

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF TYPOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Rustamova Sabrina Rustam qizi

Ilmiy rahbar: Ismoilova Go'zal Fayzullayevna

Navoiy Davlat Pedagogika Instituti Ingliz tili va adabiyoti fakulteti

Xorijiy til va adabiyoti (ingliz tili)

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada qiyosiy tarixiy tipologiyaning bosqichlari, qiyosiy tilshunoslik tarixi tilshunoslik fanining tarkibiy qismi sifatida o'rganilib kelayotganligi haqida ma'lumotlar berilib, atroflicha fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Tarixiy tipologiya, tipologik tadqiqot, davr, Uygʻonish davri, Ratsional grammatika, til, taqlid, lugʻat.

Abstract: In this article, the stages of comparative historical typology, the history of comparative linguistics is being studied as a component of the science of linguistics, and detailed thoughts are given.

Key words: Historical typology, typological investigation, period, Renaissance, Rational Grammar, language, imitation, dictionary.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются этапы сравнительно-исторической типологии, история сравнительного языкознания как составной части науки языкознания, даются подробные размышления.

Ключевые слова: Историческая типология, типологическое исследование, период, Возрождение, Рациональная грамматика, язык, подражание, словарь.

Typology is most often used to classify people, things or ideas into categories based on commonalities that they share. Using typology helps researchers and others better understand certain conditions or factors by grouping things with similar characteristics together. Typology is also beneficial and used in everyday life. Classifying similar things together provides a framework for processing, organizing and understanding information. The word typology consists of two Greek morphemes: a) typos means type and b) logos means science or word. Typology is a branch of science which is typical to all sciences without any exception. In this respect their typological method is not limited with the sphere of one science. It has a universal rise.

So, typology may be divided into:

1. Non-linguistic
2. Linguistic typology

Non-linguistic typology is the subject matter of the sciences except linguistics and is also used in everyday life. Linguistic typology is a new branch of general linguistic which studies the systems of languages by comparing, which looks for common laws of languages and finds out the differences and similarities between languages. The history of linguistic comparison is an integral part of linguistic science development which is bound with the history of the nation and cognition. That is why there are no generally accepted criteria for timing this problem yet. We will see Dr, Buranov's viewpoint.

4 periods in the history of typological studies:

The first period is characterized as a spontaneous or evolutionary. It begins with the emergence of the first linguistic works. That period was over not long before the Renaissance. In Ancient Greece, the language was studied in the frames of philosophy. The major issue, which was in the focus of discussion, was a correlation of substances to their names. Still, already in the works of Protagoras and Aristotle, there are statements related to distinguishing words, word combinations, linguistic categories like gender, case, number, the definition of the sentence, classification of words into names and actions or parts of speech. These works served as the basis for distinguishing linguistics into an independent science. E.g. many scholars, while compiling grammars of separate languages used the models of the languages with already described grammatical structures. (The principle of analogy). For example, while compiling the first English grammars the models of Latin were widely used. The first grammars for the European languages were based on the Latin Grammars.

The second period is characterized as a period of establishing the first scientific comparison of languages and this period is related to the General and Rational Grammar: Port-Royal Grammar by Arnauld A., Lancelot C, (XVII c.) in Indo-European languages. Port-Royal Grammar can be considered one of the most precious contributions to the development of Comparative Typology. It was developed by 2 French monks in the small abbey Port-Royal in the suburbs of Paris (published in 1660). It is the synthesis of linguistic and philosophic ideas of that time. The languages (French, Latin, Greek and ancient Jewish/ Ides) with the different genealogic origin and typological structure were compared based on the criteria and principles elaborated by Arnauld A. and Claude Lancelot. Comparative study of Turkic language has its own history. Divan-Lugat At-Turk by Mahmud Kashgariy is considered the most solid work on the linguistic comparison of Turkic languages. Mahmud Kashgariy analyzed phonetic, grammatical and lexical units of a group of Turkic languages and defined the level of their genetic relation to each other. Further development of comparative study can be traced in the appearance of glossaries and dictionaries, e.g. Turkic-Mongol-Persian dictionary compiled in Egypt (1245), Latin-Persian Kypchak dictionary (XII c), and other works. One of the most prominent work is the poem of Alisher Navoi "Muhokamatul al-Lugatain" (Debate of two languages) written in 1499. Navoi compares lexical, grammatical and word building specificities of 2 genetically non-related languages: old Uzbek and Persian. Navoi reveals a number of language specificities of Uzbek, which did not have direct correspondences in Persian, e.g. suffixes of reflexivity, reciprocity, causation, modality, comparativeness.

The third period is related to development of comparative historical linguistics, genealogical and typological classification of languages, (mid- XIX c.)

The fourth period is related to establishing of Comparative Typology as a separate science with the bulk of General Linguistics. It coincides with the XX century. The science of linguistic comparison was developing quite slowly and a number of factors played an important role to foster that process. They were also suggested by Dr. Buranov. The science of linguistic comparison was developing quite slowly and a number of factors played an important role to foster that process. They were also suggested by Dr. Buranov.

In conclusion we can say that understanding typology is important if you are going to conduct a research or applied research. Typology is the systematic classification of objects or notions according to their common characteristics. It may refer to any field of science

being characteristic of all branches of knowledge, because taxonomic description, classification and comparison of various objects are used both in linguistic and non-linguistic disciplines such as medicine, psychology, chemistry, biology, geography, sociology and etc. It's also beneficial if you wish to use different systems of classification in order to understand how things relate to each other. To get an understanding how typology used in many fields of study, think about various natural ecosystem examples. Each category is a typology. Any time you group things together, such as organizing words into different parts of speech, you're using a typology.

REFERENCES

1. Hoshimxujayev M.M. Comparative typology. Tashkent: Tashkent, 2020.
2. Yusupov U.K. Contrastive Linguistics of the English and the Uzbek Languages. – T.: Akademnashr, 2013.
3. Аракин В.Д. Сравнительная типология английского и русского языков. – Л.: Просвещение, 1979.
4. Буранов Дж. Сравнительная типология английского ков: Учеб.пособие для пед. интов. 1983.