



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 03 Issue: 12 Dec 2022  
<https://cajlpcentralasianstudies.org>

## Typology

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*Received 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2022, Accepted 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2022, Online 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 2022*

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### ABSTRACT

In this article the main types of typology is discussed in different examples. In addition to this types of typology are compared through examples of written and spoken languages.

**KEYWORDS:** typology, traditional typology, cognitive typology, isomorphic, allomorphic, semantics, dominant, recessive, analytical, agglutinative, fusional, polysynthetic.

### INTRODUCTION

The main different spot here is in the fact that the traditional typology aims at investigating world languages with the purpose of establishing the isomorphic and allomorphic features of language units centered round one and the same linguistic semantics in order to reveal the absolute universal, implicational, frequent (dominant), recessive and unique features, here the formal structural (constructive) features and properties of the given language units being at the center of attention, whereas cognitive typology is aimed at investigating world languages with the purpose of establishing the constant features of language units capable of expressing a given cognitive semantics that serves as a basis for linguistic semantics with the purpose of revealing the absolute universal, implicational, frequent (dominant), recessive and unique features of language units and the factors (both cognitive and linguistic) preconditioning them. The major aim of traditional typology is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of the world's languages. Traditional typological classification separates the languages into: Genetic groups and families of languages. Scrutiny into world languages with the intention of establishing the isomorphic and allomorphic features of language units centered round one and the same linguistic semantics so as to reveal the absolute universal, implicational, frequent (dominant), recessive and unique features, here the formal structural (constructive) features and properties of the given language units being at the center of attention. One of the main tasks of cognitive typology is to inventory all the existing possible types of cognitive semantics that should obligatorily correlate with linguistics semantics which together should by all means blend into the so called "linguocognitive

semantics” as such. This kind of blending demands that the psychological and linguocognitive reasons and grounds should be investigated and accounted for.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A typological concept is a cognitively well-grounded concept (either absolutely universal, or may be implicational/ frequent/(dominant), recessive, or even unique) which is directly linked with one of such constants in languages as absolute universals, or may be implicational universals, / frequentals (dominant), their recessive or even unique features and may be verbalized by language units relating to various levels language hierarchy. This assumption, then, is based on a postulate which says that any language unit is strictly linked with a certain concept and that a language unit naturally verbalizes it. So, any language unit is strictly correlated with at least one type of a concept cognitively and conceptually in languages, the former then being called verbalizers or objectivators (or even manifestors).

Cognitive typology in turn offers its own concepts. If we make it crystal clear that the notion of a typological concept is a cognitively well-grounded concept (*either absolutely universal, or may be implicational/ frequent/(dominant), recessive, or even unique*) which is directly linked with one of such constants in languages as absolute universals, or may be implicational universals, / frequentals (dominant), their recessive or even unique features and may be verbalized by language units relating to various levels language hierarchy. This assumption, then, is based on a linguistic suggestion which claims that any language unit is firmly connected with a certain concept and that a language unit naturally verbalizes it. So, any language unit is strictly correlated with at least one type of a concept cognitively and conceptually in languages, the former then being called verbalizers or objectivators (or even manifestors).

A typological classification groups languages into types according to their structural characteristics which are several main group classification.

- Analytical
- Agglutinative
- Fusional
- Polysynthetic

## ANALYSIS

If a type of language is accounted we understand which group mentioned language suits like: if the English language meant, one sees it as an analytical language. Type in language means language phenomenon which happens throughout one single language and its main aspects which makes it distinctive and they are as following means: verbal means: *phoneme up to texteme; syntactical like subject of sentence; nominative, possessive, ergative; or as to basic word order; svo, vos, osv, sov, ovs, osv;*

*Ex. In the English language we use 's to refer to possessive meaning and also we use the preposition of but they carry different context and content.*

*Ann's mum is very sincere women. (with 's possessive meaning is distinguished)*

*But the page of the book was torn.*

The term "type in language" is used mostly with one language and within analysis of that language all the factors be only related that language units in from the typological point of view. Type in language may vary

as verbal means: phoneme up to texteme;

as syntactical: like subject of sentence;

as nominative , possessive, ergative;

as to basic word order; svo, vos, osv, sov, ovs, osv;

For example, to distinguish between singular and plural...

English (ENG): man, pl. Men

Apart from the noun-verb distinction, word class distinctions are fuzzy

At least four different meanings:

- If you don't come, I won't go
- When you don't come, I don't go
- Since you don't come, I won't go
- You won't come, and I won't go

‰ English (SVO)

He ate the pudding

‰ Sometimes SVO claimed to be “intermediate”. ‹However, English has the following properties:

✓ preposition + noun

(in the house)

✓ noun + genitive

(the house of Tom) or

genitive + noun (Tom's house)

✓ auxiliary + verb (will come)

✓ noun + relative clause

(the cat that ate the rat)

✓ adj + standard of comparison

(better than Tom)

The founders of the first period of linguistic typology were Greek philosophers. Linguistic typology is a science of linguistics which studies the language systems in comparison. The linguistic typology investigates those phenomenon which have universal character that is, those which include wide circle of similar signs. It went through several substantial shifts in the last four decades in which a shift transformed from inductive into more deductive procedures. This shift may be explained not only by the dynamics of the further typological researches, but obviously it also was the further academic success of syntax theories that promoted a gradual

movement of the typological paradigm towards some methodical assumptions often related to universals and cognition.

## DISCUSSION

According to the levels of language hierarchy linguistic typology consists of several main types of typology

- theoretical typology
- phonological typology
- morphological typology
- syntactic typology
- lexical typology
- textual typology

Main aim to be studied is to develop classification of languages based on their phonological peculiarities. Certain phones occur often, while others are much less frequent, and some are more likely to be contrastive, while others usually group together with other phones as a single phoneme.

Aims to develop classification of languages based on their phonological peculiarities. Certain phones occur often, while others are much less frequent, and some are more likely to be contrastive, while others usually group together with other phones as a single phoneme.

Most languages use either tone or stress, but not both.

Stress used to accentuate one syllable vis-à-vis othersn— lack-a-dai-si-cal

- Free stress (unpredictable)
- ✓ e.g. Germanic languages
- ✓ may distinguish between words:

'permit (n.) ~ per'mit (v.)

- Fixed stress (predictable)
- ✓ Main stress on
- ✓ last syllable (French, Turkish)
- ✓ first syllable (Czech, Hungarian, Latvian)

There are roughly four kinds of morphologies that languages use: Analytic, Inflectional, Agglutinative, and Polysynthetic. Morphological classifications are made based on how the morphology of the language works, that is, how are words formed, combined, and inflected (if they are). Analytic languages are not inflected, that is, nouns and adjectives are not declined and verbs are not conjugated. Instead, the order of the words determines grammatical relationships. English is an analytical language, though not perfectly so, because there are some agreement markers, tenses, etc. in English.

For example, *A number of pupils has passed in the exam* is incorrect, because to do must be inflected to mark subject-verb agreement:

*A number of students have passed in the exam.*

Lexical typology studies organization of semantic fields, such as verbs of motion, verbs of location, or physical qualities. Languages tend to lexicalize these semantic zones in different ways. Lexical typologists want to know how many lexical items can be in a language to cover all the meanings of a given field, what meanings are frequently opposed (that is, covered by different lexemes) in languages, and what meanings, on the contrary, are usually expressed in one word.

It studies units of lexical levels, Lexical typology is the cross-linguistic and typological dimension of lexicology.

Subtle differences and nuances of meaning are revealed by finding contexts in which one term cannot be replaced by another (as in the well-known example by A. Wierzbicka (2006) for wide VS. broad:

wide/\*broad board,

but broad/\*wide back

Syntactic typology distinguishes languages based on their preferred word order. English and Mandarin Chinese are both commonly-spoken languages with SVO order. In Mandarin, for example, the simple sentence

(1a) *Wǒ kàn shū*

(1b) *I read book*

shows the same order as English, with the subject sentence-initial and the direct object following the verb. By contrast, the about equally-common SOV order is found in languages such as Hindi/Urdu, Japanese, and Korean, among others. In the Japanese sentence

(2a) *Watashi-ga hon-o yomimasu*

(2b) *I.subj book.obj read.polite*

the verb appears in final position.

It studies parts of speech. Syntactic typology distinguishes languages based on their preferred word order. The most commonly considered phrases considered are the subject, object, and verb. This gives six different possible orderings: SOV, SVO, VSO, OSV, OVS, VOS. The most common orders are SOV and SVO, constituting about 40% of languages each, with VSO constituting about 15%. The remaining five percent of languages have the object before the subject.

English and Uzbek are both different languages with SVO and SOV order respectively. In English, for example, the simple sentence is as this:

Ex. She feeds rabbits. (English SVO)

U quyonlarni boqadi. (Uzbek SOV)

In linguistics, phraseology is the study of set or fixed expressions, such as idioms, phrasal verbs, and other types of multi-word lexical units (often collectively referred to as phrasemes), in which the component parts of the expression take on a meaning more specific than or otherwise not predictable from the sum of their meanings when used independently.

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Ex. O'z aravangni o'zing tort. In Uzbek idiom it means do your own business with your own effort.

Paddle your own canoe. English version of this idiom means the same but if we put separately the words out of this context they lose meaning as this context reveals.

Textual typology studies different types of texts from different languages this can help to focus on all language aspects if analyzed thoroughly. Texts as a macrolevels of any language reveals all language aspects if investigated in detail. Within a text we are able to figure it out to scrutinize the real atmosphere of discourse while taking into consideration linguocultural elements if they are culturally- motivated or not.

## CONCLUSION

The difference between the traditional and cognitive typology is considered as follows:

➤ The traditional typology is destined several purposes on:

scrutinizing world languages with the intention of establishing the isomorphic and allomorphic features of language units centered round one and the same linguistic semantics so as to reveal the absolute universal, implicational, frequent (dominant), recessive and unique features, here the formal structural (constructive) features and properties of the given language units being at the center of attention.

➤ In contrast, the cognitive typology is destined at analyzing world languages with the purpose of establishing the constant features of language units capable of expressing a given cognitive semantics that serves as a basis for linguistic semantics with the purpose of revealing the absolute universal, implicational, frequent (dominant), recessive and unique features of language units and the factors (both cognitive and linguistic) preconditioning them.

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