



ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL (TIPOLOGICAL) CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

MUBORAK XAITBAYEVNA NOSIROVA

Teacher at the Department of Western Languages

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Uzbekistan.

Annotation: *The morphological classification of languages is based on typological and grammatical features. It is based on the comparison of languages with invariant lexical units and languages with lexical units that are interconnected and subject to change. The division of languages into amorphous languages, agglutinative languages, inflected languages, and polysynthetic languages is also based on this classification. None of these species is pure: the characteristics of all the languages in the world are transient.*

Key words: *morphology, classification, inflection, grammatical form, verb, classification, feature, polysynthetic languages, analytic languages.*

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Introduction: The morphological classification of languages is based on typological and grammatical features. It is based on the comparison of languages with invariant lexical units and languages with lexical units that are interconnected and subject to change. The division of languages into amorphous languages, agglutinative languages, inflected languages, and polysynthetic languages is also based on this classification. None of these species is pure: the characteristics of all the languages in the world are transient.

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Introduction: Morphological (typological) classification of languages - the division of languages into groups according to differences in the methods of grammatical form formation; a type of typological classification of languages. According to this classification, the following types of languages are distinguished: amorphous (core) languages, agglutinative languages, inflected languages, polysynthetic languages.

Inflected languages are characterized by affixes being attached to the core and absorbed into it. In such languages, grammatical meanings are represented by inflection: for example, in Arabic book (singular) - kutub (plural) or in Russian drug (singular) - druzya (plural), which includes Indo-European and Som families. Inflected languages are also divided into synthetic and analytical languages. In synthetic languages, grammatical meanings (the relationship of words in a sentence) are expressed through form-forming affixes (e.g., Russian, German). In analytical languages, grammatical meanings are expressed not through word forms (formative affixes) but through auxiliary words, word order, tone (e.g., English, French, Spanish).

Inflected languages are languages in which grammatical, sometimes lexical meanings are expressed by inflection; linguistic typology is one of the basic concepts in the morphological classification of languages. The concept of inflected languages was introduced to science in 1809 by

the German scientist F. Schlegel. It includes Som languages, Georgian, and some Indo-European languages as inflected languages. Inflected languages are usually divided into two groups of mutually compatible internal and external flexors.

In internal inflection, the unconditional substitution of vowels in a morpheme has a grammatical meaning: in German *geht* - goes, *ging* - went, *der Gang* - go; in Arabic *qatala* - (he) killed, *kutla* - killed, *qattal* - killer, etc. The mechanism of internal inflection is especially evident in the morphology of verbs, in the verb series of som languages. Flexion often occurs in language in combination with other means of meaning expression.

Synthetic languages (Greek *synthetikos* - joining, joining) - languages in which several morphemes (lexical, word-forming and word-changing) of languages, therefore, combine lexical and grammatical meanings. In them, methods of expressing synthetics - internal grammar - can include internal inflection, affixation, word repetition, word addition, and emphasis. For example, the Uzbek word for "workers" is in a synthetic form, with both lexical (*ish* and *-chi*) and grammatical (*-s* and *-ga*) meanings. Synthetic languages are contrasted with analytic languages in terms of the presence or absence of synthetics, and polysynthetic languages in terms of their abundance. But it is not possible to draw a strict boundary between synthetic languages and analytical languages, because synthetic languages use analytical method tools to a certain extent, and analytical languages use synthetic method tools. Synthetic languages include inflective and agglutinative languages. Of the Indo-European languages of ancient writing, Sanskrit, ancient Greek, Latin, Old Slavic, modern Russian, Lithuanian, and German are pure, exemplary synthetic languages; Although Turkic, Mongolian, Som, and Finno-Ugric languages also have many synthetic forms, they also have a number of analytic features.

Analytical languages are a type of language. Grammatical meanings (word relationships) are expressed not through form-forming affixes, but through auxiliary words, word order, and intonation. English, French, Spanish, New Persian are analytical languages. Other languages in the Indo-European family also have their symptoms.

Polysynthetic languages are a type of synthetic language. The basic unit of speech is speech. In such languages, all grammatical meanings are usually given in a word structure whose morphemes are in a continuous sequence. Polysynthetic languages are mainly Chukchi-Kamchatka, Eskimo-Aleutian, Abkhazian-Adyghe languages, which have an ergative structure (a syntactic structure in which the executor and the object are in a special agreement), as well as many Indian languages in North and Central America. The most numerous series of affixes (suffixes denoting person, number, tense, inclination, mode of action, etc.) occur in the form of verbs. In polysynthetic languages, the verb form usually means the full sentence content.

It is not possible to draw a strict boundary between classified languages, as some linguistic phenomena that occur in one language may occur in others. For example, Oceanian languages can be described as both amorphous and agglutinative languages.

The morphological (typological) classification of languages is important in terms of grouping the world's languages according to certain morphological features, creating their general scheme, so it has not lost its attention even now. There is also a third type of language classification - area or geographical classification. This classification is in an additional, auxiliary position relative to these two classifications (genealogical and typological) and arises from the geographical location of languages or dialects and dialects within a single language.

In short, linguistic geography, dialectography is a branch of dialectology in which the regional distribution of linguistic elements and phenomena specific to dialects and dialects is studied. Linguistic geography identifies linguistic phenomena (sounds, grammatical forms, words) prevalent in a particular area, compares and explains regional linguistic features in relation to folk history, language history, and represents the location and extent of specific linguistic phenomena through atlases and maps. Both the map and the atlas are a means of expression of linguistic geography, the main purpose of which is to explain the laws and ways of language development, the reasons for the emergence and existence of a particular dialect, as well as the relationship of dialect features to literary language. Linguistic geography emerged in the mid-19th century. In Uzbekistan, the study of dialects by linguogeographical methods began in the 1940s.

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