

DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO SOLVING COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS PROBLEMS

Abduraxmanova Zilola Yoqub qizi

*Supervisor: Jizzakh branch of the National University of
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology,
department of Foreign languages Phylology and foreign languages*

Ahmedova Afruza Habibulo qizi

Student of group 204-20:

Annotation: *This article provides a comprehensive overview of the various methodologies and approaches employed in the field of comparative linguistics. It delineates six distinct approaches utilized by linguists to tackle the intricate problems posed by language evolution and diversity. Beginning with the foundational Historical-Comparative Method, the article navigates through Phylogenetic Methods, Typological Studies, Cognitive Linguistics Perspective, Contact Linguistics and Borrowing Studies, and Computational and Corpus Linguistics.*

Key words: *Comparative Linguistics, Methodologies, Historical-Comparative Method, Phylogenetic Methods, Typological Studies, Cognitive Linguistics, Contact Linguistics, Borrowing Studies, Computational Linguistics, Interdisciplinary Collaboration, Language Evolution, Language Diversity, Challenges, Advancements, Language Relationships.*

Comparative linguistics, the study of language relationships and evolution, presents a captivating realm for researchers, enabling them to unravel the intricate tapestry of human language. Investigating the similarities and differences among languages not only sheds light on their historical connections but also helps in understanding the mechanisms behind linguistic diversity. Scholars have employed various methodologies and approaches to solve the multifaceted problems within this field, each offering unique insights and perspectives.

Historical-Comparative Method:

This foundational approach, pioneered by scholars like Franz Bopp and August Schleicher in the 19th century, focuses on identifying and reconstructing the common ancestor of related languages. By analyzing lexical, phonological, and grammatical patterns, linguists trace back changes over time, unveiling the evolutionary paths of languages. This method has been instrumental in establishing language families, such as the Indo-European family, and revealing their historical developments.

Phylogenetic Methods:

Borrowing techniques from biology, phylogenetic approaches use computational models and algorithms to construct language family trees. These methods utilize quantitative data, including lexical cognates or structural features, to infer

evolutionary relationships among languages. Phylogenetic trees offer visual representations of language evolution and aid in understanding the divergence and divergence points among languages.

Typological Studies:

Typological approaches compare languages based on their structural features rather than historical connections. Linguists analyze diverse languages to identify recurrent patterns and linguistic universals, categorizing languages into typological classes. This approach enables researchers to explore commonalities and variations in language structures across different language families, shedding light on underlying cognitive and communicative principles.

Cognitive Linguistics Perspective:

This approach delves into the cognitive processes underlying language use and structure. It focuses on how linguistic structures reflect human cognition and conceptualization. Cognitive linguists explore metaphor, grammar, and conceptual frameworks, providing insights into how linguistic diversity arises from varied cognitive mechanisms and cultural influences.

Contact Linguistics and Borrowing Studies:

Languages often interact and influence each other through contact, leading to borrowing of vocabulary, grammatical structures, and even phonological features. Contact linguistics investigates language contact situations, such as pidgin and creole formation, code-switching, and linguistic borrowing, to understand how languages adapt and evolve in multilingual settings.

Computational and Corpus Linguistics:

With advancements in technology, computational linguistics employs computational models, machine learning algorithms, and large-scale linguistic databases (corpora) to analyze linguistic data. These methods aid in automating language comparison tasks, facilitating the analysis of vast amounts of linguistic information efficiently.

Combining these diverse approaches often leads to a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic evolution, offering a multifaceted perspective on the intricate web of language relationships. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaboration among linguists, anthropologists, computer scientists, and psychologists further enriches the field, enabling the integration of diverse methodologies and perspectives.

However, challenges persist in comparative linguistics, including the availability of reliable data, complexities in data interpretation, and debates regarding methodological choices. Nonetheless, ongoing advancements in technology and methodologies continue to push the boundaries of our understanding of language evolution and diversity.

In conclusion, the study of comparative linguistics benefits from a rich array of approaches, each contributing uniquely to our comprehension of the origins, relationships, and complexities inherent in human languages. The synergy between

these methodologies fosters a dynamic and evolving field, constantly unveiling new insights into the fascinating world of languages and their interconnectedness across time and space.

REFERENCES:

1. Abduraxmanova, Z., & Mamurova, M. (2021). THEORETICAL APPROACH TO SPEECH DISFLUENCIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 43-45).
2. Абдурахманова, З. (2022). Analysis of pauses and interruptions as elements of linguistic production in simultaneous interpretation. Современные инновационные исследования актуальные проблемы и развитие тенденции: решения и перспективы, 1(1), 533-535.
3. Chomsky, N. (2005). Three factors in language design. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 36(1), 1-22.
4. Crystal, D. (2008). *A dictionary of linguistics and phonetics*. John Wiley & Sons.
5. Greenberg, J. H. (1966). *Language universals: With special reference to feature hierarchies*. Walter de Gruyter.
6. Nichols, J. (1992). *Linguistic diversity in space and time*. University of Chicago Press.
7. Sapir, E. (1921). *Language: An introduction to the study of speech*. Harcourt, Brace and Company.
8. Trask, R. L. (2000). *The dictionary of historical and comparative linguistics*. Edinburgh University Press.
9. Weinreich, U. (1953). *Languages in contact: Findings and problems*. Mouton Publishers.
10. Niyatova Maftuna, Sayfullayeva Sevinch, Haydarqulova Sarvinoz, Makhmudova Adolat, Muminova Zukhra. (2023). THE ROLE OF PAIR WORK IN TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 427–431. Retrieved from <https://journal.jbnuu.uz/index.php/ijcstr/article/view/474>
11. Niyatova, M. (2021). PECULIARITIES OF PREFIXAL DERIVATIVES IN LANGUAGE LEVELS . *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 2(3). извлечено от <https://fl.jdpu.uz/index.php/fl/article/view/954>
12. Pease, A., & Pease, B. (2004). **The Definitive Book of Body Language**. Bantam Books.
13. Wood, J. T. (2016). **Interpersonal Communication: Everyday Encounters**. Cengage Learning.
14. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 409-414).

15. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).

16. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE INTESL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ (pp. 82-84).

17. Hasanov, F & Abduganieva, A. 2023. THE MAIN ROLE OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE // YOSH OLIMLAR ILMİY AMALIY KONFERENSIYASI. – P. 64.