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PRIMARY PATTERNS OF COMPARATIVE METHOD IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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Abstract:

Observation of English modern detective genre and peculiarities of Uzbek detective genre is the main topic of this article. Comparative analysis of the Uzbek and English detective genres have been studied in the works of D. Buranov and other historical works. Some similarities and differences between Uzbek and English detective genres have been shown in this paper.

Key words: interlingual interference, interlingual equivalents, components analysis, distributive analysis, precision, ambiguity.

According to world scholars, the first examples of comparative linguistics in Central Asia are Mahmud Qashqari's *Devonu lug'otit turk* and Alisher Navoi's *Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn*. According to Yusupov, the theoretical foundations of comparative linguistics were developed by the Russian linguist V.N. Yarseva and the Uzbek linguist D. Buranov (Yusupov, 2013, p. 8).

In this area of comparative linguistics, the mother tongue and the foreign language are compared, in particular, similar issues are studied in the World and Uzbek detective novels. According to O.K. Yusupov, the main direction is to divide the tasks of this direction into theoretical and practical (linguodidactical) groups, to strengthen the influence of world and Uzbek detective novels on the minds of students, to strengthen the application of more relevant translation methods in practice. serves as. This branch of linguistics is also called comparative typology, and its theoretical functions include:

- (a) identify similarities and differences between the languages being compared;
- (b) identify features that have been overlooked by scholars in the process of internal comparison in these languages;



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- c) identify trends in the languages being compared;
- g) determination of interlingual equivalents;
- (d) identify crossword puzzles if the languages being compared are in constant contact with each other;
- e) explain the reasons for the similarities and differences between the language units being compared;
- f) checking linguistic universals in comparable languages.

According to Yusupov, the linguistic and didactic tasks of this direction

a) to determine whether the similarities and differences identified between the compared language units are methodologically relevant, ie whether these similarities and differences may be a linguistic reason for interlingual interference and facilitation (transposition) ;

b) determination of interlingual equivalents;

(c) Recommendations to foreign language practitioners on the use of interlinguistic comparison as a teaching method. (Yusupov, 2013, p. 7)

Yusupov as research methods of comparative linguistics: comparative analysis (highlighting similarities and differences between comparable language units), component analysis (showing semantic differences of comparable objects), distributive analysis (environment of formation of comparable language units and statistical analysis (showing the use of elements in speech) in their research work (Yusupov, 2013, p. 9). We know that comparative typology studies the system of different languages regardless of their genetic relationship, history of connection and origin. determines the laws of adequacy and inadequacy. Such laws are used by language teaching methods so that the person teaching the language compares the units of the foreign language being studied with the units of the mother tongue system and, where necessary, makes effective use of interference and transposition. Interference is the negative impact of one language system on another language system in the process of teaching and learning a foreign language, mainly the negative impact of the mother tongue system on the language system being studied. According to linguists, interference can be studied in different areas: linguistics, lingua psychology, methodology and typology. In fact, according to Buronov, the types of interference in the interlinguistic and monolingual system are different, and according to the levels of language, the phenomena of interference can be observed in phonetics, vocabulary and grammar (Buronov, 1973, p. 259).



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According to J.B. Buronov, when a foreign language is taught in comparison with the native language, the native language system can have a positive and negative impact on the acquisition of the studied language system: the positive side of the phenomenon is the knowledge and skills of students in the native language based on correct analogy (comparison), students can use analogy to form word forms, constructions and sentences, compare the state of articulation in the study of pronunciation, structural models in the native language allow to make similar models in a foreign language, its negative impact is determined by the negative impact of the native language system on the language system in the process of foreign language teaching (Buronov, 1973, p. 259). The scientific literature notes that the positive effect of the mother tongue system on the foreign language system in the process of teaching and learning a foreign language is called transposition and the negative effect is called interference.

Professor J.B. According to Buronov, the categories of perfection, precision and ambiguity in English are independent categories, while the absence of special morphological forms representing these categories in Turkic languages is an allomorphic feature. 'may cause some difficulty in the unit process (Buronov, 1983, p. 156). The results of the typological analysis show that although Turkic languages do not have special morphological forms representing these categories, they are expressed through various other constructions, structures or linguistic means. The use of these linguistic tools to explain the above categories is explained in the language teaching process.

Comparative typology and translation. The two disciplines intersect at the point where they perform a common task: to identify similarities and differences in two or more language systems. That is, the laws of originality and similarity in the system of languages being studied (compared or translated) are of interest to both disciplines. The research methods and subjects of the two disciplines are also compared. According to the Uzbek linguist J.B. Buronov, the similarities between the two disciplines are described as follows (Buronov, 1973, p. 237-38):

- 1) comparative typology and translation theory are based on the general content component of the plan;
- 2) the process of work performed by comparative typology and translation theory is similar, that is, it moves from abstraction (abstraction) to correspondence (coordination) or from analysis to synthesis;



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3) comparative typology and translation theory are based on the results of interstate units of two or more language systems;

4) Translation theory and comparative typology are universal studies of sister and non-sister language systems. For example, if we look at quotes from the world-famous bestseller Mario Puzo's novel *The Baptist*:

It is not necessary to hate enemies, emotions prevent thinking;

Revenge is a dish that is pulled cold;

A lawyer with a briefcase is stronger than hundreds of armed invaders;

Scientifically, Linguistic typology is the application of different and similar features in languages by dividing them into groups, patterns and types, and morphological (typological) classification of languages distinguishes amorphous (without affixes), agglutinative, inflectional, polysynthetic languages on the basis of their grammatical form. Linguistic typology, on the other hand, studies the characteristics of these language groups as the representation of categories or various structural symbols at the lexical-semantic, phonological, grammatical, and stylistic levels, and, consequently, the typology specific to each level of language is different. Development of language types and the reconstruction of historical languages is the task of historical typology. Within this typology (sometimes used interchangeably), diachronic typology studies the structural changes in languages. Comparing the current state of languages belongs to the synchronous typology. Linguistic typology is widely associated with the universality of languages.

While linguistic typology seeks to find the structural laws of language features, linguistic universals study how these features are distributed in which languages in the world.

Alisher Navoi's *Muhokamat-ul-lug'atayn* belongs to the Linguistic Typology, which compares the semantics and in part, the phonetics of genetically different languages. Comparative or comparative linguistics, which now studies two or more languages, is also based on Linguistic Typology.

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