZATION

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes the conflicts of synthetic forms in inflectional languages and their linguistic nature. It examines how polysemy, the fusion of grammatical categories, and historical development lead to structural conflicts within synthetic forms. The study also explores the mechanisms of neutralization of these conflicts through contextual, syntactic, and analytical means. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the morphological system of inflectional languages.

Introduction. The language system is distinguished by its complex and multi-layered nature. Each language differs from others through its grammatical structure, morphological features, and syntactic possibilities. Particularly in inflectional languages, the mutual harmonization of morphological units, and sometimes their conflict, occupies an important place in linguistic research. In inflectional languages, grammatical meanings often express multiple categories through a single affix or morpheme. This gives rise to various conflicts between synthetic forms.

Inflectional languages and their morphological features

Inflectional languages are those in which inflections (variable affixes) play a significant role in expressing grammatical meanings. Such languages include Russian, German, Latin, Greek, and others.

The main features of inflectional languages are as follows:

- A single morpheme expresses several grammatical meanings;
- Word forms undergo internal changes;
- Grammatical categories are closely interconnected.

For example, in the Russian word "столы" ("tables"), the suffix "-ы" simultaneously expresses the meanings of plurality and case.

Methods. These features lead to complex relationships and sometimes conflicts among synthetic forms.

The concept of synthetic form and its essence

A synthetic form is the expression of grammatical meanings within the word itself, i.e., through morphological means. In inflectional languages, the degree of syntheticity is high, and grammatical meaning is often conveyed through internal changes in the word.

The main characteristics of synthetic forms include:

- Expression of meaning through affixes;
- Phonetic changes in the word;
- Combination of grammatical categories.

For example, the German form "ging" ("went") embodies the categories of tense, person, and number.

Consequently, synthetic forms enter into complex relationships with each other, and in some cases, conflict arises.

Results. Conflict of synthetic forms: essence and types

The conflict of synthetic forms is a phenomenon that arises when several categories within a single grammatical form are incompatible or create opposing semantic loads.

Morphological conflict

In this type of conflict, precision decreases as a single morpheme expresses several grammatical meanings.

For example:

- In Russian, some affixes may have the same form in different cases and numbers.

Semantic conflict

The grammatical meaning expressed by a synthetic form may not align with the context.

For example:

- A tense form may not fully reflect the actual time.

Functional conflict

Ambiguity in speech occurs when a single form performs multiple functions.

For example:

- One affix can convey both possessive and case meanings.

Causes of conflict in synthetic forms

The conflict of synthetic forms is associated with a number of factors:

Tendency towards polysemy

A single form expressing multiple meanings leads to conflict.

Historical development

Phonetic and morphological changes that occurred in the history of the language lead to the convergence of forms.

Analogy

The assimilation of forms to one another creates confusion within the system.

Combination of grammatical categories

The embodiment of multiple categories in a single affix intensifies the conflict.

Mitigation of conflict in synthetic forms

The language system possesses a self-regulating mechanism. Therefore, arising conflicts are mitigated through various means.

Clarification through context

Speech context eliminates grammatical ambiguity.

Emergence of analytical means

When synthetic forms do not provide sufficient clarity, analytical forms are used.

For example:

- Clarification through auxiliary verbs.

Intonation and stress

In oral speech, stress and intonation clarify meaning.

Syntactic means

Conflict is reduced through word order and sentence structure.

Linguistic significance of conflict and mitigation in inflectional languages

The conflict of synthetic forms is not a flaw of the language system but rather one of its developmental mechanisms. This phenomenon is significant for the following reasons:

- It demonstrates the dynamic development of language;
- It shows the flexibility of the grammatical system;

- It gives impetus to the formation of new linguistic units.

Discussion. Mitigation, in turn, ensures the communicative effectiveness of the language.

In inflectional languages, the conflict of synthetic forms arises from the internal complexity and multi-layered structure of language. These conflicts occur as a result of the combination of grammatical categories, historical development, and the tendency towards polysemy. However, the language system mitigates these conflicts through various mechanisms. As a result, the clarity and intelligibility of speech are preserved.

Thus, the conflict of synthetic forms and their mitigation are among the important linguistic features of inflectional languages, and their study holds significant theoretical and practical importance in linguistics.

Conclusion. In inflectional languages, the conflict of synthetic forms is a natural and inevitable phenomenon of the language system. These conflicts arise primarily from the embodiment of grammatical categories within a single morphological form. In other words, cumulativity (the expression of multiple meanings in one form), which is a main feature of inflectional languages, creates ambiguity and polysemy within the language system. In languages such as Russian, German, and Latin, a single affix or form can simultaneously express categories of number, gender, case, or tense. This leads to semantic or grammatical conflicts during speech.

Analyses show that the conflict of synthetic forms manifests in several types: morphological, semantic, and functional conflicts. In morphological conflict, inconsistency arises between the form and grammatical meaning; in semantic conflict, the meaning expressed by the form does not fully match the actual context. Functional conflict is related to a single form performing multiple syntactic functions.

However, the language system is not static but dynamic, possessing mechanisms to eliminate or mitigate such conflicts. Context, syntactic construction, intonation, and analytical means can be pointed out as the most important means of mitigation. Context, in particular, plays a decisive role in determining the actual meaning of linguistic units. Syntactic structure clarifies the function of a form. Analytical means reduce conflict by distinguishing grammatical categories.

Furthermore, these conflicts observed in inflectional languages are not a defect of language development but rather a factor indicating its complexity and richness. It is precisely these features that preserve the expressiveness, conciseness, and historical layers of the

language. At the same time, mitigation mechanisms ensure the communicative effectiveness of the language.

In conclusion, the conflict of synthetic forms in inflectional languages and their mitigation manifest as a dynamic process of the language system striving for equilibrium. The study of this phenomenon is of great importance not only for theoretical linguistics but also for applied linguistics, translation studies, and language teaching methodology.

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