Quantitative in Morphological Classification

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Abstract: The article discusses the fundamentals of morphological categorization as well as the relationship between quantitative and classification issues. Explanation of practical methods. In addition, the methods used in the fusion are examined.

Keywords: number, opposition, emotionality, set, quantitative comparison.

One of the current issues is the investigation of the type of fusion language based on new methodologies.

For nearly two centuries, many approaches to the problem of morphological classification have been addressed in the history of linguistics. However, because the results were rather repeated, they were defined by solely logical reasoning, and the study was dominated by the descriptive technique, the categorization problem remained unsolved. "The inadequacy of the typologically (so-called morphological) classification, which is widely recognized in modern linguistics, is explained by the fact that the criteria are defined differently in the process of classification and in general work with linguistic types," writes Russian linguist G.A. Klimov. Indeed, "linguistic categories," or language types found in specific languages, should be used. It's worth emphasizing that "language types" haven't been explored independently in the classification samples generated to yet, resulting in over-rationalization of classifications and the lack of typological traits in many languages. This difficulty, in our opinion, will be partially overcome if each linguistic type specified at the standard level is examined consistently on the example of specific languages, their specific qualities exposed, and the degree to which they are observed in that language material determined. In this light, one of the most pressing issues of modern linguistics is to investigate the linguistic type of fusion as an aspect of the typological aspects of the Uzbek language.

The best way to solve the linguistic type problem, in our opinion, is to understand and research the structural-typological aspects of languages using current methodologies while acknowledging the excellent work of classical linguists in this field. Meanwhile, in the studies of such scholars as J. Greenberg (1963), R. Bell (1978), N. Perkins (1980, 1989), M. Dreyer (1989), R. Ryzhkov (1998), D. Bakker (2005), J. Song, E. Maslova (2006) the quantitative approach based on quantitative parameters and application of synergetics philosophy to morphological classification revealing the politological nature of languages are relevant.

In World Linguistics like F.Shlegel, A.Shlegel, V.von Gumboldt, A.Schleicher, G. Steinhal, M.Müller, F.Misteli, F.Fink, I.A.Boduen de Kurtene, F.Fortunatov, E.Sepir, R.Jakobson, J.Greenberg, M.Guxman, B.A.Scholars, Serebrennikov, A K Borovkov, A. N.Kononov, V.G.Gak, I.Meshchaninov, V.Skalichka have studied the problem of the linguistic type in different aspects. In Uzbek linguistics, such scholars as A. Gulomov, J. Buronov, A. Abduaizizov, O.Yusupov, A. Nurmonov, T. Mirzakulov, G. Khoshimov, D. Nabieva have researched in this field, but so far a quantitative approach to the typological features of

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languages, the appearance of fusion in Uzbek, fusion and the difference between inflection was not the subject of a monographic study as a whole.2

The quantitative properties of the current morphological categories in the Uzbek language, as well as their degree of occurrence, were explicitly described in order to solve the problem of classification using the quantitative technique, which was proposed by J. Greenberg.

In linguistics, quantitative qualities are required in addition to theoretical descriptions. In defining the type of a language, as well as the position of key typological indicators in languages, the quantitative method is critical. Because theoretical notions in science are sometimes irreconcilable with experience. As a result, scientific truth cannot be obtained solely through dry theory. According to V.Z. Demyanov, the method proposed by J. Greenberg is more reliable and accurate than the method of card indexing available in linguistics.1

O.K Yusupov also pointed out the need to clearly define the traditions of the compared languages.1

It follows that the study of any language not in a monotypological but in a polytypological aspect is relevant to the science of linguistics.

Thus, the findings of quantitative research demonstrate that the main aspects of the Uzbek language are synthetics, agglutinations, suffixations, and relations, while analytics, fusion, and prefixations tendencies fluctuate. This condition, however, shows the dynamics of change in the process of historical evolution in line with the laws of the synergetic paradigm, in which the indicators of the above qualities may fluctuate.

References:


