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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**CRITERIA FOR DEFINING LANGUAGE TYPES IN
MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY**

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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work.

World languages can be classified in different ways. Among these classifications, typological, genetic and areal classifications of languages occupy a special place. In general, genetic classifications based on the root commonality of languages, the degree of kinship, define a common type for those languages. On the other hand, languages that coexist in a certain area and have long-term interactions can acquire similar or similar structural features and create language alliances. Therefore, geneological, typological and areal classifications have overlapping aspects. In comparative-historical linguistics, language events that are not observed in any of the related languages are also restored, and at this time, the facts of non-related languages where that event exists are addressed. This brings genetic and typological linguistics closer to each other and leads to the formation of a new genetic-typological direction. Sometimes the kinship of languages is explained on the basis of typological features of those languages.

Comparative-historical, typological and areal linguistics are separate branches of modern linguistics. Comparative-historical linguistics studies the kinship of languages, areal linguistics the similarity and similarity of languages, and typological linguistics studies the isomorphism of languages. Both genetic and areal linguistic issues are useful in the typological classification of languages and in the identification of language types.

Typological linguistics is based on morphological typology. The first typological classifications were also based on the morphology of languages, especially qualitative differences in the morphological structure of words. With the emergence of systematic linguistics, the study of languages from a typological point of view is also based on the principle of systematicity. Basing on the principle of systematicity in typological linguistics reveals the need to compare languages both syntagmatically and paradigmatically, and to create a complex, multifaceted stratification. The boundaries of

typology are expanding, a number of new directions of morphological typology are being formed, and phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic, syntactic typologies are also emerging. The formation of new directions of typology actualizes the need to clarify the criteria for defining language types. Accepting the idea of mixed relationships in language types, the coexistence of several types of signs in one language makes it necessary to re-study these issues from a linguistic point of view. All these things show that the dissertation is topical.

One of the factors determining the relevance of the dissertation work is the formation of new directions of typology, mainly on the basis of morphological typology. Stepped or staged typology is considered as a modified form of traditional morphological typology, while J.Greenberg builds his quantitative typology on E.Sepir's classification. In this research work, the criteria for defining language types were approached as a whole, the essence of various classification principles was clarified, general and special typology issues were paid attention to, and language types distinguished in terms of morphological typology were studied separately. All this shows the relevance of the dissertation.

The topic of criteria for determining language types in morphological typology has been studied by many well-known scientists and researchers in the field of linguistics. Bernard Comrie is one of the pioneers in the field of morphological typology. In his work "Morphology and Syntax", extensive information is provided about the morphological structures of languages and how they are classified¹. B.Comrie worked on classifying language types (agglutinative, inflectional, isolative, etc.) and explaining the differences between these structures. William Croft is another specialist who has studied a deeper analysis of morphological

¹ Bernard, C. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: Syntax and Morphology //C.Bernard. – The University of Chicago Press. – 1981.

typology and its universal properties.² V.Croft analyzed the morphological structures of languages and the relationships between language families in depth in his work “Typology and Universals”. He applied more complex approaches in determining language types. Emmon Bach conducted both theoretical and applied research on the morphological structures of languages and their various types³. He tried to explain how morphology is related to the general structure of the language and the mutual relationships between different language types. Martin Haspelmat's book "Understanding Morphology" provides detailed explanations of the typological analysis of morphological structures and lays the scientific foundations for the determination of language types⁴. Antoine Meillet, *one of the leading figures in the early period of research on the determination of morphological types and the morphological characteristics of languages, established the main principles and methods for the analysis of the structure and development of language*⁵. Lile Campbell's research provides valuable information on how morphology shapes the grammatical structures of languages and the mutual relationships of language types⁶. In Russian linguistics, a number of well-known scientists and researchers have conducted work on the criteria for determining language types in morphological typology. This field has developed in Russian linguistics mainly as part of broader typological studies related to morphology, syntax, and the structure of language. Thus, M.I.Zhurinskaya *investigated*

² Croft, W. Typology and Universals (2nd ed.) / W.Croft. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. – 2003.

³ Emmon, B. Universals in Linguistic Theory/ B.Emmon. – Holt, Rinehart and Winston:– Underlining edition., – 1968.

⁴ Hengeveld, Kees, & Kruisinga, Joris. The Interaction of Word Order and Morphology in Language Typology / Language and Linguistics Compass, 5(7):– 2011.– 469-481.

⁵ Antoine, M. L'évolution des formes grammaticales Scientia / M.Antoine. – 12 (26): – 1912. – 384–400.

⁶ Martin Haspelmath, Andrea D. Sims. Understanding Morphology / Second Edition, – A Hodder Education Publication. – 2010.

*the morphological systems of the language, the processing and classification of morphemes, as well as the determination of language types by comparing different morphological types*⁷. L.I.Sherba compared the morphological features and structures of languages and determined their types⁸. By studying various aspects of the morphological structure of the language, the mentioned scientists tried to understand the typology of languages in more depth and explain how morphological structures are classified. Their research also allows us to understand the development of language, the comparison of morphological features of different languages and universal language features. Although this area has not yet been widely developed in Azerbaijani linguistics, some linguists have shown interest in this topic and made significant contributions. Their works are mainly aimed at studying the morphological structures of the language and comparing these structures with other languages. In the research of Ahmad Jafaroglu in the field of morphology and language typology in Azerbaijani linguistics, the morphological features of the language, the use of morphemes and the structure of the language, the morphological type of the language were studied by comparing them with other languages⁹. A.Hajiyeva discussed the morphological structures of the language and their functions in her research, and also presented theoretical foundations for the morphological analysis and typological features of the language¹⁰. F.Jalilov provides detailed information on the morphological types of

⁷ Журавлев, В.К. Внутренняя реконструкция / Нерознак В.П., Широков О.С., Журавлев В.К. и др. Сравнительно-историческое изучение языков разных семей. Теория лингвистической реконструкции. – Москва: Наука, – 1988, – с. 68-90.

⁸ Щерба. Очередные проблемы языковедения. / Л.В.Щерба. – 1945 (текст). ФЭБ.– Дата обращения:– 22 октября 2017. – Архивировано. – 17 февраля, 2020 года, <https://febweb.ru/feb/izvest/1945/05/455-173.htm>

⁹ Caferoğlu, A. Bir neçe söz. “Azərbaycan yurd bilgisi”. – 1932. – №1. – s. 3-4.

¹⁰ Hacıyeva, A.Y. Aqlütinativ dillərdə daxili fleksiya və fuziya / A.Hacıyeva. – B.: – Nurlan. – 2007.

the language, especially the specific morphological features of the Azerbaijani language¹¹. M.Yusifov *systematically analyzes the morphological structure of the language, presents the general structures of the language and their comparison with other languages*¹². The research of these scientists has created an opportunity to better understand the morphological structures and typology of the Azerbaijani language and has provided new theoretical foundations in this area. However, this topic is still being widely studied, and new research in the field of morphological typology continues to be conducted in Azerbaijani linguistics.

Object and subject of the research: The object of the research is the structural features of various systematic and structured languages.

The subject of the study is the morphological features of different system languages and the types of languages distinguished on this basis.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main goal of the dissertation work is to study the issues of classification of languages from the point of view of morphological typology, as well as the principles and characteristics of defining language types . In connection with the set goal, the following tasks are expected to be performed:

- to clarify the intersecting aspects of typological, genetic and areal classifications of languages;
- to study the relationship between linguistic typology and the linguistics of universals, to clarify the issue of typological universals;
- to study the formation stage of linguistic typology, to clarify the typological classification of languages from this point of view;

¹¹ Cəlilov, F.A. Azərbaycan dilinin morfonologiyası / F.A.Cəlilov. – Bakı: Maarif. – 1988. – 285 s.

¹² Yusifov, M. Linqvistik tipologiya (dillər arası müştərəklik və təfəkkür topologiyası) / M.Yusifov. – Bakı: – Elm və təşil. – 2017. – 184 s.

- to study the new directions of linguistic typology and from this point of view the principles of typological classification of languages, to clarify the main features of graded, quantitative, characterological, determinative, structural typologies;

- to clarify the typology of levels and the issue of language types in this regard;

- to determine the main features of morphological typology;

- to clarify the criteria for defining language types;

- to study the degree of synthesis in the language, i.e. the issues of analyticism, synthesis and polysyntheticism;

- to analyze isolation, agglutination, fusion and symbolization as language techniques.

The methods of the research: Comparative-typological and descriptive methods were used in the research work. In order to cover the issues of linguistic typology as a whole, in the research work, stepwise, quantitative, characteristic, determinative, etc. research methods were used, contrast-contrast methods were used during comparison, the facts of different languages were studied descriptively, and theoretical generalizations were made.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

- typological, genetic and areal classifications of languages have intersecting aspects;

- linguistic typology studies language system and structural types of language;

- linguistic typology was created as morphological typology and this typology retains its importance today;

- the main new directions of modern typology can be considered as a changed, updated form of morphological typology;

- during the classification of languages in terms of morphological typology, the criteria defined in the new directions of typology should be taken as a unity, language types should be studied on this basis.

The scientific novelty of the research: The study of typological linguistics in relation to comparative-historical and areal linguistics, clarification of their intersecting aspects in terms of

classification of languages, separate study of the formative stage and new directions of typological linguistics, clarification of the criteria for determining language types in terms of morphological typology, explanation of the reasons for typologically mixed relations in different languages are the scientific novelty of this work . provides. Covering the issues of linguistic typology in a single case and specifying the criteria for differentiating language types on this basis can also be considered as a scientific innovation of this work. Linguistic typology is one of the developed areas of modern linguistics. In particular, in the 20th century, linguistic typology developed and diversified based on the principles of systematic linguistics. In the dissertation, the principle of systematicity is expected in relation to linguistic typology, the uniqueness of morphological typology is clarified, the formed classification criteria are compared, and their strengths and weaknesses are determined. In the dissertation, mixed relationships in language types were separately investigated, and important scientific results were obtained. These confirm that the dissertation is of scientific importance.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research:

Typological linguistics is a part of general theoretical linguistics. The development of the idea of typological linguistics is directly related to the development of general theoretical linguistics. Typological linguistics is of great importance in the study of isomorphism between different languages, universal regularities, and in the formulation of the theory of language structures. Recognition of the creation of a typology of languages as the main issue of theoretical linguistics, the suitability of typological classifications for areal and genetic classifications, the linguistic system based on typology, etc. issues show the theoretical importance of linguistic typology. In this research work, the principle of systematicity in the study of linguistic typology in general, and morphological typology in particular, the study of new directions of morphological typology, the classification criteria of languages in terms of morphological typology from this point of view shows the theoretical importance of the research.

Dissertation work can be important for the teaching of general linguistics and linguistic typology subjects taught in philological faculties of higher schools. This work is also important for the research conducted in the field of language classification and linguistic typology.

Linguistic typology studies the system of language as a whole. Typological studies are important in creating the theory of language structure, in clarifying the issues of hierarchical organization of language, in determining the isomorphism between different language structures, and in general, in the description of languages. All this shows the theoretical and practical importance of the dissertation.

The approbation and the applying of the work. 13 scientific works, including 7 articles and 6 report theses, were published on the subject of the dissertation. The main results of the dissertation work were presented at the following conferences: II international scientific conference of young scientists (Ganja, 2017), "Azerbaijani language: yesterday and today" International scientific conference (Baku, 2018), II international scientific conference of young researchers (Baku, 2018), at the republican scientific conference dedicated to the 135th anniversary of H.Javid (Baku, 2018), at the international scientific-theoretical conference "Научные исследование в сфере гуманитарных наук: опеция XXI века" (Pyatigorsk, 2019), inflectional language type in morphological typology. The XXXIII International Scientific Symposium " DIALOGUE SCIENCES AND CULTURES IN THE MODERN WORLD". Conference. December 24, 2022.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was completed at the Azerbaijani language department of Ganja State University.

The volume of the structural sections of dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. Dissertation consists of introduction, three chapters, conclusion, list of used literature. The introductory part of the dissertation consists of 8 pages, the first chapter 35 pages, the second chapter 41 pages, the

third chapter 50 pages, the conclusion part 3 pages, the literature part 13 pages. The dissertation consists of 157 pages and 257,365 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The actuality and the usage of content is based, the object, the subject of research is appointed, the aim and the tasks, the method and ways of the research are defined, the material is chosen, the hypotheses are given, the methodological bases of the research are shown, the scientific novelty, the theoretical and practical importance of the work is commented, the basic provisions giving to the defense are noted, the information about the approbation of the work, the structure of dissertation is given in the part of "Introduction" of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the thesis is called "Classification of languages". This chapter combines three sub-chapters.

The first subchapter of chapter I of the dissertation It is called "*Issues of language classification*". World languages have their own development levels, social types, genetic relationships, structural features, historical-geographical relationships, functional features, etc. differ from each other.

There are a number of factors that make the classification of languages difficult. One of these factors is the large number of world languages, and not all languages are studied at an adequate level.

Differentiation of languages from a socio-functional point of view also makes their classification difficult . Differences in the conditions of social existence of individual language communities within the society affect the principles of their classification. It seems more appropriate to search for classification principles that take into account not only the structural features of the language, but also its socio-functional features and areal distribution . The close connection of languages can lead to structural changes in the historical plan, as well as structural similarity. This brings typological linguistics and areal linguistics closer to each other.

One of the issues that complicate the classification of languages is related to the internal structure of the language itself. Thus, the whole language system is made up of the interaction and relations of separate systems. Language structure has a hierarchical relationship of language levels that are composed of those subsystems. The complexity of the language system, the fact that the language is a multi-functional phenomenon, the uniqueness of the language structures make their classification difficult. This manifests itself more prominently in modern typological linguistics, which serves to determine the structural types of the language. The diversity of the criteria used for the typological classification of languages leads to the division of a single typology into separate typologies, and in a certain sense diffuses the idea of language types. Even in modern linguistics, there is an opinion that "one of the main factors that play the role of an obstacle in the development of typological theory is the insufficient development of the concept of language type".¹³

The second sub-chapter of Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled "Comparative-historical, typological, areal linguistics and classification of languages" . Languages can be classified in different ways. The genealogical classification is based on the origin of languages and degrees of kinship. From the genealogical point of view, languages are divided into language families according to the root commonality, and families are divided into branches, groups, etc. according to the degree of kinship of languages. leaves.

In the 19th century, linguistics developed mainly as historical linguistics. In F.de Saussure's *"General Course of Linguistics"* *synchronic and diachronic approaches to language are distinguished and synchronicity is preferred: "It is clear that the synchronic aspect*

¹³Климов, Г.А. О понятии языкового типа // – Москва: Вопросы языкознания, – 1975. № 6, – с. 21.

prevails over the diachronic aspect, so that for the speaker it is the only true reality".¹⁴

Later, the consideration of both synchronic and diachronic views in the study of language, and even the acceptance of the idea that the synchronic description cannot bypass the concept of evolution as a whole, gives rise to the idea that the application of the comparative method has new possibilities. A broader approach to the comparative method, the idea that this method serves to reveal the laws of the structure of linguistic systems and their evolution, arises.

Basically, two main areas of comparative linguistics are distinguished: comparative-historical and comparative-typological linguistics. Regardless of the geographical location, some languages have phonetic, lexical, and morphological similarity arising from the common root, while structural similarity is observed in some genetically unrelated languages. All this raises the issue of language classification.

Typological linguistics, especially as a result of research conducted in the 20th century, has become one of the separate directions of theoretical linguistics. Linguistic typology, as one of the separate fields of general linguistics, has its own research object and premise, purpose, and method determined by research methods. First of all, let's note that just as general and special linguistics are considered separate areas of linguistics, general and special typology can be considered as areas of linguistic typology. General typology studies the general typological features of world languages.

Even the typological characteristics of a separate language can be studied from the point of view of a special typology. From this point of view, special typology is also important from the point of view of studying mixed relations within the type, the phenomenon of type in the language along with the language type, and typological deviations.

¹⁴ Sössür, F. de. Ümumi dilçilik kursu / F. de Sössür. – Bakı: BDU, – 2003. – s. 175.

In linguistics, typology is sometimes taken in a broader sense: genetic typology, structural typology, areal typology, comparative typology, etc. distinguished. These two branches of comparative linguistics have aspects that intersect and even make them common.

Areal linguistics uses genetic and typological methods as well as unique research methods. It is on the basis of the connection between areal linguistics and typological linguistics that the concept of the union of languages was born. The genetic method studies the kinship of languages, the areal method studies the similarity or similarity of languages, and the typological method studies isomorphism. Unlike kinship and similarity, isomorphism is not necessarily related to the factor of time or space.

The third sub-chapter of chapter I of the dissertation is called "Language universals and typological linguistics" . Linguistic typology develops in connection with the linguistics of universals. The determination of universal regularity among world languages, the study of language universals has created a new direction of linguistics - the linguistics of universals. Universal linguistics is closely related to typological linguistics. It can even be said that the foundation of the theory of universals was laid in the 60s as a result of the study of languages from a typological point of view.

The main goal of typological studies is to provide a typological classification of languages. For this, the languages taken as the object of research should be compared, and their similar and different characteristics should be determined. How to compare languages and identify typologically relevant features is the basis of such studies. At the same time, the result of typological studies should be consistent with the typological theory itself.

Typology studies the language system in the unity of all its aspects, which does not depend on the concrete realization of the system. In other words, the main goal of linguistic typology is the set of all possible language systems. In each language system, typology separates non-universal, distinctive features from each other. Both universal, identical or similar, and different features are manifested among language systems. The connection of linguistic typology with

the linguistics of universals is determined by those language systems. Thus, linguistic typology defines its subject in this connection, distinguishes typological universals from language universals.

Chapter II of the thesis is called "Formation and new directions of linguistic typology" . This chapter consists of two sub-chapters. **The first sub-chapter is called "Formation of Linguistic Typology"** . The first typological classification of the world's languages was given in the German scientist F. Schlegel's work "Language and Wisdom of the Indians" (1808), a little later A. Schlegel made this classification somewhat more precise in his work "Notes on the Provençal Language and Literature" (1818).

German scientist Wilhelm von Humboldt is considered the founder of typological linguistics. This outstanding researcher, who knows a large number of languages, tried to determine the theoretical basis of the typological classification of languages. Recognizing the typological classification of world languages as the main issue of language research, the researcher distinguished four types of languages and gave them the following names: 1) isolated languages; 2) agglutinative languages; 3) inflectional languages; 4) incorporated languages.

V. Humboldt's typological classification resonates with the idea of a typological universal. V. Humboldt's typological classification is based on similar and different features in the structure of the word and the structure of the sentence.

In the second half of the 19th century, A. Schleicher again divided languages into three types - isolated, agglutinative and inflected languages and considered them as three stages of development. The researcher tries to cover the methods of expression of grammatical meaning in separate languages as a whole, schematizes the morphological classification of languages using symbolic signs.

One of the typological classifications that attracts attention in XIX century linguistics belongs to H. Shteintal. One of the main features that distinguish H. Shteintal's typological classification is that he takes into account both morphology and syntax. He uses the

concept of form as a classification principle, distinguishing the form of both words and sentences.

N. Shteintal's typological classification was later developed by F. Misteli. Misteli's classification is based on the internal structure of the language, but he gives special importance to the place of the word in the sentence as a classification criterion. This researcher is also based on both morphological and syntactic dimensions in his classification.

Russian linguist F. Fortunatov builds his morphological classification on V. Humboldt's classification, but partially corrects it and calls Semitic languages inflectional-agglutinative languages.

The formation stage of typological linguistics ends with the classification of the German scientist F. Fink.

Fink approaches languages in terms of the degree of expression of massiveness and fragmentation. Massiveness is considered as the expression of various relationships through the structure of one word, and fragmentarity through separate words.

As can be seen, the traditional typology originated and developed mainly as a morphological typology. This is also characteristic of new directions of linguistic typology.

The second sub-chapter of Chapter II of the dissertation is called "New directions of linguistic typology". This subchapter is divided into several subchapters.

Stepped or staged typology. The foundation of the new directions of morphological typology was laid by the American linguist E. Sapir. E. Sapir's classification was based on the principles of morphological typology. This classification can be considered as a modified, updated image of the traditional morphological typology.

The classification given by E. Sapir in his work "Language" is not linear. Throughout the work, Sapir tries to clarify his classification. According to the researcher, the typological classification of languages should not be based on some external feature, but in the unity of various features. Sapir's typological classification is based on the characteristics of the word. Incorporating languages are either not given a place here, or

incorporated languages are considered due to one feature - a higher degree of synthesis, polysyntheticism. In incorporated languages, the phrase or sentence is morphologicalized, and in Sepir's view, polysyntheticism is connected with units acting as a word-sentence. In general, the classification of E. Sepir is based on the following criteria:

1. The technique of languages, or the technique of connecting meaningful units in words;
2. Degree of synthesis in the language;
3. The degree of basic concepts in the language.

According to the degree of synthesis, languages are divided into analytic, synthetic and polysynthetic languages.

Accepting the technique of languages as one of the criteria for determining language types is also related to the name of E. Sepir. According to the researcher, the general form, main outline, structural embodiment of this or that language is something fundamental in the language.

The technique of languages refers to isolation, agglutination, fusion and symbolization.

E. Sepir divides the languages of the world into four classes according to the expression of the main concepts in the language. Sepir's classification has a different set of signs that are related to each other. According to the researcher, concepts of type I and IV are characteristic of all languages. Type I includes basic concepts such as objects, signs, and actions expressed in words, and type IV includes abstract relational concepts that serve as links between the elements of speech and express purely formal relationships. According to the researcher, concepts of type II and III are not necessary. One or both of them may be absent from the language. It includes derivational concepts to type 2, and quantity, gender, etc. to type III. includes concrete-relational concepts such as E. Sepir meant the expression of the relationship not by the word itself, but by word order, auxiliary words, and intonation by the pure relational concept, and by the mixed relational concepts, the presence of the meaning of relations along with the lexical meaning of the word. Sepir uses the concept of

conceptual type. According to the researcher, the conceptual type has characteristics that do not change over time and remain stable.

Quantitative typology. *One of* the new directions of typological linguistics is quantitative typology. The basis of this typology was laid by the American linguist J. Greenberg's article "Quantitative approach to the morphological classification of languages" (1960). Here, Sepir's classification is considered as a continuation of the traditional morphological typology, its modified, updated form, the principles underlying the classification, the criteria for determining language types are explained in detail. E. Sepir's partially modified classification principles are the basis of J. Grinberg's quantitative typology.

In the history of linguistics, the researcher, known for his unique classification, generally distinguishes ten typological indices

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These indexes, which serve to determine the main characteristics of the language type, are of special importance. So, here the languages are compared on separate features and the results are indexed. This serves to specify the criteria necessary to classify languages typologically, and to provide a general typological characteristic of a specific language or languages.

Characteristic typology. Characteristic typology is one of the new directions of modern typology. We find the initial features of the characteristic typology in F. Fink's classification. F. Fink tried to broadly clarify the separate characteristics of languages included in a certain type. Deriving the characterological concept on the basis of typology also allows to determine the uniqueness of the language and languages. In 1928, V. Matezius justified the necessity of creating a linguistic characterization. In general, there is a certain tradition in linguistics of defining the characteristic features of a specific language.

¹⁵ Гринберг, Дж. Квантитативный подход к морфологической типологии языков // Новое в лингвистике, Выпуск III. – Москва: Издательство иностранной литературы, – 1963, – с. 74-80

One of the well-known representatives of the characteristic method in typological linguistics is J. Levy. It describes a particular language so precisely that it defines the special, characteristic features of that language.

Apparently, the characterological method can be applied to the study of both specific languages and languages included in a certain genetic community. This method, based on NSTrubetskoy, can be applied to the study of language associations that are united on the basis of resemblance, similarity, in other words, typological proximity.

Deterministic typology. One of the newest directions of modern typological linguistics is determinative typology. The determinative classification of languages is connected with QPMelnikov's name. This classification is based on the principles of systematic linguistics. Recognizing language as a dynamic, self-regulating system, the researcher shows that such systems have a multi-layered hierarchical structure, which contains intra-layer, inter-layer and various intersecting relationships. Functionalization of the system depends on the properties of the structure and the properties of the substance of the system. The main method of language functionalization is considered as determinant. He accepts the concepts of the spirit of the language distinguished by V. Humboldt, the special beginning in the life of the language distinguished by E. Sepr, the special features of the language as a special method of language functionalization, specific features of the language structure, and a special determinant of the language.

Determinative classification is one of the modified and updated forms of morphological classification based on the principles of systematic linguistics.

Structural typology. Structural typology is related to the emergence of systematic linguistics, the formation of a structural approach to language. The focus of linguistic research on system-structural relations also has its influence on typological linguistics. However, it should also be taken into account that the structural typology was created and developed based on the basic principles

and criteria of the traditional morphological typology. In the structural typology, minor changes to the language types distinguished in the traditional morphological typology are accepted. VAUspensky distinguishes four language types based on the language types distinguished by V. Humboldt: amorphous languages, incorporated languages, agglutinative languages, inflected languages.

Typology of levels. The new stage of typological linguistics is characterized, first of all, by the creation of a typology of different levels. Linguistic typology crosses the border of morphological typology, phonological, lexical-semantic, syntactic typologies are created.

The basis of using syntactic principles in typological classifications is related to the linguistics of the 19th century. Syntactic typology itself has gone through a rich development path, and in the 60s of the century, a new typology was formed on this basis - content typology, or content typology. From the point of view of contentive typology, world languages are mainly divided into five types: neutral type, class type, active type, ergative type, nominative type.

The main feature that distinguishes the contentive typology is that it has a semantic determinant. Contentative typology is based on how the universal concepts of the content plan, such as subject and object, are expressed in the sentence structure of different system languages. In this typology, the development from the content plan to the form plan is based. Each of the different language levels has its own place in the formation of sentence structure, and this should be taken into account in typological studies.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called "Language types from the point of view of morphological typology". This chapter combines five sub-chapters.

The first subchapter is called "Morphological typology". Linguistic typology emerged as morphological typology, and typological classifications are based on the morphological structure of the word.

Also, morphology, which is a language level, is closely related to syntax as a component of grammar. The history of morphological units and categories, the impetus for changing relationships comes from syntax. The lexicon and morphology of the language also have an organic relationship. The structural development of the word, morphological processes are directly related to the systematicity of the lexicon.

It is on the basis of qualitative differences and similarities in the morphological structure of words that languages are divided into isolated, agglutinative and inflectional languages.

For typological classification, it is necessary to determine the criteria by which languages can be compared, the criteria that give a basis for determining language types. The history of the development of typological linguistics shows that such criteria are not one-size-fits-all, and various classification principles have been formed so far.

In traditional linguistics, where the morphological structure of the word is taken as the starting point for classification principles, three types of languages are distinguished: 1) isolated languages; 2) agglutinative languages; 3) inflectional languages. We do not distinguish incorporated languages, which were first distinguished by V.Humboldt, as a separate language type. First of all, let's note that the criteria for differentiating incorporated languages go beyond the boundaries of morphological typology and are mostly connected with the syntax of the language. Researchers trying to evaluate these languages in terms of morphological typology have considered them as agglutinative languages or their separate form according to their technique.

In our opinion, isolated, agglutinative and inflectional language types distinguished in morphological typology can be considered as conceptual types. Conceptual type contains the most general, universal and co-existing necessary features of the compared languages. From this point of view, the existing classifications of either E.Sepir, J.Greenberg, or Q.P.Melnikov can be considered as attempts to define that conceptual type.

The second sub-chapter of Chapter III of the dissertation is called "Language type and type in language" . Language type is a concept that includes the main and general features of the language structure. At the same time, it should be taken into account that language type is a concept based on typological characteristics and not on all the characteristics of the language. The definition of language types also requires to be based on the most general regularities of language structure. In traditional linguistics, comparison of languages from a typological point of view was mainly based on the word and its characteristics.

Several types may coexist in different languages. In this case, the morphological, syntactic, phonetic-combinator, word-correction events of the language have mutual relations. A set of freely coexisting phenomena is called a type. At this time, it is also accepted that different types can be realized simultaneously in specific languages. Such a view of the problem also opens the way for systematic studies of a historical nature. Manifestation of other types of characteristics in the language is related to the complexity and multifacetedness of the language itself, on the one hand, and to the historical development of the language itself on the other hand. In modern linguistics, the definition of the structural laws of the language is considered as a new, closer and clearer goal of the development of typological classifications. The newest directions of modern typological linguistics give general language types that correspond to reality, despite certain differences in research methods and classification principles. Whether it is gradual, quantitative, determinative, etc. in typologies, typological classifications, we see such common language types. Also, such general types usually include specific subtypes.

The existence of different typologies is due to the different assessment of language types, which is the central concept of typology. There is an opinion that when differentiating a language type according to its distinctive features, the phenomena of a certain level of the language should be taken as a basis, but the integrity of the language system should be taken into account. On the other hand,

in order to determine the general type of the language, it is required to select such features of the language structure that cover the entire language system, cover the most characteristic features of the system, taken in interaction.

The third sub-chapter of the III chapter of the thesis is called "Isolated languages" . In linguistics, the concepts of amorphous, abstract, monosyllabic and monosyllabic language types are used in the same sense. In some studies, the terms amorphous and isolated languages are used in the sense of root language and attention is paid to their distinctive features. In E.Sepir's classification, isolation was considered as a technique, technical indicator of a group of languages. However, it should also be taken into account that the tradition of naming a language type by its main technique in morphological typology is still alive today. In a group of isolated languages, the word consists only of the root. In some isolated languages, there are certain word-correcting suffixes. From this point of view, isolated languages are divided into two groups, or half-types: 1) languages with isolated roots: 2) languages with isolated roots.

In isolated languages, parts of speech are poorly differentiated. Often, the same word is used in different meanings due to its phonetic volume and forms homonymy. Parts of speech are universal phenomena, if there is a word in the language, it is the carrier of a certain universal grammatical categorical sign. The classification of words according to parts of speech should be based on such principles as to include groups of words in a separate language as well as in different systematic languages.

Parts of speech in Chinese are distinguished based on the lexical-semantic principle, and the categorical semantics of the word is taken as a basis. In this language, certain words are used mainly as a part of speech. Therefore, the words that denote objects are nouns, the words that denote action are verbs, etc. is evaluated as However, in this language there are many words of syncretic nature, that is, used as different parts of speech: *khao* "good" - *khao* "to love", *fu* "rich" - *fu* "to get rich", *zhi* "wisdom" - *zhi* "wise", *fuxe* "

compatibility” – *fuxe* “to be compatible”, *mo* “millstone” – *mo* “to grind”, etc. The fact that such and such words are the majority in modern Chinese does not justify the idea that parts of speech do not exist in this language.

The general grammatical meaning of the word, that is, the categorical meaning, is its specific meaning. Categorical meaning is meaning specific to grammatical classes and units. In a number of languages, especially inflective-synthetic languages, this meaning finds its concrete expression. On the other hand, this meaning is invariant for categorical meanings of the same type. Such a meaning is determined by the system of the language, it is based on certain grammatical classes and units, and it is opposed to other grammatical classes and units ¹⁶.

The shortness of the word to the CV structure in monosyllabic words in isolated languages has resulted in the emergence of different ideas about the linguistic properties of such units.

The fourth sub-chapter of the third chapter of the dissertation is called "Agglutinative languages". Agglutinative languages are sometimes called suffixed, suffixed, suffixed languages. The term literally comes from the word agglutination, which means "glue". In agglutinative languages, suffixal morphemes are mechanically joined to a word, suffixes preserve their phonetic integrity within a word, cases of fusion and combination between suffixes and words, suffixes and suffixes are rarely observed.

One of the main features of agglutinative languages is that the word root can be formally equal to the word. The presence of monosyllabic word and morpheme-like units connects agglutinative languages with dissociative languages. In Turkish languages with agglutinative structure, a sentence can be composed of words - morphemes that have not changed grammatically, that is, the grammatical form has not found its expression with suffixes.

¹⁶ Бондарко, А.В. Грамматическое значение и смысл / А.В.Бондарко. – Ленинград: Наука, – 1978. – с. 143 .

Compare: You drink - You drink water - You drink a lot of water - You drink a lot of water in the morning. In such sentences, the word is grammatically isolated from others. The function of a word within a sentence is determined by word order, word position and zero suffixes.

In agglutinative languages, both derivational and inflectional relationships are mainly provided by means of suffixes. In these languages, suffixes attached to words have a certain order or rank. From this point of view, agglutination can be considered as a fully formed word combining method of different morphological units of the language. In this respect, agglutination is opposed to another method of so-called fusion of morphemes. Another characteristic of agglutinative languages is related to the meaning of suffixes. Thus, it is shown that the suffixes of these languages are single-meaning. Compared to inflectional languages, suffixes in agglutinative languages are mostly single-meaning.

Agglutinative languages have a clear morphological structure. Although these languages have undergone various changes, it is more possible to follow the historical evolution of the type. In this regard, the dissertation focuses on the historical evolution of the Turkish language type.

From the point of view of morphological typology, there are no serious qualitative differences between Turkic languages that are significant from a typological point of view.

A language type is defined by a set of common stable features that coexist between languages. Language types can also be treated as defined constructs. From both points of view, Turkic languages can be considered as a language that occupies a special place among agglutinative languages and meets the requirements of agglutination more. In E. Sepir's classification, these languages are considered as complex pure-relational languages according to the expression of basic concepts, agglutinated languages according to their technique, and synthetic languages according to the degree of synthesis.

The fifth sub-chapter of Chapter III of the thesis is called "Inflectional languages". Inflected languages are among the

languages that are distinguished by their own characteristics and are studied more in this regard. In typological studies, such languages are also called fusion or fusional, insirafi, member, formal languages.

The main feature of inflectional languages is that inflection has a special place in the expression of derivational and grammatical relations. Inflection in these languages manifests itself as both internal inflection and external inflection. Semitic languages have more internal inflection, Russian has more external inflection, and both types of inflection are prominent in German and English languages. Internal inflection manifests itself mostly as umlaut and ablaut cases in English and German. For example; umlaut in German: *bruder* "brother" - *bruder* "brothers"; umlaut in English: *mous* "mouse" - *mice* "mice" etc. In German, the phenomenon of ablaut also occurs with vowel changes. At this time, the grammatical and sometimes the lexical meaning of the word changes, but the connection with the previous meaning remains. For example; *zinger* "sing", *zang* "sang", *gezungen* "sang", *gezung* "song". In the Russian language, this phenomenon occurs more often with the transformation or replacement of consonants.

In inflectional languages, the same meaning can be expressed by different means in different words. This is manifested in various types of pronunciation and classification in those languages. Unlike agglutinative languages, in inflectional dialects, the root of the word can change and take different forms. In synthetic languages with an inflectional structure, the word root is not equal to the word in most cases, the meaning of the root is determined within the word.

Morphological typology is a part of linguistic typology. In our opinion, the assessment of Semitic languages and Indo-European languages as two different types of languages is not justified from the point of view of morphological typology. These languages should be considered as two different forms of the inflected language type. One of the issues of interest for the inflectional language type is the distinction between analyticity and synthesis in the languages included in this type. The opposition of languages belonging to the

same type due to their analytical and synthetic structures is more pronounced in inflectional languages.

In the “Conclusion” part of the dissertation, the following scientific and theoretical provisions are summarized:

1. World languages can be classified from different aspects. There are a number of factors that make the classification of languages difficult. The large number of world languages and the lack of learning of all languages are one of the main factors that make their classification difficult. The fact that a number of languages do not have written monuments, they differ from a socio-functional point of view, the emergence of linguistic thought as a result of a subjective view of language, and the fact that languages have a complex internal structure make their classification difficult.

2. The basis of typological classification of languages was laid at the beginning of the 19th century, typological linguistics developed rapidly and became one of the separate directions of modern theoretical linguistics. Typological classification has aspects that intersect with genetic and areal classifications. However, typological, comparative-historical and areal linguistics are distinguished from each other by their unique features. Comparative-historical linguistics studies the degrees of kinship related to the root commonality of languages, typological linguistics studies their typological characteristics based on the isomorphism of language structures, and areal linguistics studies the closeness, similarity, and linguistic alliances formed on the basis of long-term neighborhood relations.

3. Linguistic typology is based on universal regularities between compared languages. From this point of view, modern typological linguistics is related to the linguistics of universals. One group of linguistic universals are typological universals. Such universals serve to determine the typological characteristics of languages and their typological classification.

4. There are two main development stages of linguistic typology: 1) formation stage of linguistic typology; 2) the stage of emergence of new directions of linguistic typology.

5. Linguistic typology is based on morphological typology, and typological classification of languages is based on morphological dimensions, especially qualitative differences in the morphological structure of words. The formative stage of typological linguistics developed mainly as morphological typology. However, considering incorporated languages as a separate language type, distinguishing analytical and synthetic languages, distinguishing the concept of form based on sentence structure shows that the syntactic principle is also taken into account at the formation stage.

6. The stage of formation of new directions of typological linguistics is distinguished by a number of characteristic features. The emergence of systematic linguistics also affects typological linguistics. The idea of the need to create a single, systematic linguistics covering the entire language system is being formed. In this period, gradual, quantitative, characteristic, determinative, contentive, structural, etc. typologies are formed. Linguistic typology goes beyond the boundaries of morphology. A syntactic typology is formed by extracting the sentence structure on the basis of the typological classification. Based on the expression of universal subject, object relations in the sentence structure, a new typology, content typology or content typology with semantic determinants, morpho-syntactic orientation is created. The idea of typological linguistics is greatly enriched with the emergence of structural typology covering the entire language structure, phonetic-phonological, lexical-semantic syntactic typologies related to different levels of the language.

7. The main new directions of typology develop mainly as a continuation of morphological typology. The first such typology is the graded or staged typology founded by the American linguist E. Sapir. In graded typology, the typological classification of languages is carried out according to the expression of the main concepts, the technics of languages and the degree of synthesis. With the emergence of a graded typology, the classification criteria of languages become much richer and more precise. The advantage of this classification is that it does not classify languages on the basis of

some external feature, but on the basis of a set of related features. Stepped typology is a refinement of the traditional morphological typology.

8. Quantitative typology is formed on the basis of graded typology. In the quantitative typology, index degrees are determined for separate signs. Checking the index degrees with statistical methods makes it possible to obtain more accurate information about the characteristics of the language type. The basic principles of morphological typology are accepted in structural typology.

9. In terms of structural typology, languages are divided into four types: 1) amorphous languages; 2) incorporated languages; 3) agglutinative languages; 4) inflected languages. In structural typology, amorphous languages are considered as reference languages for other languages. In relation to concrete languages, amorphous languages are considered as reference languages for incorporated languages, incorporated languages for agglutinative languages, and agglutinative languages for inflectional languages.

10. The scope of linguistic typology has been greatly expanded, the typological classification principles and classification criteria of languages have been greatly enriched and clarified. However, the modern typology is still based on the morphological typology. First of all, this is related to the specific characteristics of morphology, which is a separate characteristic of language.

Together with syntax, morphology forms the grammar of the language. Historically, the morphology of the language is created by the syntax of the language. The driving force behind the formation, change and development of morphological units and categories comes from syntax. Morphology is more conservative against external influences. Here, the uniqueness of the language, the "most fundamental things" for the language, the "main grammatical feature of the language", the main grammatical features are more protected.

11. In terms of morphological typology, three main language types can be distinguished: 1) isolated languages; 2) agglutinative languages; 3) inflectional languages. The characteristic of each type is determined by its determinant.

From the point of view of morphological typology, incorporated languages are considered as a special group of agglutinative languages.

Although each language type has its own characteristics, there is also a mixed relationship between languages. From this point of view, the concepts of language type and language type are distinguished from each other.

12. The conceptual type of the language preserves its uniqueness. However, as a result of the historical development of the language, several types of signs can coexist in it. The most variable in language is the degree of synthesis. A language can change from analytic to synthetic or vice versa without changing its type. Analytic languages may have features of synthetic languages, and synthetic languages may have features of analytic languages. The technique of languages changes little. However, while the main technique of the language is preserved, the technique of languages belonging to another type can show itself here. Characteristic typology allows to identify such special types.

The main content of the dissertation is presented by the author in the following publications:

1. Linqvistik tipologiya // Gənc alimlərin II beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Gəncə, – 2017, – 8876 i.s. s. 291-293.

2. Dil tipi və dildə tip // – Bakı: AMEA Dilçilik İnstitutu, Tədqiqlər, – 2018. № 4, – 16091 i.s., s. 106-112.

3. Dildə analitizm və sintetizm // – Bakı: Elm və təhsil, Filologiya məsələləri, – 2018. № 20, – 21309 i.s., s. 136-143.

4. Dillərin texnikası: aqlütinasiya və fuziya // – Bakı: BDU, Dil və ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, -2018. № 1, -18405 i.s., s. 83-85.

5. Morfoloji tipologiya // “Azərbaycan dili: dünən və bu gün” mövzusunda Beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı, – 23 iyun, –2018, – 13980 i.s, s. 346-348.

6. Morfoloji tipologiya baxımından dil tiplərində qarışıq münasibətlər // Gənc tədqiqatçıların II beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, – Bakı, – 2018, – 8995 i.s., s. 951-954.

7. Struktur tipologiya // H.Cavidin 135 illiyinə həsr olunmuş respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: BDU, – 2018, – 7943 i.s. s. 471-474.

8. Тюркский языковой тип с точки зрения морфологической типологии//– Пятигорск: Вестник Пятигорского государственного университета, – 2018. № 2, – апрель-июнь, – 28112 i.s., с. 189-194.

9. Təcrid olunan dillər // – Bakı: Bakı Slavyan Universiteti, Humanitar elmlərin öyrənilməsinin aktual problemləri, – 2019. №1, – 24758 i.s., s. 51-56.

10. Müqayisəli-tarixi və tipoloji dilçilik // – Bakı: Pedaqoji Universitetin Xəbərləri, – 2019. C. 67. №1, – 23159 i.s., s. 63-71.

11. Проблемы типологической классификации языков // “Научные исследования в сфере гуманитарных наук: открытия XXI века” Материалы IX Международной научно-практической конференции, – 6 – 7 июня, – 2019, –12672 i.s., с. 15-18.

12. Dillərin təsnifi // – Gəncə: GDU, Gəncə Dövlət Universitetinin Elmi xəbərləri, – 2019. №1, – 18084 i.s., s. 109-114.

13. Morfoloji tipologiyada flektiv dil tipi. The XXXIII International Scientific Symposium “DIALOGUE SCIENCES AND CULTURES IN THE MODERN WORLD”. Konfrans. 24 dekabr, 2022, -12 583 i.s., s.69-71.

14. New directions in linguistic typology: characterological typology, determinative typology, typology of levels // – Warszawa, Polska: Colloquium-journal, – 2024, – №35 (228), с.77-82.

15. Проблема языкового типа эдуарда сепира в иерархической классификации языков // Пенза: Международный центр научного сотрудничества «Наука и просвещение». АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции, – 27 декабря, – 2024, – с. 68-72.



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