



CURRENT PROBLEMS OF LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY AND TYPOLOGY OF EASTERN LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article talks about the role of linguistic typology in linguistics, the importance of typology of modern languages. Also, theories about the study of common and specific features of languages in linguistic typology, the main methods in linguistic typology are given. The main problems encountered during the typological analysis of Eastern languages and their solutions are presented.

Key words: Linguistic typology, diachronic, synchronic, comparative-historical method, morphological, genetic.

Abstract. The article considers the role of linguistic typology in linguistics, its interrelationship with other disciplines, and the importance of typology of modern languages. Also, theories about the study of common and specific features of languages in linguistic typology, the main methods in linguistic typology are presented. The main problems encountered in the typological analysis of Eastern languages and their solutions are presented.

Keywords: Linguistic typology, diachronic, synchronic, comparative-historical method, primary language, morphological, genetic.

When a person hears or learns different languages, he notices that they have similarities in two aspects, that is, in the external similarity and in the grammatical structure of the words, the formation of the base, and the way the words are connected in the sentence. In the process of dividing languages into types, importance is given to genetic, morphological and structural classification. Linguistic typology studies linguistic facts that bring closer and further away from each other regardless of the genetic relationship of languages. Linguistic typology includes comparative-historical linguistics, which studies the evolution of neighboring languages, as well as branches of linguistics that study the interaction of languages with each other (real linguistics, language relations, issues of bilingualism) is compared to . etc.) also summarizes The purpose of typology, like the general theory of language, is to clarify the universal principles of the structure of human language. However, unlike most traditional forms of linguistics, typology draws its conclusions from the study of cross-linguistic variation and the observed limitations of the possibilities for that variation.

In turn, linguistic typology is divided into hybrid and comparative typology. This phenomenon is related to whether the languages are siblings or not. Modern linguistic literature shows that linguistic typology began in the West with the works of F. Schlegel. Later, AVShlegel, V. Humboldt, H. Shteinthal, A. Schleicher, E. Sepir, V. Skalichka, A. Martine, FFFortunatov, IIMeshchaninov, B. Uspensky, Yu. V. Rozhdestvensky, VNYarseva and others researched on the typology of languages those who took1. However, when the views of Eastern thinkers on linguistics were studied, many scientific-linguistic

1Yartseva V.N. Hierarchy grammaticeskikh kategori i tipologicheskaya kharakistika yazykov.V.kn.: Tipologiya grammaticeskikh kategori. - Moscow, Meshchaninovskie chteniya. 1975.

information related to linguistic typology was observed in most of their works. For example, the early forms of comparative-historical linguistics can be seen in the works of Mahmud Kashgari, Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, scholars who lived and worked in Central Asia in the 9th-15th centuries.² The reason for such a confusing doctrine may be that European scientists were able to get to know the works of these scholars by the 19th century.

Some universal features of a language can be found within a language, but there are very few of them. Also, the formulation of these properties is not very important. These are infinite (absolute) universals: for example, "All languages of the world have vowels and consonants." Many other universal features of language become apparent only when languages are compared with each other; moreover, even unrestricted universals must be supported by data in many, many languages.

More complex statements such as implicative universals can only be derived by comparing different languages with each other (eg: if a language has nasal vowels, it also has non-nasal (oral) vowels). Several related implicative universals can form implicative hierarchies. Unlike a specialist in a single language or a group of closely related languages, a typologist must deal with data from many different structured languages in order to formulate and justify hypotheses about the universal possibilities of cross-linguistic variation. Certain characteristics of the empirical material used in typological studies are related to this.

First, typological works are characterized by language samples formed in a certain way, on the basis of which hypotheses are advanced and tested. Second, different types of data can be used for the languages included in the sample. These can be:

1. Information obtained independently by the typologist ("first hand"). This is the most reliable information, but it takes the most time to get it. With sample sizes (tens, sometimes hundreds) of languages, it is physically impossible to be an expert on all the languages being studied, or to work directly with native speakers of each language. In addition, for a large number of languages, the necessary data cannot be obtained independently - for example, for dead languages (which may be relatively well described).
2. Existing grammatical (broadly speaking) descriptions of world languages (second-hand information). Although the number of described languages has been growing in recent decades, it still remains very small compared to the total number of languages in the world. Also, the quality of the different descriptions varies greatly. Many grammatical descriptions are very short and disproportionately represent levels of linguistic structure (traditionally, morphology is described in more detail than syntax, although the relationship is the opposite in terms of object complexity). Often, grammatical descriptions are created within the framework of a certain theory, which can impose one or another interpretation of linguistic data. Many parameters of the language structure are not reflected in most grammars, because at the time of their writing, the relevant concepts were simply not developed in the theory of language. Finally, descriptions may contain various omissions and errors.
3. Generalized grammatical information (third-hand information). This important resource type - the result of the work of other typologists - can cover many languages and contain valuable conclusions and theoretical generalizations. However, specific language data from general typological works are the most reliable, since they themselves are taken from different sources and often require double checking.

Linguistic typology has gone through several stages of its development and has become one of the most important linguistic disciplines today.

Studying the typological theory of languages is a complex process. For this, a linguist needs strong skills and a good theoretical mastery of several languages. A characteristic feature of linguistic typology is that languages belonging to two systems are intermixed at all levels. Specific characteristics of languages and signs of convergence of languages are determined. Linguistic typology is a branch of linguistics that studies the structural and functional characteristics of languages, regardless of their genetic relationships. From a scientific point of view, linguistic typology is a method of research by dividing the approximating and distancing linguistic facts into groups, patterns, and types. It seems that, on the one hand, typology includes general theories, rules and methods of language classification, and on the other hand, it deals with the classification of language system units based on their common features.

²Boronov J. Comparative grammar of English and Uzbek languages. - T.: Teacher, 1973. - B.283

The existence of similarities and differences between related and non-related languages, the desire to study and understand the reasons for the occurrence of these aspects led to the emergence of this linguistic typology, which is recognized as a separate field and direction in linguistics. In linguistics, the development of typology is effective in better mastering cognate and non-cognate languages.

In the years of independence in Uzbekistan, scientists such as A. Abduazizov, J. Boronov, K. Toymetov, M. Iriskulov were engaged in issues of typology.³ Cross-language learning aims to study translation, linguo-philosophical, linguo-didactic and theoretical issues.

Learning a foreign language, including Eastern languages, is a complex linguistic-psychological phenomenon. When learning a foreign language, the native language and the studied language systems collide in the learner's mind. The native language of the learner facilitates the acquisition of a new language system or, on the contrary, becomes an obstacle in his way. In linguistics, the first phenomenon, that is, when learning a particular language, when comparing it with one's own mother tongue, ease occurs - facilitation⁴(the English word "facilitate" means "to help, facilitate, contribute"). Conversely, interference is when the mother tongue interferes with the acquisition of the language being learned⁵, i.e. Latin interference, inter – between + -ferens – to carry, transfer) – in linguistics, it means the effect of one language on another language, in other words, in written or spoken speech, the norms of one language are transferred to another expressed in terms of language use.

The typological study of modern eastern languages with the native language is one of the relatively new fields in linguistics. Therefore, there are many problems that need to be studied in this field. Languages can also be studied cross-sectionally for theoretical purposes. In this, the phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic levels of languages are systematically studied, their similarities and differences and their reasons are determined.⁶

Linguistic typological research focuses on language universals and is the most important part of the field. Linguistic universals are linguistic categories common to all language systems. Language universals, in other words, universalism, studies common categories in language. So, universalism is a generalization of language laws.

Comparative typology studies the typology of genetically and typologically similar languages. In this case, the object of research is sister languages, and their commonality, specificity, and similar and different aspects are determined. Cross-typological study of languages is to determine the similarities and differences between selected languages regardless of whether they belong to the same type or not according to their origin and development, structural, semantic and functional status. In hybrid typological linguistics, similarities and differences between languages do not depend on whether they belong to the same type or not.

So, the typological study of Eastern languages is a somewhat more complicated hybrid process. In such a case, the learner of an oriental language must first of all determine the linguistic features of the mother tongue, its unique aspects, as well as the universals of the language from the point of view of general linguistics. As a result of mixing in such a process, the private and general nature of languages is clearly visible. This situation serves to increase the learner's level of conscious mastery.

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³Boronov J. Comparative grammar of English and Uzbek languages. - T.: Teacher, 1973. - B.283

⁴ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/>

⁵ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/>

⁶Yusupov O'.Q. Problemy sopostavitel'noy lingvistiki. - T., 1986

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