

## MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY

Allamuratov Alibek Qobil o‘g‘li

[alibro200404@gmail.com](mailto:alibro200404@gmail.com)

Saitxanova Dinara Ruslanovna

*PhD, dotsent Tashkent University of Applied Sciences, Gavhar 1, Tashkent, 100149,*

*Uzbekistan E-mail: [dinara.saitkhanova@mail.ru](mailto:dinara.saitkhanova@mail.ru);*

*orcid: 0009-0004-1227-8154*

Morphological typology is one of the important branches of linguistics that studies the classification of languages according to their grammatical structure and word formation. This field analyzes the similarities and differences among languages based on their morphological features. In linguistic typology, morphological typology occupies a special place because it provides scientific methods for understanding language structures.

### **The Concept of Morphological Typology**

Morphological typology classifies languages according to the structure of words and the expression of grammatical meanings. Linguists have discovered that languages share certain grammatical patterns despite their differences. Morphological typology studies these similarities and distinctions.

Through this field, researchers examine the level of language development, grammatical devices, and possibilities of word formation. Morphological classification serves as an important scientific basis for comparing languages.

### **Main Types of Morphological Typology**

There are several main types of morphological typology in linguistics:

1. Isolating languages – in such languages, words usually do not change their forms, and grammatical meanings are expressed mainly through word order or auxiliary words. Chinese is an example of this type.
2. Agglutinative languages – grammatical meanings are expressed by suffixes or affixes. Each affix has a separate grammatical meaning. Uzbek belongs to this group.
3. Fusional languages – in these languages, one affix may express several grammatical meanings at the same time. Russian and German are examples of fusional languages.
4. Polysynthetic languages – words contain many grammatical elements, and sometimes a whole sentence can be expressed by a single word.

### **Morphological Features of the Uzbek Language**

The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and has an agglutinative structure.

In Uzbek, grammatical meanings are mainly expressed through suffixes. For example, the word “kitoblarimizdan” consists of several morphemes:

- kitob – root,
- lar – plural suffix,
- imiz – possessive suffix,
- dan – case suffix.

Each suffix expresses an independent grammatical meaning. Therefore, Uzbek is considered a clear example of an agglutinative language.

Word formation and grammatical forms in Uzbek follow a strict order. This demonstrates the richness and systematic nature of the language’s morphology.

### **The Importance of Morphological Typology**

Morphological typology has not only theoretical but also practical importance. It is widely used in foreign language learning, translation studies, and computational linguistics. Comparative study of languages helps identify their common characteristics. In addition, morphological typology plays an important role in studying language history. Changes and development of grammatical forms throughout the evolution of languages are examined through this field.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, morphological typology is an important scientific field that classifies languages according to their grammatical structure. It helps linguists understand the morphological characteristics of languages in depth. Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, occupies a significant place in morphological typology. The study of morphological typology is essential for the development of linguistics.

### **References**

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