



THEORITICAL ASPECTS OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

Since our state gained its independence, it has paid attention to every sector of society. More and more reforms have been implemented, with education receiving the majority of the focus.

"The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education" and "The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the National Program of Personnel Training System" were both adopted in the early years of independence. Every change undertaken, regardless of field, has the individual as its primary goal. Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov, our first president, wanted the Uzbek nation to be less advanced than other nations. Today, however, thanks to a calm atmosphere, freedom, and a number of changes, scientists may explore the field and elevate our motherland to the top.

Keywords: Education, training, reform, human, individual, people, national, interest.

INTRODUCTION. Since the early days of our country's independence, when it began to place a high priority on the improvement of people's education levels and intellectual development, learning foreign languages has taken on a significant amount of importance in Uzbekistan. Youth education, spiritual and moral upbringing, and the desire for study and self-improvement should all receive special consideration.

The study and teaching of a foreign language is also directly related to the importance of knowing the English language and its fundamentals in the advancement of not only education but also medicine, economics, politics, engineering, technology, tourism, and other spheres.

After the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I.A. Karimov, published his resolution "On the Measures of Improving the System of Foreign Language" PR - 1875 on December 10, 2012, the matter became more urgent.

As stated by President I. A. Karimov: "Currently it is difficult to assess the value of a profound knowledge of foreign languages of our people for our country which is striving to take a worthy place in the world community; for our nation sees its great future in harmony and cooperation with foreign partners"¹.

The incumbent president, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev emphasizes that: We will continue to strictly adhere to the state policy on youth. Not only will we continue this policy, but we will lift this policy to our highest priority as it is today. We mobilize all the strengths and capacities of our state and society to ensure that our young people have an independent thinking, ability to

compete with their peers in any field, high intellectual and spiritual potential and grow up to be glorious and happy people in the world².

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. A language may change so much through many generations of cultural transmission from speakers to their progeny that it is given a new name. Thus, for instance, the Latin that was formerly spoken in some areas of the Iberian Peninsula evolved into Spanish through time; in England, Proto-Germanic became Anglo-Saxon/Old English; in Proto-Slavic, Old Church Slavonic; etc. When speakers of a language stop communicating with one another, it might ultimately split off into many other languages. Proto-Indo-European, Latin, Proto-Germanic, and many more languages spoken at various earlier times in human history all through this process. Latin evolved into the languages spoken by populations that do not now have national status, including Catalan, Galician, Provençal, Surselvan, and other less well-known Romance languages. Latin also gave rise to the languages Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and French. Proto-Germanic gave rise to a number of languages, including English, Frisian, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and a few others. These language groups are referred to as related languages because they share a common source language and share parent-to-offspring cultural transmission pathways[8]. When speakers of a language stop communicating with one another, it might ultimately split off into many other languages. Proto-Indo-European, Latin, Proto-Germanic, and

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² Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Milliy taraqqiyot yo'limizni qat'iyat bilan davom ettirib, yangi bosqichga ko'taramiz. Toshkent.O'zbekiston.2017.



many more languages spoken at various earlier times in human history all through this process. Latin evolved into the languages spoken by populations that do not now have national status, including Catalan, Galician, Provençal, Surselvan, and other less well-known Romance languages[9]. Latin also gave rise to the languages Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and French. Proto-Germanic gave rise to a number of languages, including English, Frisian, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and a few others. These language groups are referred to as related languages because they share a common source language and share parent-to-offspring cultural transmission pathways. Language contact is a separate type of relationship that describes cultural transmission that takes place between adult groups in which one group adopts part of the vocabulary from the other group. For situations like this, the phrase "related languages" is not appropriate[10]. The link established by a parent-to-child chain of language transmission might be metaphorically described as a genetic tie between languages. The original language is also referred to as the "mother language" or the "ancestor language," while the subsequent languages that developed from it are known as the "daughter languages" or "descendant languages." The mother language is the ancestor of daughter languages. The relationship is not one of genetic ancestry if there is merely cultural interaction as previously mentioned. Language contact is a separate type of relationship that describes cultural transmission that takes place between adult groups in which one group adopts part of the vocabulary from the other group[11]. For situations like this, the phrase "related languages" is not appropriate.

Depending on how far their roots can be traced back to a single source, genetically linked languages might be more or less closely related. The genetic classification of languages, displayed as a family tree with daughter languages plotted in relation to their mother languages, can be used to represent the degree of relatedness, with direct connections denoting a closer relationship and indirect connections denoting a more distant one[12]. Because they are both directly derived from a language (Proto-Low Germanic) that itself originated from Proto-Germanic, English and Dutch, for instance, are closely related languages and would be right next to each other on the Indo-European family tree. Languages that are more closely related to one another, such as the Germanic and Romance languages, are categorized by the intermediate divides. By observing linguistic information (words and, if accessible, grammatical

ends) and making methodical logical deductions, one might discover the genetic relationships between languages. Since loanwords have been ruled out (due to their non-basicality and other characteristics typical of loanwords) and a pattern of similarities in many basic words and endings across many languages cannot be explained by coincidence or sound symbolism, it must be the result of genetic relationship[13].

According to the areal principle, languages can be classified in accordance with the area where they appear and build up common linguistic elements because of contact. It considers geographic factors and includes languages that are close by and have evolved structurally comparable traits. These languages are forming linguistic unions, such as the Balkan linguistic Union, which includes languages like Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Albanian, as a result of intense mutual effects. It considers geographic factors and includes languages that are close by and have evolved structurally comparable traits. These languages are forming linguistic unions, such as the Balkan linguistic Union, which includes languages like Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Albanian, as a result of intense mutual effects.

According to the typological classification, typologists categorize languages into language types, which are formed by languages that share specific typological (structural) characteristics with respect to their morphological forms and syntactic structures³. The technique of characterizing the many linguistic kinds present in different languages for a certain grammatical feature, such as grammatical number or the creation of relative clauses, is known as typological categorization. Beginning with the morphological categorization of languages in the nineteenth century, typological classification is historically the earliest instance of typology in contemporary linguistics. Since then, the idea of a linguistic type has evolved a little, especially in light of structural linguistics. The contemporary idea of a linguistic type, or strategy as it is often called, will be discussed in the part that follows, and the last section will talk about morphological typology and the significant conceptual shifts that have taken place in the development of the idea of a linguistic type. Surveying the variety of structures employed for the phenomena in question is the typical method for starting a cross-linguistic comparison of a specific

³ Souadkia, M. (2017). *Comparative Study of Word-order Patterns of Simple Sentences in English and Arabic*. Москва.



grammatical phenomenon for the aim of a typological analysis. Due to the degree of structural variety that exists in languages, the phenomena in morphosyntax is often a grammatical construction that is specified on an external basis. In order to represent or exhibit a specific external definition of a category, such as the one offered for the relative clause, one may categorise the linguistic structures present in different languages[14]. These frameworks are referred to as kinds or strategies. A cross-linguistic structural classification of morphosyntactic phenomena, this is typology in the first meaning.

Specifically, Adam Smith, R. Rusk, J. Russo and others supported and encouraged the historical development of language in this period. By the beginning of 19th century, the idea of separating linguistics as a special field was promoted. Scientists focused on comparative historical ideas not collecting facts. The birth and functioning of the comparative-historical method became the basis for the formation of a new independent linguistic discipline - comparative historical linguistics, which is based on the work of Fr. Bopp, R. Rusk, J. Grimm, A.H. Vostokov, written in the first quarter XIX century⁴. Comparative linguistics, formerly Comparative Grammar, or Comparative Philology, study of the relationships or correspondences between two or more languages and the techniques used to discover whether the languages have a common ancestor⁵. An assumption important to the comparative method is the Neogrammarian principle that the laws governing sound change are regular and have no exceptions that cannot be accounted for by some other regular phenomenon of language. As an example of the method, English is seen to be related to Italian if a number of words that have the same meaning and that have not been borrowed are compared: *piede* and "foot," *padre* and "father," *pesce* and "fish." The initial sounds, although different, correspond regularly according to the pattern discovered by Jacob Grimm and named Grimm's law after him; the other differences can be explained by other regular sound changes. Because regular correspondences between English and Italian are far too numerous to be coincidental, it becomes apparent that English and Italian stem from the same parent language. The comparative method was developed and used successfully in the 19th century to reconstruct this

parent language, Proto-Indo-European, and has since been applied to the study of other language families⁶. Comparison method and comparative historical language knowledge contributed to the formation of other linguistic disciplines, languages based on comparison⁷. All of these areas of linguistic expertise are based on a comparison method that, on the one hand, unifies them into a single, all-encompassing concept known as comparative language knowledge and, on the other hand, divides them into several linguistic specialties. Comparative-historical linguistics analyzes the diachronic aspect of related languages, identifying in them general ideas, categories, and elements, in order to show the resemblance and kinship of the researched languages' shared origin. For instance, studies on the diachronic law of synchronism in Turkic languages indicate that all Turkic languages had two types of synchronicity: lingual synchronicity and labial synchronicity. Both of these forms of synchronicity all functioned concurrently (in aggregate) and combined into a single sound stream. Therefore, lingual synharmonism and labial harmony, which are terms used in modern Turkic language knowledge, primarily in Kazakh, are the two components of synharmonism, which historically comprised the prosodic dominant of the Turkic sounding speech. These terms are linguistic harmony and linguistic soft harmony; lingua-biosolid synharmonicity and lingua-soft synharmonicity.

At the beginning of the paragraph we can briefly express and classify the stylistics with own words. Stylistics, methodology - studies the linguistic styles of linguistics, the essence and peculiarities of the functional folding of the language from the point of synchrony and diachrony at the levels of lexicophraseology, phonetic, morphological, word formation, and syntactic, studies the literary language in various linguistic situations, in various types and genres of written literature, social life, and a network describing standards and methods of application. The study of stylistics focuses on the subtle semantic and expressive differences between parallel synonymous language expressions, which are related linguistic unit variations. There will be a chance to select the one required for a certain speech scenario from among these possibilities.

Modern Stylistics is understood differently in different linguistic directions and schools, while each point of view has its objective basis due to the

⁴ Yusupov U.K. Osnovy sopostavitelnogo yazykoznaniya. Tashkent: Fan, 1981.

⁵ Comparative Linguistics. Encyclopedia Britannica. 2011. Retrieved 23 April 2019

⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/science/synchronic-linguistics>

⁷ Yusupov U.K. Osnovy sopostavitelnogo yazykoznaniya. Tashkent: Fan, 1981.



diversity of style, which is the main subject of study of Stylistics. Stylistics is inextricably linked with language norms. Stylistics, in turn, is divided into such types as functional Stylistics, Stylistics of linguistic units, Stylistics of text, literary (artistic speech) Stylistics, practical Stylistics, comparative Stylistics, historical Stylistics.

Functional Stylistics studies and describes the classification of the literary language on the basis of its historically formed forms (functional stylistic units), that is, the system of styles, the laws of internal structural formation of this system. Functional Stylistics develops the general principles of typological classification and separation of the main functional stylistic units of the literary language as a subject of theoretical research.

Stylistics of linguistic units studies the application (use) of units of all levels from the point of view of existing language norms in ordinary speech situations in literary language, in texts with different spiritual and expressive content. It is important to compare the stylistic color of variants of linguistic units (variant forms, parallel structures, lexical and syntactic synonyms). Stylistics of linguistic units, on the one hand, is directly related to functional Stylistics, and on the other hand, text is very close to Stylistics.

The study of fiction's stylistics (also known as "artistic speech") focuses on how language has evolved into a literary art form, recognizes its artistic applications, and explores how communicative and aesthetic functions are linked. Stylistics of the literary work is restricted to the investigation of the uniqueness of the author's linguistic choices and the features of the language used in the work. Understanding how the language, a crucial component of style, is used in the work is helpful, but it is not the purpose of this essay to examine all of the language's stylistic elements. Literary studies and stylistics frequently examine the same topic. The goal of stylistics of artistic speech is to identify the aesthetic purpose that linguistic content serves within a certain artistic system. The writer and the language of a particular literary work are therefore the most crucial research areas in the field of stylistics of fiction, giving the issue of individual style significant emphasis. A given work's language can be examined to draw generalizations, identify elements common to many works, and assess the inventiveness of the author. This leads to the development of various rules and typological principles of creative discourse.

Comparative Stylistics is a comparative study of stylistic phenomena in different languages. Comparative Stylistics is closely related to translation

theory. Historical Stylistics studies the use of language in different historical periods. He studies not only the changes of specific language methodological norms, but also the ways of formation and development of the structure of literary language, the history of interaction between literary language and artistic speech. Practical Stylistics is a practical field that covers stylistic recommendations in accordance with the requirements of speech culture.

The formation, development and study of stylistics as a science dates back to antiquity in the West, and to the Middle Ages in the East. Stylistics has been taught in Eastern countries, including Uzbekistan, although not as a discipline as it is now, but as part of such subjects as linguistics (grammar, dictionary), literary studies (scientific art, metaphor, interpretation), as well as scientific essay, preaching, oratory. In the last century, Stylistics especially general functional Stylistics and Stylistics of fiction, began to form and develop as an independent branch of science in Uzbekistan. Writers such as Fitrat, Cholpon, Oybek, P. Kadirov, and scientists such as M. Koshjanov, Q. Samadov, I. Kochkortoyev, A. Shomaqsudov contributed greatly to this field.

CONCLUSION. In this chapter we discussed the theoretical background of comparative linguistics and its branches investigated by several linguists and scholars. We glanced at stylistic devices and lexical expressive means according to its several categories and provided them with relevant examples. Furthermore, in this chapter we discussed metaphor and metonymy components.

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