

## SYNCHRONY AND DIACHRONY

The concepts of synchrony and diachrony were given by Ferdinand de Saussure, a Swiss linguist of early 20th century. He considered language as a very comprehensive entity that required distinct approaches for making its study systematic and scientific. Synchrony and diachrony are the two approaches of studying a language. Synchrony, that is also called descriptive linguistics, studies the different aspect of a language existing at a particular point of time. That is to say, in synchronic study, various aspects of a language are described and analyzed without taking into account the historical aspects of it.

On the other hand, diachronic which is also called historical linguistics, studies a language with historical perspective. It takes into account the changes that take place in a language with passage of time. It is a fact that any living language changes under the influence of different kinds of factors while running down the lane of history. In diachronic study, all kinds of changes that occur in a language since its origin are described.

On the basis of the features of these two approaches, it can be said that the synchronic study is more important than the diachronic study in linguistics. It is a fact that user of a language is concerned with the state of this language which he/she learns at a particular stage of time.