

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: In this article, one of the important branches of linguistics, typology, or rather, comparative typology, is discussed. Information about the object of study of comparative typology as a science, studied issues, types, approaches and methods is covered.

Key words: Typology, approaches, branch, comparative, formal and semantic typology.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada tilshunoslikning muhim tarmoqlaridan biri bo'lgan tipologiya, to'g'rirog'i, qiyosiy tipologiya haqida fikr yuritiladi. Qiyosiy tipologiyaning fan sifatida o'rganiladigan obyekti, o'rganiladigan masalalari, turlari, yondashuvlari va usullari haqida ushbu maqolada ma'lumotlar atroflicha yoritib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Tipologiya, yondashuvlar, tarmoq, qiyosiy, formal va semantik tipologiya.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается один из важных разделов языкознания, типология, а точнее, сравнительная типология. Освещены сведения об объекте изучения сравнительной типологии как науки, изучаемых вопросах, видах, подходах и методах.

Ключевые слова: Типология, подходы, отрасль, сравнительная, формальносемантическая типология.

The word “typology” consists of two Greek morphemes: a) “typos” means “type” and b) “logos” means “science of 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. Linguistic typology is a new branch of general linguistic which studies the systems of languages comparatively, also finds common laws of languages and establishes differences and similarities between them. Typology is a branch of linguistics that deals with the elucidation of the most general patterns of various languages, not necessarily related to each other by a common origin or mutual influence. Typology seeks to identify the most likely occurrences in different languages. If a certain phenomenon is revealed in a representative group of languages, it can be considered a typological pattern applicable to the language as such. Typological analysis can be carried out at the level of sound (phonetic and phonological typology), at the level of words (morphological typology), sentences (syntactic typology) and supra-syntactic structures (typology of text or discourse). Comparative typology is a significant branch of typology and linguistics that studies languages in comparison with each other in order to establish similarities and differences between languages. Comparison (comparison) of languages can be carried out in historical terms and aim to establish kinship between languages - this approach is represented by comparative historical linguistics, which in the 19th century gave a genealogical classification of languages. Genealogical typology is a branch of linguistic

typology which studies the similarities and the relationship between the related languages. It is implicated to the systems of genetically related languages. Genealogical typology developed from the comparative – historical linguistics dominated during the 19th century in Europe. It's origin was stimulated by the discovery of Sanskrit, the ancient classical language of India. The discovery of Sanskrit disclosed the possibility of a comparative study of languages. Morphological classification deals with the classification of languages according to their structural features instead of a genealogical origin. According to the morphological classification the languages are divided into: Isolating (Chinese; Vietnamese; Japan; etc.) Analytic (Russian; English; German; etc.) Agglutinative (Turkish languages) and other. Genetic Typology compares the systems of languages in two ways: diachronically and synchronically. But in the second case genetic relationship is not taken into consideration. Structural linguistic typology can be understood as a systematization of linguistic phenomenon from different languages according to their specific structural features. Structural typology research makes it possible to establish some traits are universal, unique, and special. Language Universals. The notion of language universals is closely connected with the process of unification of linguistic facts with a process of establishing common features between the systems of different languages. Types of universals are as follows: 1. Definitional universals; 2. Empirical universals. Definitional universals are connected with the fact which the speaker possesses and uses his extrapolation. It means that linguistic phenomenon exists in the system of these languages which the scholar does not know. E.g. Indo-European languages have the opposition of the vowels and consonants. This phenomenon may be considered to be systems of other languages of the world. Empirical universals are connected with the mental or imaginary experience that is a definite linguistic feature may exist in all languages, secondly he or she does not know if this or that feature exist in all languages. E.g. composition may exist in all languages in spite of their morphological structure. Unrestricted universals. According to this type of universals linguistic supposition of hypotheses is not restricted. E.g. all languages have vowels or for all languages the number of phonemes is not fewer than 10 or more than 70 or every language has at least 2 vowels. Semantic typology is a branch of Comparative Typology studying the semantic structure of the language and related to the units of content plan. The ultimate goal of Semantic typology is identifying semantic universals which are directly related to the deep structure of the language. Other issues considered in the frames of Semantic typology are: identifying aims and problems of Semantic typology, defining different semantic fields for comparative analysis, grouping words on the basis of semantic signs, defining semantic fields in different languages, creating criteria to define semantic categories, elaboration of the principles of compiling semantic comparative dictionaries and many others." Comparative linguistics has its own methods and approaches, just as every discipline has its own methods and approaches. They are comparative, deductive, inductive, statistic, IC (immediate constituents) and transformational methods. -the comparative method aims at establishing the isomorphic(alongside of allomorphic) features and on their basis the determining of structural types of languages under contrastive investigation; -the deductive method is based on logical calculation which suggests all the possible variants of realization of a certain feature/phenomenon in speech of one or more contrasted languages; -the inductive method which needs novarification, since the investigated feature was proved by linguists and therefore the results obtained are possible; -the statistic method for establishing the necessary quantitative and qualitative representation of some features or for identifying the percentage of co-occurrence of some features or linguistic units in the contrasted languages; -the IC (immediate constituents) method is employed to contrast only linguistic units for investigating their constituent parts in one or some contrasted languages; -transformational

method for identifying the nature of a linguistic unit in the source language or for determining the difference in the form of expression in the contrasted languages."

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