

## The Necessity and Significance of a Typological Study of Conjugation and Case Categories

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**Abstract:** Linguistic typology is a branch of general linguistics that studies and analyzes scientific research investigating the lexico-grammatical influence of a language on another among languages, common features and differences that have no genetic connection. In linguistic typology, an attempt is usually made to identify, identify and explore the most important linguistic and speech factors related to all language sections.

**Key words:** Linguistic typology, Linguistics, category, conjugation, language, morphology, case, typology, Uzbek language, auxiliary.

**Introduction.** Typology deals not only with the fixation and grouping of differences and similarities between languages, but also with the disclosure and explanation of their content. This brings the tasks of linguistic typology closer to the tasks of theoretical linguistics. Linguistic typology studies the issue of finding common features common to more than one language, compares them with each other, and approaches theories related to functional linguistics with this property. In the end, such views explore the points at which the differences between the two analyzed languages end, and draw conclusions.

For more than a century, serious attention has been paid in world linguistics to the issue of grouping the world's languages according to grammatical features. The commonalities and differences of their respective levels are determined on the basis of grammatical, i.e. morphological and syntactic comparative classification of languages. We have enough reason to say that typological research is most actively conducted in modern linguistics, and that the level at which it is conducted is grammar. Typological studies of morphology, which is part of grammar, are among the first studies referenced by linguists. Morphological typology is based on a juxtaposition, a juxtaposition of morpheme combinations characteristic of a particular language. At the same time, first of all, it will be necessary to divide the languages of the world into groups from a morphological point of view, to know their differences. The languages of the world are morphologically divided into three types:

1. Inflectional languages. "Languages in which grammatical meanings are expressed by inflection. The Indo-European and Somic language families belong to inflectional languages" [1:36]. Examples of these languages are Russian, Arabic, Ukrainian, and Belarusian. Inflectional languages are characterized by such linguistic phenomena as the multitasking of grammatical suffixes (i.e. morphemes), the abundance of their phonetic changes at the points of attachment to the base, and the fact that a change in the base as a result of conjugation is a normative state. "Another feature of inflectional languages is the presence of irregular forms in them (for example, irregular verbs in English)" [2].
2. Agglutinative (from Latin *agglutinatio* – glue[3]) languages. For example, such Turkic languages as Uzbek, Turkish, Karakalpak, and Kazakh are considered agglutinative languages. "Languages in which word formation and form are formed by agglutination. The Turkic and Finno-Ugric language

families belong to the agglutinative languages” [4:9]. Such languages are contrasted with inflectional languages, which “absorb” basic suffixes due to the nature of the sequential superposition of suffixes. In most agglutinative languages, the boundary between the base and the suffix is noticeable, and it is considered a normative condition that phonetic changes (especially phonetic changes in the base) are practically not observed. In agglutinative languages, each additional morpheme is involved with a specific meaning and task. For example, “in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, derived words and word forms are formed by adding affixes to the base with a certain consistency” [4:9].

3. Amorphous languages (isolated languages[5]). Such languages include Vietnamese, Chinese, Tibetan, and Khmer. In amorphous languages, suffixes, inflections, and inflections are not added to the base, and they are almost not observed. In amorphous languages, this will not even be possible, since in amorphous languages each morpheme is represented by a separate word. It is clear that in amorphous languages there are no additional morphemes themselves, their functions are performed by certain words.

“In amorphous languages, grammatical communication occurs through adjacent or auxiliary words” [6:440].

**Analysis of the literature on the topic (Literature review).** Despite the above-mentioned features of the morphological structure of the languages of the world, it cannot be denied that there are some common features between them. In other words, the differences between morphological categories in languages are not infinite, and it is quite natural that they have one common set of grammatical meanings. It is clear from the analysis that morphological typology examines grammatical forms (whether in the form of an affix or a word), common features and differences in their expression in different languages.

When talking about the typology of cases and cases, it is important to remember that this concept is also related to syntactic typology. After all, both cases and cases add words in the ruler-subordinate relationship. The conjunction in the ruler-subordinate relationship, which is the object of studying the syntactic level of linguistic units formed as a result of the conjunction. In this sense, a comparison of case and case categories is certainly not complete without a study of syntactic typology.

Syntactic typology explores and defines differences and uniformity in world languages related to sentence construction, word combinations, as well as features of sentences and phrases. As an example, after the emergence of theories about ergative construction, languages with such a construction were compared with languages with nominative construction, and appropriate conclusions were drawn. The main difference between nominative languages and ergative ones (Greek ἐργάτης – “in motion”, “in action” [7]) lies in the status of the performer of the action in them. Whereas in languages of the first type, sentences are based on an active performer (in which the performer of the action acts as the subject), in languages with an ergative construction, the object acts as the subject. In this case, the performer of the action participates in the construction of the sentence as a secondary fragment. The peculiarities of languages with ergative construction and their differences from nominative languages have been studied by leading scientists in world linguistics.[8],[9],[10],[11].

There are also typological studies of syntactic typology related to the status of sentence fragments (for example, if there is an absolute ruler in Russian, then the logical participation of the fragment does not matter in Uzbek), order (for example, in English it is considered the norm that the interjection stands before the minor fragments, in Uzbek it is mostly in the at the end of the sentence [12:5-6]. The problem of comparative study of grammatical categories in linguistics was posed much later than typological studies of the morphological structure of words, the type and ways of using grammatical forms. It is advisable that the typology of the case category be implemented in languages that have at least two morphological forms of word modification that may contradict each other. It turns out that in languages that express cases in Russian by means of analytical forms (for example, in amorphous languages), this category is absent. However, the system, which, although small, has common features and differences,

can be assessed as a category. It is clear that the typological study of the case category has its own problems and difficulties. In this regard, O. is a linguist who has deeply studied syntactic and morphological categories. The following arguments by Jespersen are relevant: “none of the languages of the family to which the Russian language belongs has a case category on which a system of clear sequence of meanings is based. In other words, the case is a complete grammatical (syntactic) category, not a spiritual (i.e. lexical) one” [13:212]. The scientist, who has thoroughly studied such syntactic and morphological categories as tense, person, number, declension, specification, believes that the issues of case semantics and typology have not yet been fully investigated. For this reason, we also consider it advisable to focus on a comparative analysis of the semantic characteristics of the case category.

**Research Methodology.** I.I. Meshaninov, S.D. Katznelson, and J.N. Katznelson were among the first in Russian linguistics to conduct a typological study of case semantics. Karaulova, G.A. Klimova, Yu.V. Klobukova, A.M. Worked with scientists such as Lavrentieva [14:36-41]. So, S.D. Katznelson studied case in connection with the morphological nature of languages and assessed this category as a characteristic of synthetic system languages: “paradigmatic changes and systems incorporated by synthetic morphology into the structure of the language are more obvious, especially in the case morphological category” [15:69]. I.I. Meshaninov was the first among Russian linguists to approach the comparative study of the case system from the standpoint of a centenary typology. G.A. Klimov in the study of the case category, Y. Kurilovich and E. Based on the work of Benevist, the system sees traces of the approach: “the paradigmatics of cases is not a set of desired interrelated logically related units, but a system that manifests itself in It has a certain unity, like other parts of the language system” [16:127-134]. G.A. Klimov was also engaged in the typological study of cases in the nominative and ergative systems, their differences, and the study of the historical variability of this category.

A.M. Lavrentiev studied various principles of the case category, the classification of cases, their semantic sphere and functions in the Russian language [17:216]. The main results of the scientist's research consisted in a typological study of the case category based on materials from the Russian language. It analyzed not only the common features and differences of the case category between several languages, but also comparative aspects within the category itself.

V.A. He investigated such things as its differentiation from other categories in terms of the morphological expression of the grammatical plungian case [18]. According to the total number of cases, the scientist suggests distinguishing between short (reduced) and wide (hypertrophied) case systems. According to the scientist, it is advisable to group cases as syntactic and semantic in accordance with the meaning they add to conjunctions. V.A. Plungyan emphasizes that grammatical meanings, rather than linguistic categories, should be considered as an object of typological research, given that grammatical categories are conditional in terms of systematicity and are a linguistic phenomenon [18:39].

It is clear that the analysis of cases in Russian, their grouping, the problems of comparing grammatical means that perform the function of this category in another language, and research offering solutions to them are among the most important tasks facing modern linguistics. It is advisable to understand the category of case as a set of linguistic units expressing the relationship of a subject to another object, action, or attribute. The form of the real expression of this category is the case form or morpheme, which is attached to the base and serves to express a certain meaning, and these meanings express case semantics. The totality of case forms forming a certain system of changes is involved in the process of specification (declension). Of course, the number of cases in different languages (meaning the grammatical means that perform their function) is not the same. This fact in itself can act as a criterion when analyzing the typological features of languages, since the presence/absence of a case system in a particular language also indicates the presence, absence or weakness of prepositions in a particular language. For example, “in Finnish, where there are 14 case forms, prepositions are very rare in number. On the other hand, in English, where the number of cases is relatively small, the number of prepositions is much

larger. However, there is no case system at all in Bulgarian, Italian and French” [19]. However, in the Uzbek language, the case category is mainly expressed through consonants. When translating works of art, scientific texts into Russian or vice versa, learning Uzbek becomes important by comparing case and conjugated forms. It follows from this that a work (poem, short story, novel, etc.) is aimed at fully conveying to the reader the meaning understood in scientific texts.

As you know, the categories of case and conjugation occupy an important place in the conjugation of words. One of the big problems facing linguistics today is the study of how words in a particular language enter into a mutual grammatical relationship. “The property of conjugation words refers to their use in a sentence, phrase, or other syntactic device surrounded by other words” [20:155]. After all, if the correspondence of words in meaning is in a coherent unity (phrase, simple sentence, Union) due to the level of lexicology, the morphological means connecting them (including case and cases) and their use in live speech are directly related to levels such as morphology and syntax. Taking into account that all facets of the meaning of a word are manifested through its use in conjugations, he proves that the typological study of the categories of case and conjugation, which are important in the conjugation of words, is one of the determining factors of necessity and significance.

In modern linguistics, auxiliary means are relevant (in Uzbek, conjugations and auxiliary, and in Russian, cases), their comparative study. Because the units that are formed using these means, i.e. phrases, are simple and crucial for the formation of compound sentences. Therefore, the relevance of vocabulary and the significance of sentences in oral and written speech, which are the object of studying syntax, is an obvious fact. This proves the need to study stimulants. Generalization, classification, and comparative analysis of auxiliary tools, including case and case categories, are among the topical issues of modern linguistics. This relevance is particularly evident in the field of translation studies. Also, the expansion of the scale of teaching foreign languages, making them a requirement of the period, increases the importance of conducting comparative and typological studies to identify the possibilities of the phrase.

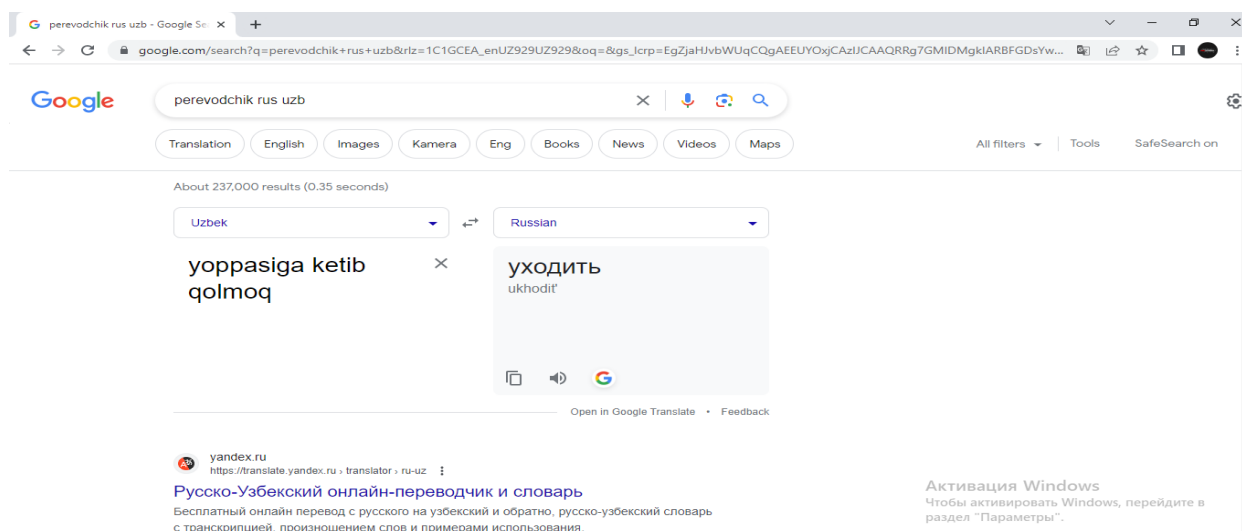
The results of research related to the comparative analysis of cases and cases are also important because there is still a rich resource in this area.: Important studies have been conducted on both the case category and the case category and valuable results have been obtained, therefore they need to be systematized and typologically studied. But this activity (conducting research related to the comparison of cases and cases) represents the complexity of the compared categories from a grammatical point of view; the relationship with different levels of language (for example, lexicology, morphology, syntax); the inevitability that over time the grammar of one or both languages will change, and this will also affect the categories studied; there is something in one language, but it is obvious that it is facing problems due to the lack of information on the comparative study of categories of influence that are not available in the second language. This is a question that is being solved as a result of a comparative study of the case in Russian and the case in Uzbek, auxiliary, in a word, auxiliary means.

**Analysis and results.** Research related to the comparative analysis of case and case categories calculated from auxiliary tools is also important because today the creation of explanatory, translational dictionaries, and programs for translating texts is certainly related to linguistics. At the same time, the perfection of information associated with the correct use of the means of connecting words in a language brings the user of these programs (dictionary, Google Translate), firstly, accuracy, and secondly, convenience. Those who work in these areas and create such programs fail in their programming work as a result of some interlanguage problems that have not yet been fully studied. In this place, the word “data” embodies various grammatical reference books, corpus data, auxiliary tools, in particular case, coordination, auxiliary and prepositions, any information related to their comparative analysis. It is the word, its conjugation, the means of conjugation, the units formed by such means that theoretical information about language becomes important in forming a certain idea of language for representatives

of other fields of science, except linguistics. Whatever industry is represented, it needs a word and its forms, as well as the means of grammatical linking of words, whether for use in oral speech or for written speech. The word contains information not only about lexicology, but also about all sections of the language. The word is very helpful in understanding the essence of the section in one sense or another in sections ranging from phonetics to methodology, since the word is the most important object of studying linguistics. In this regard, it is advisable to cite the following points: “by semantic information, we can understand the totality of data presented as an annotation of a word in explanatory dictionaries.” [21:206-213]. A comparative study of cases and cases as units included in the grammatical connection of words includes certain information about syntactic units resulting from the conjugation of words.

The results of research related to the comparative analysis of case and case categories are also important when creating dictionaries (for example, conjugation dictionaries, translation dictionaries) that exhibit this property on their own, since they are directly related to conjugation. Conjunctive dictionaries are dictionaries that reflect the conjunctive-conjunctive properties of communication patterns, connections of vocabulary and syntactic valences, phrases, as well as words with other figurative meanings. “The importance of conjugation dictionaries lies in the fact that other dictionaries can be created based on them, reflecting syntactic properties” [20:157]. Syntactic data obtained from market dictionaries, as well as as a result of comparative analysis of auxiliary tools, are considered important for research related to the reflection of natural languages in electronic programs. Because complete information about connections helps us understand the ambiguity that a connection represents. The practical significance of this lies in the fact that a correct understanding of ambiguous meanings eliminates the problems that arise in the process of using programs related to linguistic computer technologies, when translating text, in search engines. This is also noticeable in places related to the fact that the rounding of some consonants of the Uzbek language in words is sometimes not taken into account in machine translation. For example:

**Figure 1.1**



**Figure 1.1. Rounded conjugation form automatic conjugation translation into Russian.**

The automatic translation program “does not understand” the rounding in the phrase “departure” and translates the combination “departure” into “leave” (to leave). Another combination of the same content – in which, of course, there will be no rounding of consonants-will be correctly translated by the automatic translation program. At the same time, it can be concluded that the translation program used is not provided with information about subordinate means, types of subordinate communication, syntactic devices formed as a result of such communication: a sentence, a phrase. If the following information had been entered into the program, we would not have received the result as an incorrect

translation, as indicated above: “Adverb joins another word by joining. Consequently, the possessive form found in the form, the adverb of consent, is rounded in the word and is not distinguished as forming a syntactic (relational) form” [22:201].

**Conclusions and suggestions.** It is clear that linguistic typology identifies common features in the compared languages and highlights differences. Facilitates the interaction of peoples speaking certain languages. While grammatical typology has studied the structure of sentences, the order of parts, and the relationships of groups of words, lexico-semantic typology studies common features and differences in the vocabulary of words. It serves as a resource for creating common dictionaries related to both languages. A comparative study of cases and cases is carried out within the framework of morphological and syntactic typology.

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