International Conference on Developments in Education
Hosted from Amsterdam, Netherlands
https: econferencezone.org
22ⁿᵈ Feb. 2023

TYPOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES AND GRAMMATICAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation
This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the typological classification of languages and the grammatical construction of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: typology, language layer, differential signs, typological features, universalism, language laws, generalization,native language lessons, Uzbek language, foreign language, etc.

History testifies that there was not a single smallest, very primitive community that did not have its own language. The literature on linguistics shows that, according to approximate calculations, there are more than 5,926 languages on earth, of which 500 have been studied. For example, those who live in Sudan speak 117 languages, in India about 1000. More than 100 in Dagestan. It is recognized that 500 different languages are spoken in the Congo and 250 in Indonesia. China in the world. English, Indian, Spanish. Russian. with millions of speakers of French and Uzbek languages, very few people speak kamasin and karagas. But kamasin, which is still spoken by a small number of people. there are also languages such as caragas, but regardless of the large number of them, each tihiing has its own history, its law, and they keep their native people alive in their hearts. This is the level of development of languages and the death they hold in society, the number of people you speak in them is different. Both the language of the tribe, consisting of 100-200 people, and the language spoken by a hundred million people, are a separate language. When a person with abstract thinking hears or learns different languages, they have basically two aspects: material similarity (net, not, nicht, nest or brother, brother, Bruder, brat) and grammatical structure of words, base formation, similarity in the way words connect with each other in a sentence (uzb. the book will definitely notice that there are + S + im + iz+). Serious dealing with these issues began in the 19th century. When it comes to the division of languages into types, emphasis is placed on genetic (genealogical), morphological and structural classification. Sometimes the division of languages into types is also referred to as the typology of languages. In linguistics, this is considered one of the biggest problems. Along with foreign scientists, Uzbek linguists contribute to its solution.

As you know, any typology requires comparison. J.In the comparative study of language systems, according to stormov, there is a general typological method and a historical comparative method. The general typological style serves to create a Linguistic Typology. Linguistic Typology in turn covers the universality of structural typology, the typological

(morphological) classification of languages, special typological theory and the definition of a benchmark language.

The general typological style is"a method that studies by analogy, summarizing the systems of different languages."

Structural typology, which is the basis of modern Linguistic Typology, is based on the structural linguistic methods of the language, systematizing and inventory the structural signs of different languages. Structural typology determines the differential signs, typological characteristics of the language layer on the basis of specific methods and draws up their typological classification. Structural typology studies each structure in a language in the form of a common linguistic participant.[1] language universals are language characteristics characteristic of all languages. Since all languages have the same functions, it is natural for languages to have some similarity. This phenomenon of similarity in the structure of languages is called General similarity or universality in the language.

Language universals are a common linguistic category inherent in all language systems. Language universals, or universalism, study general categories in language, and the descriptive as well as other methodologies are used in determining typological generality by the General Laws of language.

Universalism means the generalization of the laws of language.

When structuralism sees work through the deductive method, universalism sees work on the basis of the inductive method, that is, applies certain generality to all systems of languages.[2] for example:

if the language is only suffix, the poslelog will certainly be;

if the language is only prefixed, the preposition will also be;

if you are in the rod category in the language, the number category will also be;

if the rod category in the language is specific to nouns, the pronouns will also have the rod category.[3]

Morphological typology"deals with the division of languages into taxonomic groups according to their grammatical construction". On this typology, let's dwell in detail on the cast.

Special typological theory. "The creation of methods and special rules and methods of typological research of language systems is the main task of a special typological theory.

When creating a special typological theory, the system of languages \ u200b \ u200bof the world is an object of structural typology. He creates a general typological methodology, using the deskreptive method, which studies the concrete language system separately, and the genetic method, which studies the system of a group of sister languages.

Typological theory should be able to determine universality in all systems of languages. Typological theory universality, which expresses methods of statement, selects special terms for typology".

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Metatil (benchmark language). One of the main tasks of typology is to create a certain system that acts as a criterion for classifying systems of different languages. Such a system is called a metathil or benchmark language. The benchmark language is a common universal language, and all specific languages are its invariant. The system of other languages is determined as a result of comparing a ready-made mediator determined by a deductive method to a benchmark language. As a benchmark language, a specific language or system can also be derived. The main function of the benchmark language is to act as the oichov unit in the expression of the system of languages. In the theory under consideration, it is noted that the function of a benchmark language can be performed by a symbolic language system consisting of general artificial language rules, a well-worked concrete language, certain phonological, morphological, syntactic models and other systems.

Comparative typology

J.Based on stormow's theory, comparative typology is part of general Linguistic Typology. "He studies two or more specific systems of languages, a certain category in languages, deductively separately, comparing the linguistic phenomenon in language systems with each other, creating general typological rules and laws. . Comparing the Uzbek language with a foreign language in native language lessons helps students to study their native language more deeply, to understand the difference of the Uzbek language from foreign languages, including Russian, English. At the same time, the most important is the negative impact of foreign languages on the Uzbek language, that is, interference is prevented.

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