

LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Typology is derived term of word "type". As nouns the difference between typology and type is that typology is the systematic classification of the types of something according to their common characteristics while type is a grouping based on shared characteristics. Before reviewing typology examples, it's important to really understand the definition of typology. Understanding what typology is will make it easier to understand how certain examples illustrate the concept. A typology is simply a means of classifying items, people or concepts by general type. The word typology is simply a scientific term for grouping things together based on similarities. A typology of the field of study includes numerous categories like **applied, archaeological, biological, cultural, forensic, and linguistic one.**

Linguistic typology (or language typology) is a **field of linguistics that studies and classifies languages according to their structural features.** Its aim is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of the world's languages.

Key words: *Linguistic typology, field of linguistics, languages, certain categories, grouping, common features.*

INTRODUCTION



Typology is **the study and classification of types of people, religions and symbols.** An example of typology is the study of ancient tribal symbols. ... (archaeology). The result of the classification of things according to their characteristics. Linguistic Typology is the analysis, comparison, and classification of [languages](#) according to their common structural features and forms. This is also called *cross-linguistic typology*.

"The branch of [linguistics](#) that "studies the structural similarities between languages, regardless of their history, as part of an attempt to establish a satisfactory classification, or typology, of languages" is known as *typological linguistics* (*Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics*, 2008).

In general, linguistics is the scientific study of language and involves an analysis of language form, language meaning, and style in context. The earliest activities in the documentation and description of expression have been attributed to the 4th century BCE who wrote a formal description of the Sanskrit

Linguists traditionally analyze human language by observing an interplay between sound and meaning. Phonetics is the study of speech and non-speech sounds and delves into their acoustic and articulatory properties. The study of language meaning, on the other hand, deals with how languages encode relations between entities, features, and other aspects of the world to convey, process, and assign meaning, as well as manage and resolve the ambiguity. While the study of semantics typically concerns itself with truth conditions, pragmatics deals with how situational context influences the production of meaning.

MAIN PART

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 with 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 linguistic which studies the systems of languages comparatively, also finds common laws of languages and establishes differences and similarities between them.

CLASSIFICATION OF LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY

According to the notion of comparison of linguistics phenomenon and the aim directed on we may classify linguistic typology into the following parts

- a) genetic of genealogical typology;
- b) structural typology;
- c) areal typology and;
- d) comparative typology.

Genealogical typology is a branch of linguistic typology which studies the similarities and the relationship between the related languages. It is applied to the systems of genetically related languages. Genealogical typology developed from the comparative – historical linguistics dominated during the 19th century in Europe. It's origin was stimulated by the discovery of Sanskrit, the ancient classical language of India. The discovery of Sanskrit disclosed the possibility of a comparative study of languages. The concept of relative languages was confirmed by the existence in India of a sister of the familiar languages of Europe e.g. Sanskrit «mata» means «mother», in the accusative case «matarum»

Dvau-two

Trayah – three

As ti-he is etc.

Before the discovery of Sanskrit European linguistics possessed very vague similarities for the current grammars built on the Greek model. They didn't set clearly the features of each language. It is worth to mention that at the same time Sanskrit discovery gave rise to confuse notions of linguistic relation which lived for a brief time that European languages were derived from Sanskrit. But this opinion gave way to a correct explanation, namely Sanskrit, Latin, Greek, and other were later forms of one prehistorically language.

Comparatives gave two kinds of classification of languages – genealogical and morphological.

Genealogical classification deals with the family relationship of languages which descend from one common ancestor. It distributes languages into different families.

Morphological classification deals with the classification of languages according to their structural features instead of a genealogical origin.

According to the morphological classification the languages are divided into:

Isolating (Chinese; Vietnamese; Japan; etc.)

Analytic (Russian; English; German; etc.)

Agglutinative (Turkish languages) and others.

Genetic Typology compares the systems of languages in two ways: diachronically and synchronically. But in the second case genetic relationship is not taken into consideration.

Structural linguistic typology can be understood as a systematization of linguistic phenomenon from different languages according to their specific structural features.

Structural typology research makes it possible to establish some traits are **universal, unique, and special**.

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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