

THE PLACE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY OF THE LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD

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Annotation: *Typology is one of the sections of linguistics that deals with the identification of patterns inherent in different languages. Linguists find common features in languages, make classifications based on them, find out patterns between such features, and predict the features of languages according to already known features.*

There are many common features and many different features in different languages of the world, and all of them are not necessarily related to kinship. These patterns can be found at different levels of language: in phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and even discourse. This means that languages can be classified according to the features of their sounds or stress, according to the structure of words, according to the structure of sentences or text.

Açar sözlər: *dilçilik, tipologiya, dünya dilləri, dil xüsusiyyətləri*

Ключевые слова: *лингвистика, типология, мировые языки, языковые особенности*

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The world's population speaks approximately 7,000 languages. Linguists not only study them separately, but also compare them with each other, finding common characteristics and making classifications.

There are two main classifications of languages: they are genealogical and linguistic. Genealogical is based on the relationship between languages. Throughout history, languages are divided and changed, but retain signs of a single origin, on the basis of which scientists distinguish language families and groups.

Linguistic classification or typology is based on all sorts of linguistic patterns that appear in any language, regardless of their relationship.

Genealogical and linguistic classifications are not related. Languages may belong to the same group, but belong to different categories in typology, or have many common features, although they come from different parts of the world and different language families.

In this article, we will talk about the place that English occupies in linguistic typology - what are its main features, what languages it is most similar to, how it differs from others.

What are the typological classifications of languages?

Scientists have created dozens of typological classifications at various levels. Some of them will be understandable only to those who are well versed in linguistics. Here are some of the most common and important classifications that help you see how diverse languages can be:

Languages with musical tones that serve to distinguish the meaning of words, and languages without tones

In some languages, words are pronounced with different intonations that change the meaning. The sounds may be exactly the same, but subtle differences in pitch to foreigners serve as important tools for determining meaning. Tone languages include Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, African Yoruba, and American Navajo.

Fixed-accent and non-fixed-accent languages

In most non-tonal languages, there are stresses - when one syllable in a word is pronounced strongly, and others weakly. There are languages in which the stress is fixed, that is, it always falls on the syllable at a certain position in the word. For example, in French, all stress falls on the last syllable.

Languages with stress that plays a meaningful role and languages where stress is not important for meaning

In some languages, stress can change the meaning of a word. A foreigner who incorrectly placed the stress in a word may be misunderstood. In Russian, stress plays a semantic role: the word "flour" can have two meanings depending on the stress. In many other languages, an incorrectly placed stress in a word will not prevent the interlocutor from correctly understanding the meaning.

Analytic and synthetic languages

Depending on the way of expressing grammatical meanings, languages are divided into analytical and synthetic. Grammatical meanings are expressions of the categories of number, gender, tense, person, and other meanings that are used in a given language. Different languages have different categories. Languages without grammar do not exist - at least in every language there is such a category as kind.

Analytical languages express grammatical meanings with the help of separate auxiliary words. In synthetic languages, grammar affects the word itself, changing it with the help of affixes - suffixes, prefixes, endings.

Analyticism and synthesism are not two sharply demarcated categories, but a scale on which languages can take on different meanings. Some are closer to the analytical, but have some properties of synthetism, others - on the contrary. If synthetism is expressed very strongly, and analytical properties are almost not manifested, such languages are called polysynthetic. But there is no clear boundary between all these classes.

Isolating, agglutinative, inflectional and incorporating languages

This classification is based on the morphological structure of the language - on how individual morphemes (roots, affixes, functional words) interact with each other. It is similar to the previous one, but they should not be confused.

In isolating languages, morphemes are separate from each other, do not interact in any way, do not merge, and do not influence each other. In fact, isolating languages coincide with analytical ones, because if grammatical meanings are expressed using functional words, then these words do not automatically merge and interact, but stand apart. The Russian language is not isolating, but it has words typical of such languages: for example, the word "khaki" - it consists of one morpheme, which does not merge with other morphemes in any sentence.

In agglutinative languages, morphemes are combined into words, but do not affect each other, they can be clearly separated from each other. Each meaning is expressed by one separate morpheme. In addition, morphemes do not phonetically influence each other. This is unusual for the Russian language: one ending in the word "language" expresses at once the singular, the dative case, and the masculine gender, and in the word "pagan" the affix phonetically influenced the root "language". Agglutinative languages include Altaic, Finno-Ugric, Turkish.

Inflectional languages, on the contrary, are distinguished by the multifunctionality of morphemes, phonetic influences on each other, and a large number of irregular forms. Russian

is one of those languages. In it, grammatical meanings are expressed in the form of inflections - morphemes that show several meanings and can change in adjacent positions.

There are still rare incorporating languages that are identified with polysynthetic ones. In them, the members of the sentence are combined into full-fledged compound words. In fact, this is a special case of agglutination, which is expressed at the sentence level. These languages include Eskimo, Chukchi, Caucasian languages.

Languages with fixed and non-fixed word order

If in a language each member of a sentence has its own, clearly fixed position, such a language has a fixed word order. If you put the words in a different order, you get either nonsense or a completely different meaning. Languages with loose word order allow any way of putting words together into sentences, or have only minor restrictions.

Fixed-order languages are also classified into specific kinds of word order. There may be several of them, depending on the location of the three main syntactic groups - the subject or subject of the action (denoted in linguistics by S), the predicate or action (V) and the object or object of the action (O). The following options are obtained: SVO, SOV, VSO, OSV, OVS, VOS. Although word order is not fixed in Russian, the SVO variant is the most common.

Languages with subject advancement or subject advancement

In some languages, every sentence must have a subject - the subject of the action, even if the subject does not actually exist ("It got cold"). In other languages, the sentence must have a topic - the main idea, which is placed in the appropriate position. So they say, for example, in Japanese: "California, the climate is good."

In Russian, there are signs of both subject advancement and topic advancement. We say sentences such as: "It's raining" ("rain" acts as a subject) or "About work, I'll call you tomorrow" (first the topic is voiced, then the rest of the sentence elements).

Accusative and ergative languages

In accusative languages, the subject of an intransitive verb ("She runs" - without the obligatory object) takes the same form as the subject of the transitive verb ("She accused him" - the object cannot be omitted). At the same time, the object with a transitive verb takes a different form ("He accused her").

In ergative languages, the subject of an intransitive verb coincides with the object of a transitive verb, while differing from the subject of a transitive verb, as if in Russian we were saying not "She runs", but "She runs".

What are the types of English?

If we understand what place the English language occupies in each of these classifications, it will be easier for us to feel its features during the study and notice the differences between English and Russian, which often interfere with students.

English is a non-tonal language that uses non-fixed stress. At the same time, stress sometimes plays a semantic role, as in Russian: in some words, the meaning changes from it. For example, increase with the accent on the first syllable is the noun "increase", while the accent on the second syllable is the verb "increase".

English is much closer to analytic languages than to synthetic ones. In it, grammatical relations are transmitted most often not morphologically, when the word changes, but syntactically - when service words or other methods are used in the sentence. For example, in

English, modal verbs, prepositions, and a fixed word order are used to express grammatical meanings. In this, English is very similar to Chinese, Dutch, Bulgarian.

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DÜNYA DILLƏRİNİN LİNGVİSTİK TIPOLOGİYASINDA İNGİLİS DİLİNİN YERİ

***Hüseynova Zita Nüsrət qızı, Həmzəyeva Naibə Hacı qızı
Xülasə***

Tipologiya dilçiliyin müxtəlif dillərə xas olan nümunələrin müəyyənləşdirilməsi ilə məşğul olan bölmələrindən biridir. Dilçilər dillərdə ümumi cəhətləri tapır, onlara əsaslanaraq təsnifatlar aparır, belə xüsusiyyətlər arasında qanunauyğunluqları aşkarlayır və artıq məlum olan xüsusiyyətlərə görə dillərin xüsusiyyətlərini proqnozlaşdırırlar.

Dünyanın müxtəlif dillərində çoxlu ümumi xüsusiyyətlər və çoxlu fərqli xüsusiyyətlər var və bunların hamısı mütləq qohumluqla əlaqəli deyil. Bu nümunələrə dilin müxtəlif səviyyələrində rast gəlmək olar: fonetikada, fonologiyada, morfolojiyada, sintaksisdə və hətta diskursda. Bu o deməkdir ki, dillər səs və ya vurğu xüsusiyyətlərinə görə, sözlərin quruluşuna görə, cümlələrin və ya mətnin quruluşuna görə təsnif edilə bilər.

МЕСТО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ ТИПОЛОГИИ ЯЗЫКОВ МИРА

***Гусейнова Зита Нусрат кызы, Гамзаева Наиба Гаджи кызы
Резюме***

Типология – один из разделов языкознания, который занимается выявлением закономерностей, присущих разным языкам. Лингвисты находят в языках общие черты, составляют по ним классификации, выясняют закономерности между такими чертами, предсказывают особенности языков по уже известным признакам.

В разных языках мира много общих особенностей и много разных черт, и все они совсем не обязательно связаны с родством. Эти закономерности можно найти на разных уровнях языка: в фонетике, фонологии, морфологии, синтаксисе и даже дискурсе. Это значит, что классифицировать языки можно по особенностям их звуков или ударения, по строению слов, по устройству предложений или текста.

Rəyçi: dos. Həsənova Aidə Musa qızı

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