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LINGUISTIC CLASSIFICATION AND LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY: PRINCIPLES, APPROACHES, AND DIRECTIONS

Madrahimov Ilhomjon Sobirovich, DSc
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi, Uzbekistan
https://orcid.org/ 0009-0003-1849-0239
madraximovilhomjon1958@kspi.uz

Ergashova Muhayyo Valijonovna, PhD
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi, Uzbekistan
https://orcid.org/ 0009-0003-5515-0145
muhayyoergashova@gmail.com

Toshxujayeva Shoirakhon, PhD
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi , Uzbekistan
https://orcid.org https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4177-2068
shoiraxon30061887@gmai.com

Toshboltaeva Tojikhon, PhD
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi , Uzbekistan
https://orcid.org 0009-0005-2857-3710
tojixontoshboltayeva65gmail@com

Mamajonova Munojatkhon
Kokand State Pedagogical Institute named after Muqimi, Uzbekistan
https://orcid.org/ 0009-0003-5515-0145

ANNOTATION

This article provides a detailed analysis of the foundations, principles, and directions of linguistic and lisonic classification. Lisonic classification focuses on the diversity of languages, systematicity, hierarchical structure, and evolutionary aspects. Linguistic classification, on the other hand, has a broader scope, encompassing the categorization of linguistic units based on phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic features. The study also examines the differences between lisonic and linguistic classifications, their application areas, and the specific challenges in classifying linguistic units. Additionally, key aspects such as historical, cultural, and social contexts are considered in the classification processes. This research offers a theoretical and methodological foundation for linguistic studies, contributing to a deeper understanding of language diversity, structure, and evolution.

Key words: lisonic classification, linguistic classification, language typology, phonetic principle, morphological principle, syntactic principle, semantic principle, genetic classification, geographic classification, linguistics, language diversity.

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INTRODUCTION

Linguistic classification and typology encompass the following aspects:
Diversity of Languages. The world contains a vast number of languages, each with its own unique characteristics. Linguistic classification allows languages to be grouped based on their similarities and differences. Systematicity. Linguistic classification identifies the general rules and systems within the structure of any language, helping linguists understand how languages exist, function, and develop.

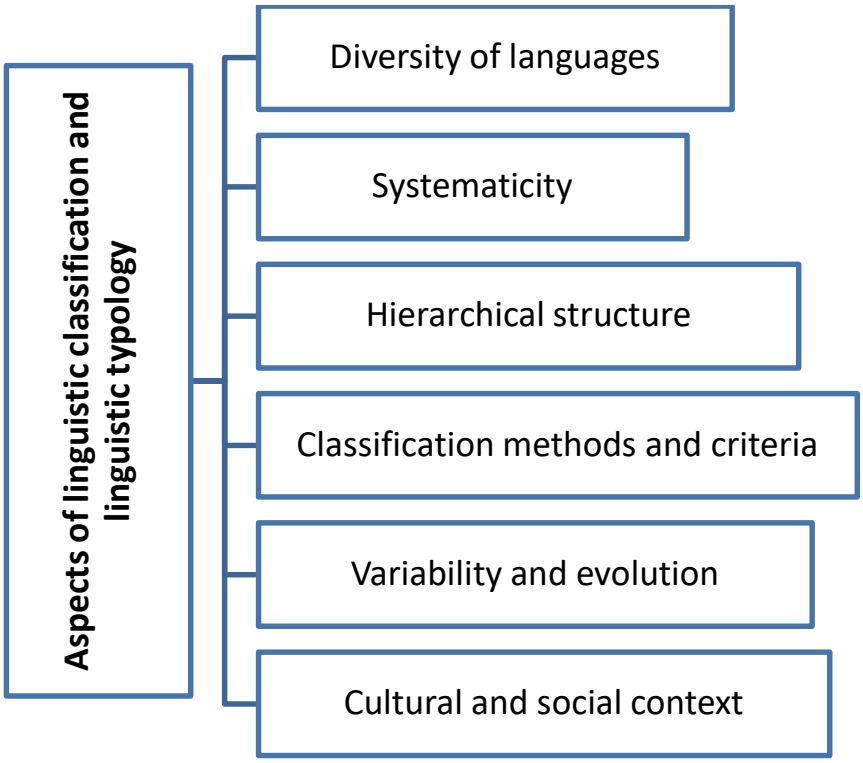
Hierarchical Structure. Linguistic classification is typically based on a hierarchical structure, grouping languages into families, subfamilies, groups, and subgroups. For example, within the Indo-European language family, there are smaller groups such as Germanic, Romance, and Slavic.

Classification Methods and Criteria. In linguistics, languages are classified according to various methods and criteria, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical features. These methods and criteria are useful for understanding, studying, and analyzing languages from historical, genetic, and geographic perspectives.

Changeability and Evolution. Languages are constantly changing and developing over time. Linguistic typology takes this changeability into account; historical connections between languages are observed.

Cultural and Social Context. Linguistic typology also considers the cultural and social aspects of languages. For example, in sociolinguistic typology, the social groups and differences in language use across various contexts are reflected.

In general, linguistic classification and typology help linguists understand the diversity of languages in the world, as well as their structure, evolution and help to systematize and understand their relations. We summarize the aspects of linguistic classification in the following figure (see figure 2.1.1):



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2.1.1. Figure.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Aspects of linguistic and linguistic classification

Differences between linguistic and lisonic classification. The similarities and differences of linguistic typology and linguistic classification are as follows:

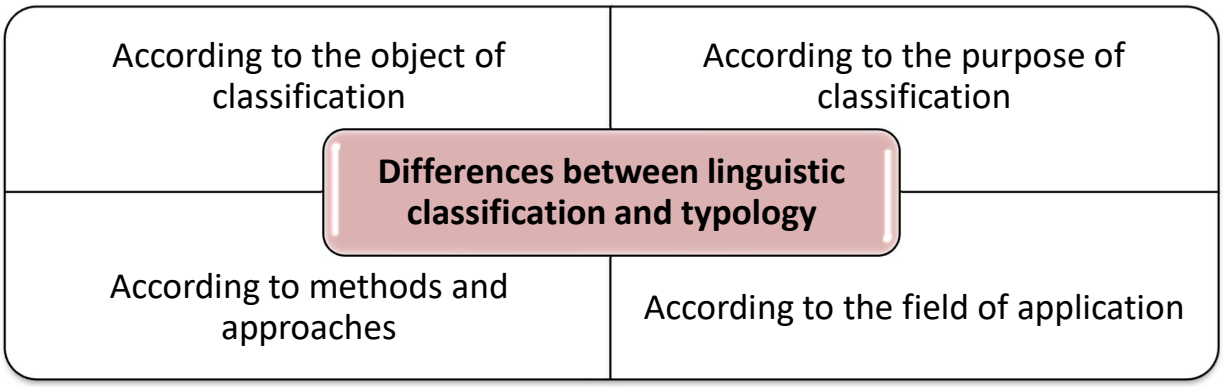
According to the object of classification. Linguistic typology involves the classification of specific languages, grouping them according to their similarities and differences. Linguistic classification, on the other hand, is broader and includes various phenomena, structural, phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and other types of classifications.

According to the purpose of classification. Linguistic classification is aimed at describing and systematizing language systems and their relations. This helps linguists understand the development of languages and how they are related. Linguistic classification has a broader goal of studying language as a separate phenomenon and its relationship with other aspects of human communication and culture.

According to methods and approaches. Linguistic typology is generally based on the study of languages and their structural characteristics. Various methods and approaches are used in linguistic classifications. In particular, phonetics, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and other fields of linguistics utilize different methods in their research.

According to the field of application. Linguistic typology is mostly applied in fields of comparative linguistics and historical linguistics, focusing on historical relationships among languages and their evolution over time. Linguistic classification, however, has a broader scope and is applied in phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and other fields.

In general, linguistic typology is more limited, mainly focusing on classifying languages by historical and genealogical characteristics. Linguistic classification is broader, encompassing various fields and classes different linguistic phenomena. The main differences between linguistic typology and linguistic classification are summarized in the following figure:



2.1.2. Figure.

Principles of classifying language units. The principles of classifying language units vary according to the purpose and objectives of linguistic research. Although different approaches can be used in classification, a number of universal principles are common in linguistic classification,

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including:

1. ***Phonetic principle.*** This principle is based on distinguishing sounds and sound systems according to their phonetic features. For example, it is possible to classify according to sound production, quality, tone, duration, continuity, and intonation, based on phonetic characteristics.
2. ***Morphological principle*.** This principle classifies linguistic units by their shape, structure, and grammatical categories, based on morphological characteristics. For example, it is possible to classify words as singular or plural, or as past, present, or future tense based on morphological structure.
3. ***Syntactic principle*.** This principle classifies linguistic units by their order, structure, and syntactic relationships. For example, sentences can be classified as simple, compound, or complex based on their syntactic structure.
4. ***Semantic principle.*** This principle classifies linguistic units by word meanings, conceptual fields, and semantic relationships based on semantic characteristics. For example, antonyms or synonyms can be grouped by semantic meaning in a particular context.
5. ***Genetic principle*.** This principle classifies languages by historical and genealogical connections based on genetic relationships. For example, related languages or language families are classified as Turkic, Indo-European, or Sino-Tibetan.
6. ***Geographic principle.*** This principle classifies languages or dialects by their geographic distribution or the regions where they are spoken. For example, languages can be classified based on the geographical spread of their speakers.

These principles are among the various methods used to classify linguistic units. Therefore, we can summarize these principles in the following diagram (See: Figure 2.1.3).

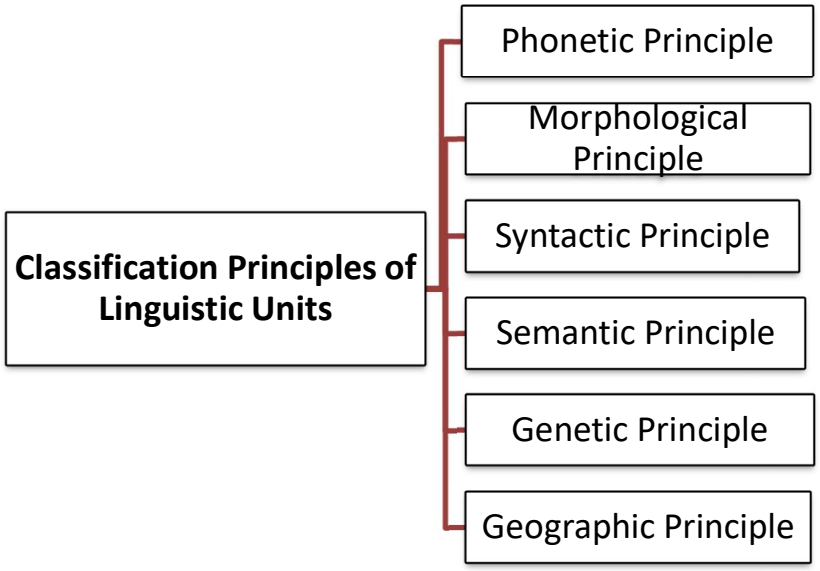

Figure 2.1.3

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Results and Discussion:

Classification Principles of Linguistic Units

The diversity of linguistic units and their classification involves unique challenges. The study of linguistic diversity in relation to the classification of units requires tackling issues of structural linguistics. Below, some aspects of this issue are analyzed:

I. **Phonetic Classification:**
The classification of languages based on their phonetic characteristics considers the unique aspects of phonetic systems and their changes, which demand special attention. In this regard, the works related to language sounds and phonetics, such as the book "*Dunyo tillarining tovushlari"* ("*The Sounds of World Languages"*), are of particular importance [7].

II. **Morphological Classification:**
The morphological classification of linguistic units focuses on their morphological structure, including aspects such as word formation and inflectional diversity. In relation to this, studies on morphological variability and structural transformations are significant. The work of E.A. Nayda on "Morphology as a Descriptive Analysis" [4] is cited as a major source.

III. **Syntactic Classification:**
The diversity of sentences and syntactic constructions in different languages requires the application of a specific classification method from a syntactic perspective. N. Chomsky's work on syntactic structures [9, 118] provides extensive information on this method of classification and relevant notes.

IV. **Semantic Classification:**
The semantic classification of words and phrases in different languages serves to address issues related to semantic relations and the diversity of meanings. The book by A. Cruise on *Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics* [1] discusses different semantic classification structures.

V. **Genetic Classification:**
Genetic classification studies the historical evolution and mutual relationships of languages within language families. Bernard Comrie's book *The World's Major Languages* [13] provides extensive details on genetic classification.

VI. **Geographic Classification:**
The geographic classification of languages explores their distribution across regions and the influence of their spread and interaction with different areas. The book *Language in Geographic Contexts* by William Collin [16] offers broad information on geographic classification.

Phonetic, morphological, semantic, syntactic, genetic, and geographic classifications are analyzed in various sources.

Phonetic and Phonological Classification Based on Structural Typology of Languages - Essence, Stages, Challenges, and Differences:

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Phonetic and phonological classification is significant in studying the sounds and sound systems of different languages. The structural typology of languages underlies the examination of phonetic and phonological aspects, including their nature, stages, and related issues.

Phonetic and Phonological Classification - Essence:

Phonetic Classification: This classification examines the physical properties of speech sounds, their formation, and their functional roles within speech. It considers elements such as voiced/unvoiced, vowel/consonant, stress, tone, and intonation.

Phonological Classification: This classification studies the phonological systems and their roles in differentiating meanings in words and phrases, focusing on aspects like sound patterns, phonemes, and phonotactic rules.

Phonetic and Phonological Classification Stages:

The stages of phonetic classification include the study of the physical properties of sounds, their transcription in written form, and the analysis of sound systems. Furthermore, it involves describing their functional roles and classifying sounds. The book *The Sounds of World Languages* discusses the foundations of phonetic classification by examining sound characteristics in terms of physical attributes, such as acoustic and articulatory properties, and presents a systematic way of analysis.

Phonetic and Phonological Classification Challenges:

In structural languages, issues surrounding phonetic classification include variability in sound systems and challenges in their categorization. These challenges span across transcription, articulation, acoustic qualities, and sound perception. G. Gussenhoven provides examples of such classification challenges, highlighting areas like phonological constraints and relationships, alongside phonological regularity and variability.

Let's create a table that outlines key differences between phonetic and phonological classification approaches.

2.1.1-figure

Differences between phonetic and phonological classification

Phonetic classification	**Phonological classification**
Phonetic classification is based on the physical properties of sounds and describes them. This classification focuses on the sound details and variants in various systematic languages.	**Phonological classification** is based on the phonological properties of sounds and describes their functional relationships within the language sound system. This classification focuses on the phonological laws, rules, and relationships in various systematic languages.

In the *International Phonetic Association* manual, the physical properties of sounds in various systematic languages are described [5]. In the book by Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle on the sounds of the English language, phonological laws, as well as phonetic and phonological differences, are presented [8].

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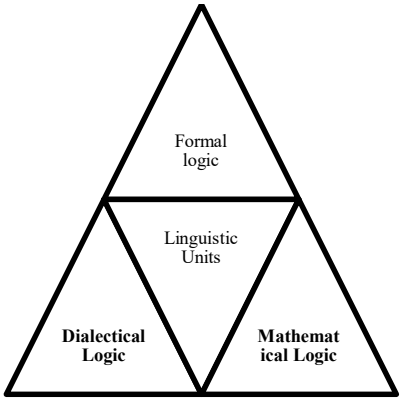
The classification of linguistic units and their relation to formal logic, dialectical logic, and mathematical logic, as well as their interdependence, is discussed.

1. **Formal Logic and Classification of Linguistic Units**: Formal logic studies the rules and laws of thinking and inference. It is natural to consider the classification of linguistic units in the context of formal logic, as it requires the identification and description of linguistic units using precise and strict rules. For example, in formal logic, the classification of linguistic units can be used to identify logical operations, their relationships, and connections.
2. **Dialectical Logic and Classification of Linguistic Units**: Dialectical logic studies the processes of thought and development in reality, as well as oppositions. Considering the classification of linguistic units in the context of dialectical logic allows for the analysis of contradictions, differences, and relationships between linguistic units. For example, in dialectical logic, the classification of linguistic units can be used to analyze dialectical contradictions and their resolution within the linguistic system.
3. **Mathematical Logic and Classification of Linguistic Units**: Mathematical logic studies formal systems and their properties. The relationship between the classification of linguistic units and mathematical logic enables the analysis of linguistic units using mathematical methods and formal systems. For example, in mathematical logic, the classification of linguistic units is used in the development of formal models and systems that can be analyzed and verified through mathematical methods.

Thus, the classification of linguistic units is interrelated and correlated with formal logic, dialectical logic, and mathematical logic, as it requires the identification, description, and analysis of linguistic units using strict rules and methods. These logical approaches can serve as useful tools for a deeper understanding and study of linguistic systems and their classification. The information presented above is summarized in the diagram below (See Figure 2.1.4).



2.1.4-rasm.

Relations Between Linguistic Units and Logic

Below, we will examine the specific relationships and connections between the classification of linguistic units and formal, dialectical, and mathematical logic.

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1. **In Formal Logic**: a) Formal logic can be used to define and describe grammatical categories, such as tense, case, number, and others. By utilizing formal rules and symbols, a classification system can be created that enables the analysis and description of these grammatical categories.
   b) Formal logic rules can also be used to classify lexical units based on their semantic relationships. For example, logical operations such as conjunction, disjunction, and implication can help identify and describe the semantic relationships between words.
2. **In Dialectical Logic**: a) Dialectical logic is applied in the classification of dialects, especially in the classification based on their characteristics and differences. It allows for the analysis and description of similarities, commonalities, and differences between dialects, as well as their interrelations and their impact on the language system.
   b) Dialectical logic can also be used in the classification of linguistic changes, or more specifically, in the classification of the evolution of language units. It enables the analysis of contradictions and progressive changes in the language system and their connection to socio-cultural and historical factors.
3. **In Mathematical Logic**: a) The classification of phonemes and allomorphs based on their phonetic and phonological characteristics follows the principles of mathematical logic. It analyzes the relationships and rules between sounds and their variants within the language system.
   b) Mathematical logic can also be used to classify syntactic structures based on their formal properties. Mathematical methods and formal systems are employed to analyze syntactic relationships and rules.

These ideas are summarized in the following diagram (See Figure 2.1.5).

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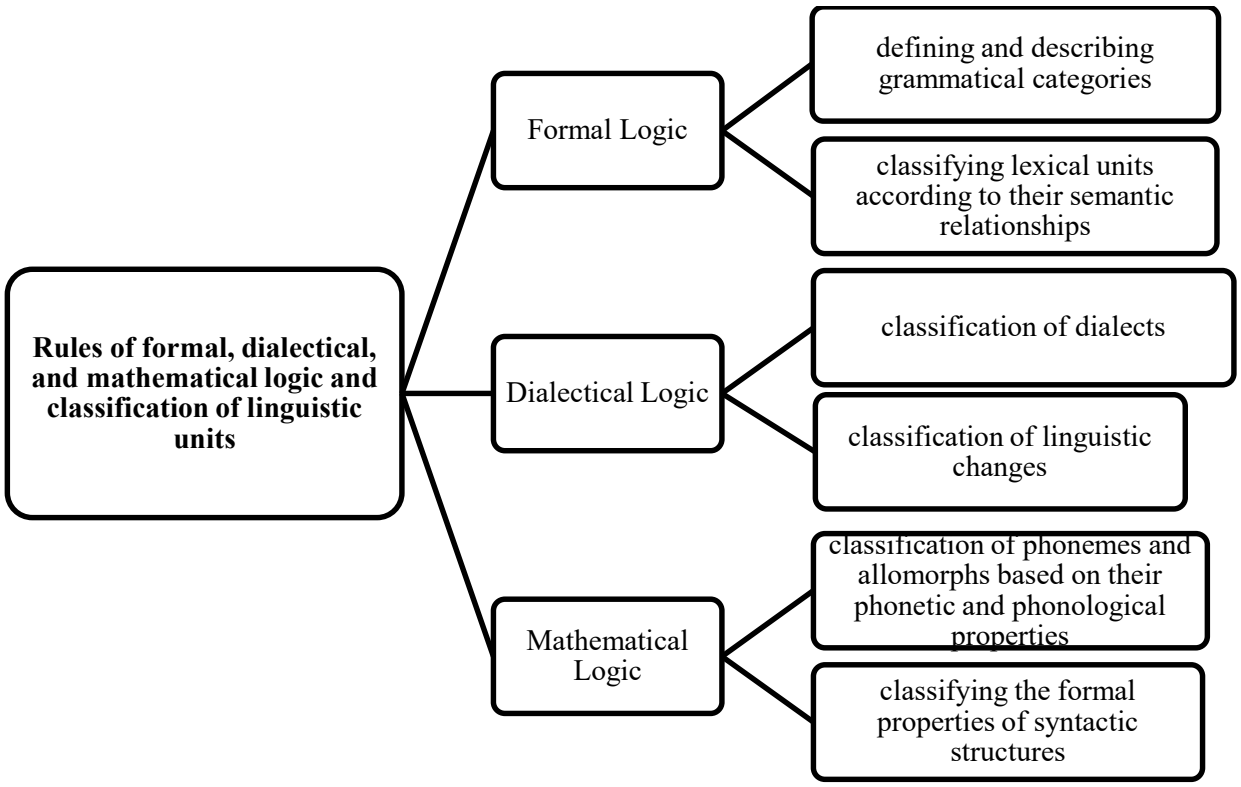

2.1.5-rasm.

Formal, Dialectical, and Mathematical Logic in the Classification of Linguistic Units

CONCLUSION:

The classification of phonetic processes in various systematic languages is considered one of the important issues in linguistics due to its unique characteristics. Some of these issues are outlined below:

Variety of Phonetic Processes:

Phonetic processes in different systematic languages manifest differently in various dialects or sociolects. The problems in such classification are evident in identifying differences and similarities between different variants.

Interference and Interlingual Relations:

Phonetic processes can occur as a result of mutual influence between the structural elements of different languages. For example, in the interaction between two languages, changes in sounds, sound substitutions, assimilation, and dissimilation may occur. Classifying such processes requires analyzing the mutual influence of different language systems.

Lack of a Unified Classification System:

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There may not be a single classification system for phonetic processes across different systematic languages. In such cases, researchers use various criteria and approaches in classification, which complicates the comparison, contrast, and generalization of results.

Insufficient Data: In some cases, there is a lack of sufficient and accurate data for the complete classification of phonetic processes in different systematic languages. This presents obstacles to conducting certain studies or analyzing the characteristics of specific languages.

Additionally, the problems in the classification of phonetic processes in different systematic languages have been addressed in several works [6; 15; 14; 10; 7]. These sources propose extensive research and theoretical frameworks for understanding the challenges and specific characteristics of phonetic classification in different languages.

The distinction between linguistic and phonetic classification can be outlined as follows:

First, linguistic classification deals with the classification of language phenomena, while phonetic classification deals with the classification of sound phenomena.

Second, in traditional Uzbek linguistics, the issue of classification (tasnif) had not been placed on the agenda.

Third, the classification of language phenomena was initially carried out based on Arabic linguistics (in the 20th century), later on Russian linguistics, and their conclusions.

Fourth, as a result, not only the principles of Russian linguistics but also Russian linguistic laws were transferred to the Uzbek language.

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