



## COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

Comparative linguistics, or comparative-historical linguistics (formerly comparative philology) is a branch of historical linguistics that is concerned with comparing languages to establish their historical relatedness. This article focuses on the comparative typology of English, Uzbek and discusses the formation of comparative typology as a science, its methods of analysis, and the relations it with other linguistic subjects. Key words-comparative typology, confrontative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, linguistic characterology, comparativists, notions of a type of a language and a type in a language, linguistic universals, recessives and uncials.

### KEYWORDS

Comparative typology, linguistic characterology, comparativists, notions of a type of a language and a type in a language, linguistic universals.

### INTRODUCTION

The word “typology” consists of two Greek morphemes: a) “typos” means “type” and b) “logos” means “science of 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

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.

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 implicated 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. 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 other.

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.

Language Universals.

The notion of language universals is closely connected with the process of unification of linguistic facts with a process of establishing common features between the systems of different languages.

Types of universals are as follows:

1. Definitional universals;
2. Empirical universals.

Definitional universals are connected with the fact which the speaker possesses and uses his extrapolation. It means that linguistic phenomenon exists in the system of these languages which the scholar does not know.

E.g. Indo-European languages have the opposition of the vowels and consonants. This phenomenon may be considered to be systems of other languages of the world. Empirical universals are connected with the mental or imaginary experience that is a definite linguistic feature may exist in all languages, secondly he or she does not know if this or that feature exist in all languages. E.g. composition may exist in all languages in spite of their morphological structure.

Unrestricted universals. According to this type of universals linguistic supposition of hypotheses is not restricted. E.g. all languages have vowels or for all languages the number of phonemes is not fewer than 10 or more than 70 or every language has at least 2 vowels.

Universal implication. These universals involve the relationship between two characteristics. If a language has a certain characteristics, it has also some particular characteristics but not vice-versa i.e. the presence of the second doesn't imply the presence of the first.

E.g. If a language has a category of dual number it has also a category of plural but not vice-versa. Such implications are numerous particularly in the phonological aspect of languages.

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.

English is a West Germanic language spoken originally in England, and is now the most widely used language in the world. It is spoken as a first language by a majority of the inhabitants of several nations, including the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland and New Zealand. It is the third most commonly spoken language in the world. But it is more commonly used as a second language than any other, which is why its total number of speakers – native plus non-native – exceeds those of any other language. English is an official language of the European Union

and many Commonwealth countries, as well as in many world organizations.

English arose in the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of England and what is now south-east Scotland, but was then under the control of the kingdom of Northumbria. Following the extensive influence of Great Britain and the United Kingdom from the 18th century, via the British Empire, and of the United States since the mid-20th century, it has been widely dispersed around the world, becoming the leading language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions.

Owing to the assimilation of words from many other languages throughout history, modern English contains a very large vocabulary. Modern English has not only assimilated words from other European languages but also from all over the world, including words of Hindi and African origin. The Oxford English Dictionary lists over 250,000 distinct words, not including many technical, scientific, and slang terms.

English grammar has minimal inflection compared with most other Indo-European languages. For example, Modern English lacks grammatical gender and adjectival agreement. Case marking has almost disappeared from the language and mainly survives in pronouns. The patterning of strong (e.g. speak/spoke/spoken) versus weak verbs (e.g. love/loved or kick/kicked) inherited from its Germanic origins has declined in importance in modern English, and the remnants of inflection (such as plural marking) have become more regular.

At the same time, the language has become more analytic, and has developed features such as modal verbs and word order as resources for conveying meaning. Auxiliary verbs mark constructions such as

questions, negative polarity, the passive voice and progressive aspect.

Comparisons of the vocabulary size of English to that of other languages are generally not taken very seriously by linguists and lexicographers. Besides the fact that dictionaries will vary in their policies for including and counting entries, what is meant by a given language and what counts as a word do not have simple definitions. Also, a definition of word that works for one language may not work well in another, with differences in morphology and orthography making cross-linguistic definitions and word-counting difficult and potentially giving very different results.

Uzbek is primarily spoken in Uzbekistan, although there are also sizable communities of Uzbek speakers in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan. It is closely related to the Uighur language and more distantly related to such languages as Kazakh and Turkish.

There are a number of dialects in the Uzbek language, spoken in different regions of Uzbekistan and elsewhere. Television, newspapers, and other forms of mass media tend to use a common dialect that is widely understood throughout the country.

Uzbek has used several different alphabets over the course of the past century. Prior to 1924, it was written in an Arabic script. Afterwards, until 1940, it was written in a version of the Latin alphabet, similar to English. From that point, it switched to a version of the Cyrillic alphabet, similar but not identical to that of Russian. That Cyrillic alphabet is still widely used, despite movements to return to the Latin alphabet. In either alphabet, Uzbek text is written from left to right, the same as English. The Cyrillic letters have both

capital and lowercase forms. Uzbek is considered an agglutinative language because it indicates grammatical functions primarily by attaching suffixes to word stems. Uzbek nouns decline to show case, meaning that they change form to indicate their role in a sentence. The five cases in Uzbek are the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, and the ablative. Nouns also take suffixes to indicate when they are plural. Uzbek verbs take suffixes to indicate their tense, aspect, and mood.

The typical word order for an Uzbek sentence is Subject-Object-Verb, which is different from that of English. Uzbek also uses postpositions, which come after the words they apply to, in place of prepositions, which come before them. However, as in English, Uzbek adjectives come before nouns. Uzbek adverbs also come before the verbs they modify.

Dealing with this case one has to keep in mind the structure of the sentence i.e. the word order in the sentences of the comparing languages – SOV (in Uzbek e.g. мен укамни курдим) and SVO (in English e.g. I saw my brother). On the one hand they seem to be distant languages, but on the other hand these two have the same structural model SV, in both predicate is the main constituent of the sentence.

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