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Structural syntactic patterns of agglutinative languages (Based on Japanese and Turkish)

Abstract

This article aims to carry out a typological analysis of the syntactic subsystem of two modern agglutinative languages – Japanese and Turkish – particularly, to describe them in terms of three types of their basic models of syntactic structures: 1) copulative, 2) predicative, 3) varieties of attributive. These types of syntactic models form the basis of V. G. Guzev's syntactic terminology as applied to Turkic languages. As applied to the Japanese language, such a description within the framework of V. G. Guzev's terminology is performed for the first time. Literature analysis shows that the Japanese syntactic terminological apparatus has already been developed to some extent by Russian researchers. The comparative study indicates that in general the syntactic structures of Japanese and Turkish languages demonstrate typological similarity to some extent. In Japanese and Turkish, the elements allowing for the expression of adverbial meanings are equally abundant. In contrast to Turkish, the category of topic plays a major role in a Japanese sentence. The study also shows that Turkish izafets have analogues in Japanese. The proposed model of syntactic description turned out productive for Japanese opening the way to study this language as an agglutinative one.

Keywords: anguages of agglutinative type, syntax, syntactic structural pattern, Turkish language, Japanese language

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