Research Article

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY IN CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about what typology is, its role and tasks in linguistics. The significance of typology in linguistics and the types of typology from ancient times to the present day are explained.

KEYWORDS

Contrast, comparison, typology, functional typology, form typology, linguistic typology.

INTRODUCTION

It has been almost two centuries since comparison, comparison, contrast, and comparison were formed as one of the important research methods of linguistics. The comparative study of languages has been used in one form or another, coherently or fragmentarily, since ancient times. Since ancient times, people have tried to compare and contrast different languages, explain their differences and similarities, and draw general conclusions from them. This matter has become very important in Oriental linguistics and in particular in Uzbek linguistics, because Central Asia is located at the intersection of two language families - it is the relationship between these two powerful language families, the Indo-European language family and the Altaic language family. There have been various comparative studies that reflect this. Later, the cliché of representatives of the Semitic language family in this area increased the

relevance of this issue even more. From Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devoni Lugati-Turk" to A. Navoi's "Muhokamatul-lugatayin" and all small works created after that, the contents of the vocabulary of languages belonging to different systems. It was devoted to the comparative study of grammatical structure. But starting with the famous work of the famous Paninin on the grammar of the Sanskrit language, many works created after that were directly aimed at the comparative study of related languages, and later served as the basis for the creation of "comparative historical linguistics".

Recently, as social, economic and cultural relations between representatives of different language families began to develop, comparative linguistics began to take two forms. 1) comparative (comparative) linguistics 2) comparative (contrastive) hybrid linguistics. Since in the Uzbek language both directions are expressed with only one word, we decided to keep the terms of comparative and contrastive linguistics as working terms in this work and use them in the following places.

Comparative linguistics conducts comparisons between related languages. Contrastive cross-linguistics aims to compare related languages belonging to the family and determine the type of each language at the end of the work.

As for the term "typological", this term is used with the same force to characterize both directions. As a result, the scope of meaning of the terms "typological research, language typology" has expanded in recent years, and along with the

concepts defined by these terms, they are also used to express concepts that are less related to them.

If we use the term "comparative" even when comparing different languages that are not related to each other in Central Asia, where the linguistic situation is extremely complicated, the listener's imagination can be directed towards comparative-historical linguistics. Taking this into account, we think that it is more correct to use the term contrastive-hybrid. To be more precise, in this research work, the term "comparative" is used in the meaning of "contrastive", i.e. "oriented to understand the differences in the language system".

Another reason for the development of comparative linguistics in Central Asia, and in particular in Uzbekistan, is that these countries gained independence in 1991 and, as a result, drastic changes in the country's language policy dramatically increased the scope of the functional use of the Uzbek language. increase, the direct communication of these countries with foreign countries, that is, without the Russian language, led to a sharp increase in interest in the English language, an increase in the demand for learning it, and the need for a comparative study of these languages . As a result, a number of scientific works on the comparative study of the English-Uzbek languages appeared.

These works indicate that there are three main approaches in the science of typology being developed in our country, which can be seen in the description of the place of linguistic typology

as a science among the disciplines, its goals and tasks. These directions are:

- typology is a branch of the science of comparative studies, which deals with the comparison of different languages regardless of their internal structure;

- comparative typology is considered a science that includes the element of comparison and has the following forms in the comparison of language systems: genetic typology, structural typology, areal typology;

- typology is a science that differs sharply from other directions based on the structural direction of the language, and it deals with concepts and views such as contrastive linguistics, linguistic characterology, language universals.

In this work, our approach to comparative-hybrid typology fully corresponds to the second point of view. Accordingly, when we compare languages belonging to different systems, we do not aim to generalize or otherwise attempt to describe languages. It would be more correct to say that the practical approach is closer to the structural typology. Because, in this work, we have studied the terminology, its scope of meaning, means of expression and paradigm of languages that are not related to each other in a comparative cross-sectional manner, and after considering their general and specific aspects, we no longer give in to such a generalization moves towards the meanings of terminology, and from it the role of terminology in the language, language structure is discussed.

In modern linguistics, there are the following types of linguistic typology:

This type of functional typology-typology is also called another nomadic sociolinguistic typology. This type of typology deals with the comparison of one or another language according to the social functions performed by the autolexis in English and Uzbek languages and, accordingly, determines whether it belongs to one or another type, and studies its functions in the modern developed society in a systematic manner.

Structural typology studies the internal structure of language, autolexis in languages in a systematic way. There are 2 types of structural typology and they are as follows.

a) Figurative typology - studies only the expression plan of the autolexical language in our case;

b) Contentive typology-language in our research studies the content plan of autolexis.

Contentive typology is a field that studies the semantic structure of automotive terminology and its means of expression and their common and different aspects.

According to the purpose of research, linguistic typology is divided into the following types:

1) Inventorying typology - this type of typology deals with recording the structural similarities and differences between the terminological systems of different languages;

2) Implicational typology examines the consistency of the descriptions given to the elements of the language structural terminology system and the uniqueness of the whole system and its various functional layers;

3) Taxonomic typology deals with the placement of languages into groups in the terminological system. The main concept of taxonomic typology is "language type".

4) Fragmentary typology deals with determining whether the vocabulary system and terminology belongs to one or another class based on all the information obtained about the language.

In addition, there are the following types of linguistic typology.

1) typology of the entire system;

2) historical (diachronic) typology

3) quantitative typology

4) stylistic typology

5) characterization, etc.

In this work, while studying the use of terminology in languages belonging to different systems, general and specific cases in its form plan and content plan, we found it necessary to talk about the science of linguistic typology, which is quite developed by now, its existing types and current problems. J.B. Boronov shows two types of grammatical categories.

1) Primary Grammatical Categories or Grammatical Macro Categories.

2) Small Grammatical Categories or Grammatical Micro Categories.

As primary grammatical categories, J. Boranov shows word groups or lexical and grammatical groups of words.

In modern English, word groups are grouped according to the following characteristics of words, namely:

1) According to lexical and lexical Grammatical meanings;

2) According to the generalization of morphological forms for words belonging to a certain group;

3) It is defined according to the role of words in the sentence;

The words of the word groups are also called lexical-grammatical groups, as they are taken into account both lexically and grammatically when the means of word formation are divided into groups. For example, all nouns are names of things. It should be noted that not all nouns are necessarily object nouns.

Made on the basis of a lexical unit or lexeme representing an objective entity in the language; the meaning understood from each grammatical form is called the grammatical meaning of words. The formal grammatical meaning of words is not independent, but is mainly expressed through formal elements in words, analytical forms, internal inflection and similar means. (J. Boranov 120-121).

Therefore, when studying the terms of any field, the role of typology is irreplaceable, that is, the most important structural and functional features of the studied term are recorded.

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