

## Comparative Analysis of Languages and Its Issues

**Ibodullayeva Lutfiya O'ktam qizi**

Teacher at the International Innovative University  
of Philology and teaching language department

[lutfiyaibodullayeva@mail.com](mailto:lutfiyaibodullayeva@mail.com)

**Yo'ldasheva Gulhayo Mustafo qizi**

Student at the International Innovative University  
of Philology and teaching language department

[mustafokattayev42@gmail.com](mailto:mustafokattayev42@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

*A particular category of linguistics' broad typology is comparative language typology. She analyzes specific kinds of languages and systems of two or more languages deductively (from the outside in). As the name suggests, comparative linguistic typology is a branch of linguistic typology that is based on the comparison approach. Comparative typology can equally take into account only dominant or common features as well as only distinguishing characteristics that appear 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.).*

**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.).

Comparison of languages can also be carried out without taking into account their history and kinship between them - such an approach is represented by comparative typological linguistics, which gave (also in the 19th century) a typological classification of languages.

"Its object is not singular and individual cases of similarity and difference but those which are common for large groups of language elements." [1]

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

English – Indo European Family – Germanic – Analytic – SVO [5]

Uzbek – Turkic family – Southeastern – Uighur-Chagatai – Agglutinative –SOV"[1]

There are two branches of Comparative Typology: formal and semantic typology.

"Formal typology deals with the units of expression plan of the language which belongs to various levels of language hierarchy. The ultimate goal of Formal typology is identifying formal universals. The major tasks of Formal typology embrace but are not limited to the following: reveal external or formal features of the language; establish common principles of the script, e.g. graphic systems, alphabets, the system of transcription signs, punctuation; establish formal structures of the syllable, composite words and word combinations; establish the formal structure of the sentence etc.

### **Branches of typology.**

- phonological – studies sounds and their classification and types
- lexical – (words and their meaning)
- phraseology –
- morphological – (structure of a word , category, case, gender)
- general – (types of language, classification)
- special – (modern eng. – middle eng.)

### Functions of language and language universals

Language has been examined by linguists and philosophers from the time of ancient breeze until the present day. Human language is highly developed signaling system all human languages have a limited set of speech sounds. The speech sounds are divided into consonants and vowels. The minimal units of language called phonemes are used for construction of morphemes and lexemes. Human language is a means of communication but it differs from signaling systems of animals. Human language has a sense of the past, the present and the future but animals (for ex: a dog) can't tell his fellows about his past, parents, animals, can't inform them or about their plans for the future. Besides animals don't change their system in the course of history while human language changes.

Language is not inherited, it has a social nature, it depends on the society, while animals inherit

their signaling system

### **Language has several functions:**

1. **Nominative function.** It implies the capacity of language to realize concepts of our mind in the language.

2. **Communicative function** which implies that language is used to provide people with means for exchanging information.

3. **Language esthetic function** in poetry, advertising. We use language to express our emotions and to add additional positive emphasis.

4. **Identifying function.** Language demonstrates people's identity. Members of social organizations, professions or groups use the same words, terms, as a mark of their identity.

5. **Language has imperative functions.** It is used to influence behavior or stimulate action. We may use imperative structures like Open the door; but we may also use could you please do smth.

6. **Informative function.** Is often considered to be primary function of the language, words are combined into sentences which carry information.

7. **Interrogative function.** When asking people questions and obtaining information.

### **Types of languages**

Linguists try to find common features. This common features are called **linguistic universals**. (we may speak about: semantic, phonological, syntactic, grammatical universals.) When the same universals are typical with the number of lang-s we speak about a type. **Structural classification** contains 4 groups: 1. isolating, 2. flexional, 3. agglutinative, 4. incorporative. But lang-s are never pure type. They usually combine elements of a variety of types but some features prevail. This classification was put forward by german linguist Humboldt. Friedrich Schlegel classified languages into two types: inflexional (having word endings) and non-inflexional (having affixes). His brother August Schlegel suggested 3 types: -languages without any grammatical structure (showing grammar relations by word order Chinese); - lang-s which use affixes; - with inflections.

Wilhelm Humboldt added one more group and gave all the types the names by which they are still known:

**1. flexional languages.** Grammar relations are shown in these languages by means of polysemantic morphemes. e.g. Рус. *временной* The inflexion -ой belongs to an adjective of masculine gender, singular, in nominative case. Roots can very rarely be used as a separate word (c.f. \**врем*). Indo-European and Semitic languages belong to inflexional languages.

**2. Agglutinating languages.** Grammar relations are shown by a series of monosemantic morphemes, "glued" to each other. e.g. Turkish: Okul (школа) - okullar (школы) - okullarimiz (наши школы) - okullarimizda (в наших школах). Roots can be used as independent words (c.f. *okul*)

**3. Isolating languages.** They have no word changing morphemes. Grammar relations are

shown by word order. The Chinese language belongs to this group. 4. **Polysynthetic languages. (incorporating)** Words in the languages of this group are united so that a phrase or a sentence may consist of a single word. Such structure is found in the Chukchi language, some Indian languages. Scholars used to think that the types of languages corresponded to stages of language development. So they thought that once every language was isolating by its structure and through the other stages is to become flexional sooner or later. Some looked upon this process as "perfecting" of the language, others thought it to be "degrading". Modern linguistics is against the idea of "better" or "worse" languages.

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 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;[6]

-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 related to the deep structure of the language.

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 languages." [3]

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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