



Comparative analysis of language typology and its tasks

Manuchehr SALOKHIDDINOV¹, Oybek RABIMOV²

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received October 2021

Received in revised form

15 November 2021

Accepted 20 December 2021

Available online

15 January 2022

Keywords:

comparative typology,
languages,
certain categories,
method of comparison,
common features.

ABSTRACT

Comparative language typology is part of the general typology of linguistics. She studies systems of two or more languages, certain categories of languages in a deductive way (from external to internal). Comparative linguistic typology, as the concept itself shows, is a linguistic subject of typology based on the method of comparison. Comparative typology can equally consider only dominant or common features, as well as only distinctive features that occur in languages of the same structural type (synthetic, analytical, agglutinative, etc.) or in languages of different structural types (synthetic and analytical, agglutinative and incorporated, etc.).

The classification of the main essential features of languages, and their most important characteristics and patterns, are the subject of comparative linguistic typology. The task of comparative linguistic typology is to create general typological rules and concepts by comparing linguistic phenomena of different languages.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss11/S-pp319-322>

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Қиёсий типология ва унинг вазифалари

АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

қиёсий типология,
тиллар,
айрим категориялар,
таққослаш усули,
умумий хусусиятлар.

Қиёсий типология умумий типологиянинг бир қисми-дир. У икки ва ундан ортиқ тил тизимларини, айрим тил категорияларини дедуктив йўл билан (ташқи томондан ички) ўрганиш билан шуғулланади. Қиёсий типология, тушунчанинг ўзи очиб берганидек, таққослаш методига асосланган типологиянинг лингвистик предмети ифода-лайди. Қиёсий типология бир хил структуравий турдаги

¹ Teacher, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages. Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

² Teacher, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages. Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

тиллерда (синтетик, аналитик, агглютинатив ва бошқалар) мавжуд бўлган ягона dominant ёки умумий хусусиятларга, шунингдек, фақат фарқли хусусиятларга тенг муносабатда бўлиши мумкин) ёки турли хил структуравий турдаги тилларда (синтетик ва аналитик, агглютинатив ва инкорпоратив ва бошқалар). Тилларнинг асосий муҳим хусусиятларини таснифлаш, энг муҳим хусусиятлар ва қонуниятлар қиёсий типологиянинг предмети ҳисобланади. Қиёсий типологиянинг вазифаси турли тилларнинг лисоний ҳодисаларини таққослаш орқали умумий типологик қоида ва концепцияларни яратишдан иборат.

Сравнительный анализ языковой типологии и ее задачи

Ключевые слова:

сравнительная типология,
языки,
определенные категории,
метод сравнения,
общие черты.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Сравнительная языковая типология является частью общей типологии лингвистики. Она занимается изучением систем двух и более языков, определенных категорий языков дедуктивным способом (от внешнего к внутреннему). Сравнительная языковая типология, как показывает само понятие, представляет собой лингвистический предмет типологии, основанный на методе сравнения. Сравнительная типология может в равной степени рассматривать только доминирующие или общие черты, а также только отличительные черты, которые встречаются в языках одного и того же структурного типа (синтетический, аналитический, агглютинативный и т.д.) Или в языках разных структурных типов (синтетический и аналитический, агглютинативный и инкорпоративный и т.д.).

Классификация основных существенных признаков языков, и их наиболее важные характеристики и закономерности, являются предметом сравнительной языковой типологии. Задача сравнительной языковой типологии состоит в том, чтобы создать общие типологические правила и концепции путем сравнения лингвистических явлений различных языков.

Introduction: Comparative typology is one of the branches of General linguistics, which studies the systems of languages comparatively, also finds common laws of languages and establishes differences and similarities between them. Moreover, due to David Crystal's book "Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics", comparative typology is explained in this way: "It is a branch of linguistics, which studies the structural similarities between languages, regardless of their history, as part of an attempt to establish satisfactory classification or typology of languages. Typological comparison is thus distinguished from the historical comparison of languages and its groupings may not coincide with those set up by the historical method". [David Crystal. P. 78, 2008, USA].

Comparative typology, as the concept itself reveals, represents a typology-based linguistic subject based on the comparison method. Like typology proper comparative typology conjointly aims at establishing the foremost general structural styles of languages

on their dominant or common phonetically, morphologically, lexical and syntactic options solely, that are found in languages of the identical structural kind (synthetic, analytical, agglutinative and etc.).

Main part:**Comparative typology of English and Uzbek languages**

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 to the sphere of one science. It has a universal rise. So, typology may be divided into:

1. Non-linguistic and
2. Linguistic typology

Non-linguistic typology is the subject matter of the sciences except linguistics.

Linguistic typology is a new branch of general linguistics which studies the systems of languages comparatively, also finds common laws of languages and establishes differences and similarities between them.

Typological classification of languages.

In linguistics we may come across many terms as to the terminological nature of linguistic typology.

They are:

1. Comparative methods, 2. Comparative – historical method, 3. Comparative (or contrastive) linguistics, 4. Comparative typology, 5. Comparative grammar, 6. Connotation grammar, 7. Descriptive – comparative linguistics and the terms used in Russian and Uzbek are not exact either.

Comparative typology is a branch of general linguistic typology. It deals with a comparison of languages.

Comparative typology compares the systems of two or more concrete languages and creates common typological laws. The comparison of the system of two languages are compared first of all.

E.g. The category of mood in English is considered to be a small system. Having completed the comparison of languages investigators take the third language to compare and so on. Comparative typology is sometimes characterized by some scholars as characterology which deals with the comparison of the systems only.

COMPARATIVE Typology includes:

a) Characterology studies characteristic properties of comparing languages, it is considered to be both theoretical and practical subject.

b) Universal Grammar deals with comparison of language systems. It compares not only grammatical units but also morphologic units too.

I. The Tasks of Typology

1) to classify existing languages of the world;
2) to establish linguistic universals, i.e. linguistic phenomena existing in all languages of the world;

3) to establish dominants, i.e. linguistic phenomena which exist in most of languages of the world;

4) to set up frequent units – which exist in some languages of the world;

Classification of the main essential features of languages, the most important characteristics and regularities are the subject of comparative typology.

The final aims of comparative typology are:

- To identify and classify accordingly the main isomorphic and allomorphic features characteristic of languages under investigation;
- To draw from these common or divergent features respectively the isomorphic regularities and the allomorphic singularities in the languages contrasted;
- To establish on the basis of the obtained isomorphic features the typical language structures and the types of languages;
- To perform on the basis of the obtained practical data a truly scientific classification of the existing languages of the world;
- To establish on this basis the universal features/phenomena, which pertain to each single language of the world.

Conclusion: According to the prominent Uzbek linguist Jamoliddin Buranov's concept "Comparative Typology is a part of General Typology. It deals with studying systems of two and more languages, certain categories of languages in a deductive way (from external to internal).

The task of Comparative Typology is to create General typological rules and conceptions by comparing linguistic phenomena of various languages.

Another important aim is to establish general structural types of languages. The main task is to perform a scientific classification of existing languages of the world.

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