

LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES IN TERMS OF TYPOLOGICAL CATEGORY OF CASE

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Abstract:

This article describes the differences between linguistic typology of English and Uzbek languages. **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. When compared English and Uzbek languages, we can notice that there are no similarities with regard to prepositions. But in case of gender, there are some similarities.

Key words: Linguistic typology, category of case, structural features, typological system, prepositions, common case, possessive case.

Introduction.

The word typology consists of two Greek morphemes:

a) typos means type and b) logos means science. Typology is a branch of linguistics 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 subfield of linguistics that studies and classifies languages according to their structural features. Its aim is to describe and explain the structural diversity of the world's languages. It includes three subdisciplines: qualitative typology, which deals with the issue of comparing languages and within-language variance, quantitative typology, which deals with the distribution of structural patterns in the world's languages, and theoretical typology, which explains these distributions.

Main part. The words of any language are characterized by their ability to express definite notions existing in this society, thus changing their forms. Most of the notions existing in the society have common peculiarities, i.e. they have universal features.

Among the linguistic categories which can be traced in most world languages we can see the categories which display typologically general feature but can be expressed in different ways. Studying these linguistic facts, identifying their similarities and differences is of much importance for the man of letters, especially for the graduates of the language faculties of universities, who are going to become English teachers and interpreters in the future.

For example, the following linguistic notions as case, gender, person, tense voice, possession and etc. are of general feature for the comparing languages, but they may be expressed by typologically different means of the language. Here we are going to bring to your attention the main means of expressing the notions, which are of peculiar type for the comparing English and Uzbek languages.

Typological systems

Subject-verb-object positioning

One set of types reflects the basic order of subject, verb, and direct object in sentences:

- Object-subject-verb (OSV)

- Object–verb–subject (OVS)
- Subject–verb–object (SVO)
- Subject–object–verb (SOV)
- Verb–subject–object (VSO)
- Verb–object–subject (VOS)

These labels usually appear abbreviated as "SVO" and so forth, and may be called "typologies" of the languages to which they apply. The most commonly attested word orders are SOV and SVO while the least common orders are those that are object initial with OVS being the least common with only four attested instances.

Typological category of case.

The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns (or pronouns) is usually treated as the category of case, in other words, case is a grammatical form, which takes part in the formation of the paradigm of nouns or pronouns. Philologists seem to be divided in their opinion as to the case system of English nouns. The most common view is that they have only two cases:

1. **Common case** (subject);
2. **Possessive case** (genitive).

The common case is characterized by a zero morpheme (suffix), for example: child, boy, student, girl and the possessive case by the inflexion -'s and its phonetic variants as [s] and [iz].

But Uzbek language has six cases. They are:

1. Бош келишик;
2. Қаратқич келишиги;
3. Тушум келишиги;
4. Ўрин-пайт келишиги;
5. Йўналиш келишиги;
6. Чиқиш келишиги.

Uzbek бош келишиги (common case) corresponds in meaning and function to the English common case; both of them are unmarked member of the case opposition and perform similar syntactic function (of a subject) in the sentence structure.

English common case and other five cases of Uzbek are marked members of the case opposition in both languages. English possessive case is marked by the suffix -'s, which can sometimes be substituted by the preposition "of" (for example: my friend's book – the book of my friend) and therefore sometimes is called "of genitive case. This case denotes possession of a thing or a person and in Uzbek it has its correspondence in Uzbek қаратқич келишиги, which is expressed by the case ending suffix – **НИНГ**.

Dealing with notion of possession one should keep in mind that in Uzbek this category may be expressed not only by the nouns but also their modifiers in the pleonastic phrases, such as **Менинг** опа-м, **Сизнинг** паспорт-ингиз. In this case we have to face the problem of **redundancy** and often try to avoid it using the modified noun only, which contains the possessive suffix. For example:

Опа-м келди. In this case the suffix of possession can be rendered in English and Russian by means of special possessive pronouns. For instance:

My sister came. **Моя** сестра пришла.

Meanings and functions of the other Uzbek cases may be denoted in Uzbek either by means of prepositions (which displays English as an analytical language, whereas Uzbek reveals its ability as inflexional language) or by word order. For example: the meaning and function of Uzbek



тушум келишиги is expressed in Uzbek by means of the case ending **-ни**, which denotes the object acted upon and it may be expressed in English by means of **word order**, which is characterized in this language to be very strict in comparison with Russian or Uzbek (e.g.: Кўрдим юзингни қолдим балога, қайга борайин энди давога? – Видел я твои очи черные (и заболел), куда мне теперь идти на лечение?). Several English philologists, like O. Curme, M. and Deutschbein recognized word order in English as Dative case.

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 кўрдим) and **SVO** (in English, e.g.: I saw my brother).

In Uzbek **ўрин-пайт келишиги** denotes the place of the thing or a person in the space and it can be rendered in English by means of prepositions, like **at, in, on, by, over, above, among, between, behind and etc.** (e.g.: Китоб жавонда – The book is **in** the bookcase). It should be kept in mind that most of the English prepositions may contain (more) additional meaning denoting the place of the thing or a person (e.g.: in – **ичи**-да, behind – **орқаси**-да, between – **ораси**-да, under – **ости**-да, and etc.)

The Uzbek **йўналиш келишиги** denotes the direction of an action performed by the subject of the sentence and is expressed by means of the case ending **-га**. It can be rendered in English also by means of prepositions, like **to, at, into, and etc.** For example: У (ўғил бола) мактаб-га кетди. He went **to** school. У (қиз бола) мен-га қаради. She looked **at** me.

Чиқиш келишиги of Uzbek nouns denotes the beginning point of the action denoted by the verb. It can be rendered in English by means of prepositions, like **from, out of, from under**, etc. For instance: У (қиз бола) Лондон-дан келди. – She came **from** London. У (ўғил бола) сумкаси-дан қўлқопларини олди.- He took his gloves **out of** his bag.

Conclusion. The classification of human languages into different types on the basis of shared properties which are not due to common origin or geographical contact. Its aim is to describe and explain the common properties and the structural diversity of the world's languages. Simply speaking, the study of universals is concerned with what human languages have in common, while the study of typology deals with ways in which languages differ from each other.

LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY, also language typology, typology of language is a field of **linguistics** that studies and classifies languages according to their structural features. The classification of human languages into different types on the basis of shared properties which are not due to common origin or geographical contact. Linguistic typology therefore complements the long-established tradition of genetic classification, in which languages are assigned to a family on the basis of their presumed historical origin. The criteria used for dividing languages into types depend to some extent on the purpose of the classification, since a typology based on sound structure does not necessarily correlate with one based on word order. The most common classificatory criteria are morphological (word structure), syntactic (word order), and phonological (sound patterns).

Linguistic typology is an attempt to achieve this objective through a systematic analysis of language diversity. Linguistic typology assumes that structures of different languages may be compared. Although this assumption seems to follow from the fact that the cognitive and social functions covered by various languages are roughly the same, answering specific questions about what is to be compared might be problematic. Typological comparison is based on the fact that linguistic signs (words, constructions, etc.) from different languages can be used in similar or

identical situations. However, the position of a category in the system of a language, being at least partly independent of the real world, is an important factor which is—or should be— always kept in mind.

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