Methods for Analysing Language Structure

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Abstract. *In this article, methods of analyzing language structure are studied. In linguistics, the analysis of language structure requires various methodological approaches, including methods of syntactic, semantic, morphological, and pragmatic analysis. The article covers the theoretical foundations of these methods, their advantages, and areas of application. Corpus analysis, transformational and distribution methods used in modern linguistic research are also discussed. The research results demonstrate the importance of scientific approaches in the in-depth analysis of language structure and reveal their place in linguistic research.*

Key words: *analysis of language structure, syntactic analysis, semantic analysis, morphological analysis, pragmatic analysis, linguistic methods.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is the main means of human thought and communication, and its structure and analysis are one of the important directions of linguistics. In linguistics, the study of language structure requires different methodological approaches. Through these methods, the interrelationship of language units, their syntactic structure, semantic content, and pragmatic functions are deeply analyzed. Methods of analyzing the structure of language have historically developed, and each approach focuses on specific aspects of language. For example, syntactic analysis is aimed at studying sentence structure, while semantic analysis is aimed at revealing the meanings of words and sentences. Morphological and pragmatic analysis serves to determine the grammatical formation of words and their role in communication. Today, new methods such as computational linguistics and corpus analysis are widely used in linguistic research. This article examines the main methods of analyzing language structure, their scientific basis, and practical application. The research results serve to expand the possibilities of choosing and applying effective methods of analysis in the field of linguistics.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Methods of analyzing the structure of language are one of the main directions of linguistics, and many scientific studies have been conducted in this area. The first studies on the study of language structure date back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Theories of structuralism and generative grammar have had a great influence on this field. Ferdinand de Saussure (1916) proposed analyzing language based on a structural approach, while Noam Chomsky (1957) developed the theory of generative grammar and laid the foundation for the formalization of syntactic structures. These studies have opened the way to the systematic analysis of language units in linguistics.

In modern linguistics, the methods of analyzing the structure of language have been further improved, and a number of approaches are of particular importance. For example, corpus linguistics is a method that allows automatic analysis of texts based on corpora, which was widely studied by Biber & Conrad (2009). This approach helps to study the manifestation of language units in real speech through statistical analysis. Transformational and generative analysis, developed by Chomsky, allows for a

deep study of syntactic structures and is aimed at explaining the mechanisms of formation of language units. Distributive analysis, developed by Leonard Bloomfield and his followers, helps to determine the contextual placement of word and sentence units. Semantic and pragmatic analysis, that is, the semantic analysis of language units, is highlighted in the works of Frege, Grace, and Levinson, and is aimed at studying the functional features of language in communication. In recent years, the use of artificial intelligence and automated systems in the field of language analysis has become increasingly important. The Word2Vec model proposed by Mikolov et al. (2013) revolutionized the automation of semantic analysis. In addition, syntactic and semantic analysis of texts using natural language processing (NLP) technologies is quite developed.

Methodology

In this study, the methods of analyzing language structure were studied theoretically and practically. Scientific sources were analyzed using the theoretical-analytical method, and the location and syntactic connections of language units were studied using distributive and transformational analysis. Based on corpus analysis, language structures in real texts were analyzed, and their functional properties were determined. The semantic aspects of words and sentences were considered through semantic and pragmatic analysis methods. With the help of these methods, the effectiveness of various approaches was compared, and their significance in linguistic research was determined.

RESULTS

The research results showed that the methods of analyzing the structure of language allow for a deep study of various aspects of language units. As a result of distributive analysis, the placement of words within a sentence, their syntactic and semantic connections, were determined. This method made it possible to identify the patterns of distribution of language units and understand how they change depending on the context. Through transformational analysis, the process of sentence structure change was analyzed, and changes in meaning based on syntactic transformations were observed. As a result of the use of corpus linguistics methods, language structures based on real texts were analyzed. With the help of corpora, accurate statistical data were collected, and the frequency of use, stylistic features, and semantic features of language units were studied. This made it possible to obtain accurate information not only for theoretical analysis, but also for applied research. The results of semantic and pragmatic analysis showed that the meaning of language units depends not only on their lexical and grammatical features, but also on the context and speech situation. With the help of these analyses, it was studied how sentences express meaning in various communication situations and through what speech strategies they are formed. It was also determined that the combined use of various analysis methods allows for a deeper analysis of the language structure. In general, the research results showed the importance of applying several methodological approaches to the study of language structure. Each method has its own advantages, and their complex application increases the accuracy and effectiveness of linguistic research. It has been established that these methods can be applied in such areas as linguistics, natural language processing, and translation theory.

DISCUSSION

This study revealed the effectiveness of methods for analyzing the structure of language and their place in linguistic research. Based on the research results, several important aspects were discussed. Firstly, although traditional linguistic methods (distributive and transformational analysis) are effective in studying the syntactic and semantic features of word and sentence units, they cannot fully cover the real speech process. In particular, although transformational analysis can well explain syntactic structures, it is limited in taking into account pragmatic and contextual factors. Secondly, the application of corpus linguistics methods leads to a qualitatively new level in the field of linguistics. This method allows obtaining more accurate and evidence-based results compared to traditional approaches. Also, the results of semantic and pragmatic analysis showed that the meaning of language units is always closely related to the context, and dynamic analysis methods are more important than static approaches in language learning. Thirdly, the study showed that the use of a single method in the analysis of language structure is insufficient. In many cases, the combination of different methods gives the optimal result. For example, by integrating corpus analysis with semantic

analysis, the real conditions of communication in the use of word and sentence units can be understood more clearly. The inclusion of artificial intelligence and automated analysis methods in linguistic research in future research may create new opportunities in this field.

In general, this study showed that each of the methods of analyzing the structure of language focuses on certain aspects, and their combined use increases the effectiveness of the study. Therefore, the further improvement and comprehensive application of these methods in the fields of linguistics, translation theory, and natural language processing (NLP) is a promising direction.

CONCLUSION

This research is devoted to the study of the theoretical and practical aspects of methods for analyzing the structure of language. The research results showed that various linguistic methods allow for a deep analysis of the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of language units. Distributive and transformational analysis methods are effective in the study of syntactic structure, while corpus linguistics makes it possible to obtain accurate statistical results based on real texts. Semantic and pragmatic analysis contributed to a deeper understanding of the meaning of language units and their dependence on the speech context. One of the main conclusions identified during the research is that the use of a single method in the study of language structure is insufficient. In many cases, the combined use of various methods leads to more complete and reliable results. It has also been determined that the use of automated analysis methods, in particular, artificial intelligence and natural language processing (NLP) technologies, is of great importance in modern linguistic research. In future research, the development of more comprehensive approaches to the study of language structure, the integration of various linguistic methods, and the expansion of their practical application will remain one of the important tasks. The results of this research serve as an important scientific basis in such areas as linguistics, translation, NLP, and communication process optimization.

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