

**The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

The Uzbek State World Languages University

Chair of English Lexicology

COURSE PAPER

AREAL TYPOLOGY AND IT'S MAJOR PARAMETERS

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Tashkent 2014

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Introduction

The main idea of my course paper - to help students in the study discipline "Comparative Typology", in particular, give students knowledge about the object and the empirical basis of linguistic typology of the subject and object of typological studies, the identification of linguistic universals, typology of language levels, as well as aims and methods of the study areal linguistics.

Comparative typology and linguistic of areas has great importance in the formation and synthesis of fundamental and applied knowledge such specialists as completes the cycle disciplines in theoretical linguistics. It promotes understanding and generalization of theoretical questions about language, serves the purpose of forming students' scientific thinking and linguistic competence, as well as development of their intelligence.

My course paper includes the following parts:

- 1) On the subject and tasks of linguistic typology;
- 2) Sections linguistic typology;
- 3) Methods typological analysis;
- 4) Linguistic universals;
- 5) Auxiliary international languages;
- 6) Areal linguistics;
- 7) Language area in Western Europe;
- 8) Language area Eastern Europe

1 SUBJECT LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY

Linguistic typology (from the Greek. Typos - sample and logos - teaching) – science engaged comparative study structural and functional properties of language regardless of the nature of genetic ratios between there. Typology - is one of two main aspects language learning along with comparative historical aspect, which from it differs ontologically and epistemologically¹.

Linguistic typology has been asking the most common patterns of different languages, unrelated general origin or mutual influence, seeks to identify the most probable phenomena in different languages. In the case where a phenomenon detected in a representative group of languages, it may be considered typological patterns applicable to the language itself.

Linguistic typology plays an important role in developing a common typology as a rich material and typological sufficient experience. In the typology of the concept of compliance is not necessary Two-pronged (In the form and meaning), and may be limited to only the form or value mapped units.

Along with the typology and comparative linguistics stands third approach to the study of language - areal linguistics. Typology is based on the study of individual languages and is closely linked with general linguistics, developed using its concepts and structures - functions of language.

Linguistic typology and it's goals and objectives

Problems of linguistic typology are eternal and important problems of linguistics. Nowadays, the typological approach to the study languages updated. This is due to the fact that more and more attention given systemic structural and functional properties of languages. By that and is engaged in the typology. As a result of typological research, we can talk about any that features which are present in all languages, or, conversely, do not may occur in the language, some phenomena we can communicate with each and another one to predict another

¹ Linguistics 1998: 512

phenomenon that is set typological laws and talk about the common features of languages.

Task typology is the study of the structural features similarity of languages, regardless of their territorial distribution, structural similarity between unrelated and related languages, geographically distant and historically unrelated languages.

One of the main problems of typology - construction of a general theory of language, universal identification (valid for any language) and relations features, or linguistic universals. At the same time establishes a typology some characteristics of only a subset of languages. On this basis, and are built Typological classification.

The purpose of the typology - creating the most economical method of coding information about the structures of the world's languages. Thus different languages are described in some terms, and identifies isomorphism different languages.

Identification of isomorphism and ALLOMORPHISM different languages - another one of tasks typology.

Speaking about the general typology, we must distinguish *typological method* as a way of learning and *typological theory* as a theory of typological method, on the subject, objectives and tasks of the typological study. Typology as a method of knowledge used in different sciences, seeks to know internal organization objects, identify special properties typologically relevant properties.

Linguistic typology encompasses a variety of natural languages and seeks to describe the diversity of these languages.

2 SECTIONS OF LINGUISTIC TYPOLOGY

Types of typological studies

Linguistic typology – a section of general linguistics, which has its own subject, methods, purposes. To determine the overall objective typology need to consider the specific problems that are solved it sections. Depending on the goals and objectives that solves linguistic typology, typology identifies several sections, and sections are treated differently. Following division has nothing to do with spatio-temporal separation and organization of the objects themselves.

The following types of typological studies:

- depending on the number of the languages studied - **total** and **private** typology;
- depending on whether the purpose of the study on the first structure or principles of its functioning in society - **structural** and **social** (functional) typologies;
- depending on the method of setting goals of research – **Taxonomy** and **explanatory** typology;
- depending on whether we consider the properties of the language in statics or dynamic - **static** and **dynamic** typology.

Arakin V. D. in his "Comparative Typology of English and Russian Language"(1979) conditional on shared linguistic typology general and specialized. According to Arakin V. D., "engaged in a common typology study of common problems related to the identification of similar amounts and various features characterizing the system of individual languages of the world"². This could include the study of common features in the structure phonological systems, the distribution of phonemes and syllables, the presence or lack of grammatical classes of nouns, the similarities in the structure of phrases and sentence types of morphological structure of words, etc.

² Arakin 1979: 7

Private typology studies problems of more limited scope: study typological characteristics of one language or limited language groups. Within the typology of private object typological studies may be the system of personal pronouns, the system suffixed morphemes constituting the figure names, etc. In this case, the source point for the research community is the semantics of those functions or morphemes in other unrelated languages.

Depending on a particular and specific targets, and facilities which subjected to research, private typology includes diachronic (Historical) typology Organisation study of historical changes typology of states of individual languages, the structure of individual typology languages and language groups. For example, a study of the transition languages synthetic type to analytical or change structure grammatical categories that characterize this part of speech in ancient medium or a new period of history of the language³.

Typological studies can be conducted in selected subsystems, the individual levels of languages (for example, in the area of phonological systems morphological systems lexical systems, etc.). Operation of this cycle is called tiered or pronged typology or typology subsystems.

Social subject (functional) language typology is as a means of communication, viewed through the prism of its social roles and use.

The subject of structural typology is the internal organization language as a system. Buranov D. B. in "Comparative Typology of English and Turkic languages"⁴ highlights: genetic typology structural typology, areal typology and comparative typology. Consider in more detail these species typology.

Genetic Type

Main purpose genetic of typology is detection materially identical units in related languages. Studying the extent of identical linguistic units in systems of

³ Arakin 1979: 8

⁴ Buranov 1983

different languages, united on the basis of the relevant material elements based on their historical community, we can distinguish dynamic-static and genetic typology and genetic typology.

Dynamic-system genetic typology compares languages in terms of diachrony and therefore it can be called historical diachronically. This type of not invalidate the classical comparative studies and is its development.

Dynamic-genetic typology engaged also theoretical remodel systems language of a particular group. However, the scope limited linguistic family.

Static genetic typology involved comparing systems genetically related languages in terms of synchrony. It can be considered synchronously genetic typology.

Static genetic typology considers the system at a certain synchronous languages slice reveals general or isomorphic allomorphic properties specific to the period.

Dynamic and statistical comparison of genetically related language refers to the unit of genetic and genetic-diachronic and synchronous typology. If we investigate a system of different language groups and families, the such a comparison is characterized as an object of study of the structural typology. Some linguists have identified a typology to diachronic structural and diachronic typology.

Structural Type

Structural typology is one of the sections of the linguistic typology, and its main component. Structural typology considered independent linguistic discipline. It differs from genetic typology that provides a basis for rigorous scientific linguistic classification systems and their elements⁵.

⁵ Buranov 1983

Structural typology engaged systematization and inventory facts of individual languages and identifying common language universals. Examines the system beyond the limitations and completes research determining the types of signs. Structural typology can use genetic data and other sections of linguistic typology.

The aim is to identify the structural typology of universal properties of languages.

Structural typology solves the dual task: on the one hand, it should accelerate the development of descriptive methods for inventory systems languages and, secondly, must be compared systems languages.

The subject of structural typology is the internal organization language as a system. Structural typology, as part of theoretical linguistics, is not related directly practice, however, many typologies results may have practical application. For example, in practical applications include structural typology and decryption engine translation. Structural typology can help in the study of unknown languages, since knowing typological ratio can restore the whole system.

Areal typology

In task areal typology included study general typological characteristics and patterns of languages that are on the any particular territory or habitat.

Linguists refer to areal typology in studying various issues related to the identification of the causes of the genesis or linguistic characteristics some related languages, both synchronously and diachronically⁶. Receptions area studies in combination with the methods of typological and system analysis to help identify phonetic and grammatical features of language type.

⁶ Buranov 1983: 33

Comparative Typology

Comparative Typology, being one of the independent sections linguistic typology, considering the limited number of languages. Comparative typology process of identifying invariants interlanguage selected common unit of the content.

Comparison of two languages belonging to different structures and families, became possible only after the steel compared not languages, and systems and subsystems languages. Comparative typology defines typological similarities most languages of different genetic groups. It may allocate some commonality, or isomorphic to the system limited number of languages. Due to the limited number of matched comparative typology of languages cannot identify linguistic universals.

The ultimate goal is a comparative typology of comparative description of the systems of two or more languages. On the way to her more private solved problem - a comparative description of these subsystems languages sound composition, morphology, syntax, word formation, lexical structure, etc.⁷.

⁷ Abramov, 1999: 177

3 METHOD OF TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Understanding of the method

Method - a way to reality, the way to knowledge of the nature and society. Linguistics, like other sciences, creates its own methods investigation and description of phenomena and facts, as the object of study is language. Language - is a very complex and multifaceted public phenomenon has multilayered structure in which each layer the sum of its units. At the same time developing their own special techniques developed system.

Comparative-historical method

Various state of the language in the process of its development are the basis for of special linguistic, historical and comparative method, which played a role in the development of the science of language. Basis of the method was doctrine of the genetic relationship of a number of languages, receiving their material expression in the form of sound community, as well as the position of changes in phonological system, grammatical structure, vocabulary composition related languages.

Comparative method makes it possible to determine not only the facts and phenomena have similar functions in comparable languages, but also a place they occupy in their microsystem. For example, one can study system of linguistic means used in a number of languages for education nouns meaning "leader." The objective of this study included search for the most common signs identical (isomorphic), which amount characteristic of the phenomenon.

Comparative-typological method in their little tricks differs from the comparative method, however, it has several more broad objectives. According to Yartseva V. N. purpose typological description languages of the world is to identify the amount and variety of similar traits describing their system, it is important not only in the presence of this language what-either receiving or

relationship, but also a place that takes this language fact in the general scheme of distribution methods and attitudes characteristic studied language⁸. "Thus, unlike the comparative, typological method deals with a comparison and basis of a comparison with the identification of isomorphic and allomorphic whole damn systems, subsystems and microsystems studied languages"⁹.

Theory of determinants

Of great importance for research and methodology of typological determine universals has theory of determinants.

As you know, the language - a system. The main characteristics of the language as system are: substance embodying this system and bond scheme and relationships between elements of this system are that it structure. A special feature of the language as a system - is the ability to adapt to Implementation certain statements (For adaptive, adaptive systems). The property provides the best functioning of the entire system because of its ability to produce selection as variants of the structure and the substances according to embodiments of the speech situation.

This method of operation is a defining characteristic system-determinant.

Analysis of different levels of universals using determinants led to the fact that the complex is used after a simple, two-stage expression after the function gets more important function.

The theory allows using a number of implications, and taking into account the structural and substantive restrictions to obtain the necessary characteristics of the language and determine its typological properties.

⁸ Yartseva 1967: 203-204

⁹ Arakin 1979: 64

Typological method indices

In the practice of typological studies occupies a special place *method Indexing*, or *method of typological indices* developed George Greenberg. In the basis of this method the individual traits representing certain numerical relations and expressed Indexes. Greenberg called quantitative method used by quantitative indicators. Their calculations Greenberg spent on text includes 100 words on the following parameters:

1) The degree of synthesis or total words. If the number of morphemes in studied the text of **M**, and the number of words - the letter **W**, the ratio of **M** to **W** is indicator is called the index of synthesis and synthetical. The index for analytical languages will be lower than for the synthetic languages.

2) Methods of communication. If the letter **A** designate agglutinative structure and **J** - the number of seams between the morphemes, then the ratio of **A** to **J** is exponent cohesion words and is called the index of agglutination. Greenberg wrote that language with a high index of agglutination should considered an agglutinative language and language with a low index of agglutination – fusional (inflected).

3) The prevalence of derivational and inflectional morphemes. If **R** - number of root morphemes in text, **W** - the number of words in the text, then ratio of **R** to **W** is the index of compounding. If you calculate that all derivational morpheme **D**, the ratio of **D** to **W** - a measure formative language ability, i.e. index derivation.

4) The following characteristic affixes root. If **P** - is a prefix, the ratio of **P** to **W** - prefixing index, i.e. the ratio of the number of prefixes to number of words.

The ratio of **S** to **W** - suffixing index, i.e. the ratio of the number suffix to the number of words.

If P_i - it's clean inflection, the ratio of P_i to N - is the index inflection in clean form characterizes Inflection language features¹⁰.

¹⁰ Arakin 1979: 66-67

4 LINGUISTIC UNIVERSALS

Linguistic universals - are properties of all languages or most of them. The theory of linguistic universals and considers defines:

1. General properties of all human languages, unlike languages animals;
2. Set of content categories, those or other means expressed in language. For example, all languages are expressed the relationship between subject and predicate, category assessment, identification/uncertainty, multiplicity, all languages know the division into theme and bumps.
3. General properties of linguistic structures themselves, relating to all linguistic levels. For example, in any language can't be less than 10 and 80 phonemes. Typically, the number ranges from 20 to 40 (European languages)¹¹.

The term "language universals" is used in linguistics since 1961 year, with the New York Conference on language universals. Authors "Memorandum of language universals" Greenberg, Charles Osgood, Jenkins used the term "universal language." Most Russian scientists, followed by Uspensky B. A.¹² use the term "linguistic universals. In this regard, Yu Christmas wrote that the term "linguistic universals" covers only natural languages (the traditional field of linguistics), and the term "Universal language" and also covers a broader empirical field - semiotics"¹³.

We can to reconstruct the full on universal based on series implicative universals containing set interrelated signs allowing allocate inflected, agglutinative and the so-called amorphous type of languages, and, of course, Each of these types are equally as kits installed symptoms is generalized model, a kind of benchmark exempt from private options and derogations. And in this case, remains valid assertion that there is no pure types. Comparison of this type in the

¹¹ Linguistics 1998: 535-536

¹² Uspensky 1969

¹³ Christmas 1969: 22

latter case leads to the conclusion that there is mandatory dependence ways of expressing grammatical meanings of structure of the word. This conclusion is a kind of full universal, which is obtained by reconstruction, on the basis of a comparison typologically limited universals, i.e. ultimately inductive means. Undoubtedly full universals correlated with disabilities or typologically characterize universals have extremely generalized value, are very poor in content and, to a certain raising very informative. This feature is particularly clear in this group complete universals manifested at comparison with typological universals, which are their modifications or options.

5 SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGES

Information Guides

It is a specialized notation, created for optimization of providing information for its further accumulation and transmission processing. Communication capabilities of information languages increase / decrease due to lack of ambiguity characters. Distinguish several classes Information retrieval and information and logic languages.

Information retrieval languages are created to record the information it accumulation, ordering, processing and analysis. This alphabetically - indexes and catalogs of information, patent classification system indexing, storage, databases, and other information system. Currently there are tens of thousands of information retrieval languages. One of the most common is the language of UDC (Universal Decimal Classification). This themed cipher used in libraries. UDC was established in 1905 in Brussels.

Information-logic languages comprise means for presenting knowledge using formal logic models and networks using which failed to provide a specific fragment of reality (e.g., process cycle, decision making, management). An example of such a language can serve as a universal semantic code developed Martynov V. V.¹⁴

International artificial languages

International artificial languages are represent communication system specially designed for international communication¹⁵.

In the XVII century for the first time began to develop the concept of "philosophical" or "a priori" language. Leibniz and Descartes believed that language can be construct of certain elements arranged in accordance with logic. In

¹⁴ Mechkovskaya 2000: 219-221

¹⁵ Linguistics 2000: 291

the XVIII and XIX centuries been proposed several such languages. As a rule, these were classified system concepts that expressed by appropriate signs.

Significantly more languages created a "posteriori" - such as, in which use words and concepts that are common to several national languages. In the period from 1880 to 1907 were invented to 53 universal language. Some of them used a striking popular. In 1889 there were about one million followers first "volapük". Currently, the most common is the language "esperanto". Some "posteriori" languages for example "Esperanto" or "Ido", call "Schematic", they are based on the desire for simplicity that achieved through harmony and consistency of spelling, grammar and derivation. Others, such as e.g. "oktsidental" called "Naturalistic" as they seek to be similar to the natural languages. In addition to these separate languages, there are those who are the result of radical simplification of existing languages. These are "Latin-blue-flexion" ("Latin without inflection"), in where simplification achieved by grammar, without attempting to reduce vocabulary, language and basic English (Basic English), in which the British Grammar remained largely unchanged, but the dictionary is reduced to 850 words.

Severe (although apparently and inevitable) shortcoming of all hitherto established international languages is that they are based on one of European languages and Latin or English vocabulary. Therefore, for people in Asia, Africa, Oceania and even large parts of Europe mastering any of them is tantamount to learning a new language, if phonetics and grammar quite easily digested, the lexicon is a stranger.

Experience has shown that artificial languages can be used successfully in as interethnic communication and that most of them much easier than any national language. Danish linguist and created an artificial language "novial" O. Jespersen said that the best of international languages benefit compared with national languages when they are spoken and written by foreigners. Association for International auxiliary language in New York, founded in 1924, engaged in study the question of what form of international language best meets the needs of modern

civilization. In 1951, this group developed a language called "*Intelingua*". The basis of this language put words that exist in English, Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese. They are grouped by a common origin, and etymologically restored is the common form from which they output. Grammar "*Intelingua*" designed so that it is most consistent with the grammar of the language sources.

From the beginning of a larger movement for the international language developed peculiar situation when competing projects received only one really mass distribution, others found themselves on the periphery movement and in the best case could be represented by small groups of supporters. From 1879 to the early 90-ies of the bulk followers grouped around an international language "*Volapük*". With the end of the XIX century to the present time is really widespread has only "*Esperanto*". All proposed lingua projects spontaneous way distributed by type of social organization that they represent:

- Languages wide distribution (*Volapük*, *Esperanto*);
- Languages restricted distribution (idioms-neutral lines, *Latino-blue-flexion*, *Ido*, *oksidental*, *novial*, *Intelingua-IALA*);
- Languages deprived social application (all other lingua projects).

International artificial languages are object interdisciplinary study of two theories: the theory of international Languages (international language) and the theory of artificial languages (Artificial language). The first theory is known as interlinguistics, the second theory is still in the making and were isolated from neighboring disciplines.

At present the problem of artificial languages for international communication gets more acute in connection with the development of global media communication, primarily the Internet. Now online there are more than thousands of sites dedicated *Esperanto* and other planned Language as a means of communication.

Intermediary language of natural origin

There are several kinds of languages-intermediaries, the "lingua franca", "koine", "pidgins".

Lingua franca - is mostly commercial languages used different carriers, including genetically distant languages. Originally *linguonim lingua franca* designated specific hybrid language that formed in the Middle Ages in the eastern Mediterranean based on the French and Italian vocabulary. *Lingua franca* used in communication and Arab Turkish merchants with Europeans. In the era of the Crusades role *lingua franca* rose, enriched by the Icelandic language, Greek, Arabic and Turkish vocabulary and used until the XIX century¹⁶.

In modern sociolinguistics term "lingua franca" is called any intermediary language in interethnic communication. *Lingua franca* may ascend to the language of one of the peoples of the region. However, the majority people perceive it as an ethnically neutral language. Often the term "Lingua franca" is used in relation to any language is widely *franca*.

Koine called oral tribal languages and supradialectal communication related ethnic groups. Unlike the *lingua franca*, *Koine* wider their social functions and ethno-based dialect, its history more evolutionary and organic. *Lingua franca*, as we expand the scope and sphere Communication may be *Koine*. *Koine* often acts as supradialectal form that preceded the literary language, and based on literary language which develops¹⁷.

Pidgin - is oral languages trade and other business contacts, they arisen as a result of mixing elements of a European language (English, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese or French) and elements of the native language. *Pidgin* language different from the usual mixing three features:

1. Intensity rate. *Pidgin* develops within several months or even years.

¹⁶ Mechkovskaya 2000: 199

¹⁷ Mechkovskaya 2000: 201

2. Tier composition distribution of different languages. Pidgin are the indigenous phonetics, grammar, the native word formation, but 95% of the vocabulary falls on the European language.
3. Reduction (Attenuation reduction, simplification) grammatical structure and vocabulary.

Pidgin common in Southeast Asia, Oceania, Africa, Caribbean. There are more than 50 pidgins. Often avoid the term "pidgin". First, because of the difficulty to distinguish Pidgin and Creole language. Second, for ethical reasons. Some people perceive derogatory word in pidgin. Individual researchers languages and cultures of indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East push the concept of "contact languages", combining the concepts therein Pidgin and Creole language. Pidgin does not have collective ancestral carriers and therefore did not used in the family-life communication, i.e., limited business pidgins communication. Like all languages, resulting hybridization pidgins refer to the grammatical structure of the analytical languages. Researchers note that Pidgin characteristic clear and grammatical structure high degree of stability and uniqueness.

Pidgin is usually the only means of understanding difficult conditions of communication. These languages are not typical polysemy, homonymy and synonymy.

Creoles . Some of pidgins expanding their communicative functions. Perhaps the development of such an intermediate language, in which will be based on the language of one or more ethnic groups. Conditions for creolization Pidgin are in a family where the husband and wife come from multilingual communities. However, they are to some extent local pidgin spoken and speak it among themselves.

For the children of such parents pidgin is the first (parent)language, and if there are a lot of families, it starts to develop a new ethnolinguistic community. For

the younger generation of ethnic pidgin becomes the mother tongue. With the expansion of functions and complicated pidgin converted into ordinary language.

Creole - is pidgin become home for a certain ethnos. Creolization process occurs within one or two generations, however, the volume change can be compared with the centuries and millennia usual language evolution. Some Creole languages steel official, such as the Malay-Indonesian (Official in Indonesia), Swahili (ethnic language of East Africa, which includes among the 25 most popular languages on the planet), Afrikaans (Distributed in two provinces of South Africa, and is spoken by about 20% of the population South Africa)¹⁸.

Definition, methods, goals, objectives and history of areal linguistic

Areal linguistics (from Lat. *area* - space, space) – section linguistics, exploring using the methods of linguistic geography distribution of linguistic phenomena in the spatial extent and interlingual (interdialectic) interaction¹⁹.

"The defining principle at Areal description facts interacting languages wheel serves their coverage "[ibid.]

The term "spatial, or areal linguistics", first introduced J. M. Bartoli and J. Vidossi in 1943, but its basic principles were J.M. Bartoli developed in 1925. Areal linguistics is closely linked to linguistic geography and dialectology and explores the correlation phenomena, direction and their habitats spread in a number of languages, dialectology also gives a description of the structure specific language in its territorial embodiment. However basis areal linguistics are dialectological study.

Areal linguistics explores the complex general linguistic problems, including the division of states historically "about language" attested languages areal characteristic features interacting languages and dialects spoken in a particular region, opening patterns of language contact, creation principles areal typology and

¹⁸ Mechkovskaya 2000: 203-206

¹⁹ Linguistics 1998: 43

construction theory interlanguage, identification toponymic habitats and the role of the substrate in the area contacts. In problem areal Linguistics includes also problems language interference and language attractions in geographically contiguous languages ethno-linguistic and socio-linguistic typology. Some tricks areal linguistics used to study the problems of bilingualism and multilingualism. Areal methods are also used in ethnography and archeology when considering the issues of resettlement of peoples and the spread cultures²⁰.

Areal linguistics as his method uses linguistic geography. On maps deposited received result continuous or selective survey isoglosses, characterizing the propagation of acoustic, lexical and grammatical phenomena.

Areal linguistics was born of dialects, which in the end XIX century came to the realization that there is no clear between dialects, unambiguous boundaries and each of linguistic phenomena can be characterized by its peculiarities spread that on a map fixed isoglosses.

Areal linguistics is a relatively young industry linguistic science. Her appearance was facilitated by two major factor - a new hypothesis related to the problem of origin Indo-European languages (opening of new languages and dialects convinced linguists in the inconsistency of rigid rectilinear "about language" schemes neogrammarians) and application of new methods in the study of dialects.

Basic concepts of areal linguistics

Areal linguistics closely associated with linguistic typology. On the interface of these disciplines, the notion **of linguistic union**. This term was proposed N. S. Trubetzkoy (1923) and refers to an acquired structural similarity of languages spoken in contiguous territories and this isn't necessarily closely related. Linguistic alliance implies JavaScript isn't single, but multiple and significant similarities between languages. An example of a language can serve as a Balkan union

²⁰ Linguistics 1998: 44

language alliance of Bulgarian, Macedonian, Romanian, Moldavian, Albanian and Modern Greek. Balkanism characteristic are: displacement personal infinitive verb forms, and the coincidence of the genitive dative, postposition Part and some other features. Other example language union is the Volga (Volga-Kama) language Union, which includes Finno-Ugric (Mari, Udmurt) and Turkic (Bashkir, Tatar, Chuvash).

In areal linguistics substantially simultaneous distinction and diachronic description of plans. Diachronic aspect is aimed at identification of areas of state and division "to language" arising in this interdialectal convergences. These state (Indo-European, Common Slavonic, a Pan-Turkic, etc.) in terms of areal linguistics interpreted as "linguistically continuous space genetically related dialects which demarcated intersecting isoglosses at different levels of linguistic structure"²¹.

Postulated areal norms of different types²²:

- Norma isolated areas characterized by archaic form. For example, to refer to a horse in Sardinia use the word *equa*, and in the Tuscan region *caballa*. Field in Ladino called *ager*, and in Tuscan region *campus*. Word "is" in Portuguese sounds *comedere*, and Catalonia - *manducare*. In more isolated areas such as Sardinia Ladino and saved substantially more Latin forms, and in less isolated areas appear neologisms.
- Norma peripheral regions also alludes to more archaic stage of words. In Iberia and Dacia words with *equa* (Horse), in Gaul, it is replaced by the word *caballa*.
- Many archaisms noted in a larger area of the norm: in Gaul, Italy and Dacia saved *frater* (brother), and was confirmed in Iberia *germanus*.
- Archaic stage of the words stored in the area later colonization. In Italy there was a word *thius* (uncle), while in Gaul became speak *avunculus*.

²¹ Hajiyeva 1984:53

²² Areal Research in linguistics and ethnography in 1983: 21

The main problems of modern areal linguistics

In modern areal linguistics examines the following issues and addressed the following related tasks:

- division “to language’ states on historically attested languages and dialect continua;
- areal characteristic features of interacting languages and dialects spoken in a particular region;
- opening patterns of language contact;
- developing principles areal typology;
- construction theory interlanguage interaction;
- identifying areas toponymic;
- defining the role of substrates in areal relationships;
- study of language interference and attractions in the language geographically neighboring languages;
- development ethnolinguistic and sociolinguistic typology for geographically contiguous languages.

Practical application of areal linguistics

Areal linguistics relying on such indicator as territorial extent of phenomena, uses it to solve different linguistic tasks. Problems areal linguistics related with process language attractions, have large general linguistic interest. Receptions area studies help determine the degree of stability of language elements when contacted. Causes assimilation of various language features could be the subject of a specific aspect of linguistics, designed to study the languages and their dialects in the process language interference. This aspect of linguistics theoretically more insufficiently developed and has great potential in the development.

Areal Research and contribute to the solution of very important problems associated with the identification of linguistic influence substrates. It is known that completeness proof influence substratum language primarily depends on as observed in the study of certain conditions (the influence of language-substrate is observed in different language areas, the data must detect indicators of systemic organization, etc.). Identification of traces substratum language largely facilitated in cases where the language-substrate disappears in one of area and persists in another.

These areal linguistics presented particularly valuable for description of the "dialect" division "to language" system definition relationships dialect areas within the reconstructed system first base and establishing dialect isoglosses. Few developed connectivity problem dialects, which is set in area studies on the material of different language families, with direct access to the historic dialectology.

Techniques in area studies marginal areas in outlying dialects, often occurs where conservation of old features, using techniques of comparative historical analysis make it possible to reconstruct a hypothetical some phonetic and grammatical features of the Khazar language (system tenses, some features of the phonetic system, etc.).

Areal linguistics has yet to yield one of the most important general linguistic problems - the problem of classification of languages. Importance in this case areal linguistics can't be reduced to the classification of languages on geographically. The need for classification of languages should assume a detailed elaboration of the problem of language type. In some branches of linguistics, particularly in Turkic studies, the problem can't be the type of language considered sufficiently developed.

Receptions area studies in combination with the methods of typological and system analysis to help identify phonetic and grammatical signs of language type.

These techniques reveal more fully characteristics of individual languages. To identify these features in the mass intersecting isoglosses characterizing areas of distribution language needs a common technique, which aims to identify the main distinctive features at all levels of language.

Areal linguistics helps determine lexical isoglosses. Not accidentally areal linguistics sometimes called geology of this language, because it allows you to set the so-called words in the stratigraphy certain territory. Words follow each other, but relatively rare outgoing rents word once all the positions, in some parts of the territory it held. Study phenomena areal features can detect non-when the existing way of colonization. Thus areal studies material based on linguistic atlases, allow identify factors contributing to the emergence of new words. The task areal linguistics include establishing certain relationships between the geographical distribution of words and time of their appearance in languages.

With all the necessary precautionary application techniques areal research (especially in cases where the linguistic facts are ancient eras nature which can't be judged because of the lack written evidence), yet give the last known basis for the creation theory of historical semantics. Wide coverage of the words in their analysis allows outline the steps in the development of the meanings of words.

Areal linguistics presupposing detailed description characteristics of different dialects, detects intermediates in developing sounds and shapes. Techniques of area studies in the marginal areas in the outlying dialects often occurs where conservation of old features make it possible to recover a hypothetical linguistic features extinct languages. Language learning in terms of areal opens opportunities to improve themselves receptions areal linguistics.

In areas of Europe languages usually considered under the scheme: the language area Western Europe and Eastern European language area.

6 LANGUAGE AREA WESTERN EUROPE

Habitat Western Europe brings together 24 countries: Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Vatican, Great Britain, Germany, Gibraltar, Denmark, Ireland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Finland, France, Switzerland, Sweden.

In Western Europe, home to a multitude of people, most of which says on Indo-European languages belonging to West German group such as English, German, Dutch, etc. The second largest group of Indo-European languages spoken in Western Europe - Romanesque, established on the basis of the Latin language. To it belongs to the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and some other languages.

In Western Europe, still preserves ancient languages belonging to Celtic group of Indo-European languages, such as Irish, Gaelic and Welsh or Welsh.

Consider the language situation in each country of this area.

Language Situation in Iceland

The state language of Iceland (population - 281 thousand people) is Icelandic, Scandinavian representative group of German branches. Icelandic is also spoken by about 5500 people in the U.S. and around 2.5 thousand in Canada.

In terms of vocabulary, Icelandic - the most "pure" of German languages borrowing it is less than in any other German language. No major differences between writing and literary language and spoken language of the population²³. Dialectal differences almost not.

Language situation in Sweden

In Sweden (8,878 million people) de facto language is Swedish, referring to the eastern Scandinavian group and subgroup related Norwegian and Danish languages, from which differs in pronunciation and orthography. The country,

²³ Berkov 2006:163

however, there is no official language. Since Swedish has a dominant position, it never rose the question of the recognition of its official language. Swedish also spoken in Finland and on the autonomous Åland. This is the most spoken language in Scandinavia with more than nine million speaking.

Standard buffet - the most common variant of the Swedish language dialects grew out of Stockholm and settled the beginning of XX century. On It broadcast media, it is taught in schools. It is understood almost all Swedes, although some local dialects of Swedish can be so different as pronunciation and grammar that are incomprehensible to those who did not know them. Most Swedes in Finland can speak standard Swedish.

In Sweden, the languages of national minorities recognized Sami, Meänkieli, Finnish, Romani and Yiddish. About 40% of the population owns German language. The wait staff speaks good English and German.

Language situation in Denmark

The official language of Denmark (5,468 million people) is a Danish language belonging to the subgroup of the eastern group of Scandinavian languages. Danish language is also used in the Faroe Islands (47,000 speakers) and Greenland, which are part of the administrative Denmark. Danish language spoken by more than 5 million people.

Minority language in the Faroe Islands is Faroese.

There are many dialects of Danish. Despite this and the radio TV promotes the formation of a unified national language norms, which was based on the Copenhagen dialect.

As minority languages are used in the service sector German, English and French.

Linguistic situation in Switzerland

The national languages of Switzerland (Swiss Confederation) (7,554 million people) are considered German (dialect "shviterdyuch"), French, Italian and Romansh. The Constitution specifies that the official languages, ie, languages in which to draft legislation and population passes communication with federal authorities and courts are German, French and Italian. Romansh language is not is the official language because of the small number of speakers of this English - 1%.

In Switzerland, the most common German which represented by two species: in the form of local dialects and in the form of literary German. Linguistic situation in the German Switzerland can be characterized as follows: the population speaks mainly at the Swiss-German, and writes the literary German. Prestige Swiss-German, according to the researchers, the above literature German. Average speaks Swiss German literature only when necessary²⁴.

In Switzerland, the local dialect of the German language use 72% population. French consume about 19% of the population, mainly in the cantons of Geneva, Vaud, Neuchâtel, Fribourg and Valais. On Italian says 8% of the population. Romansh language distributed only in the mountainous canton of Grisons, where 1% population.

Language situation in the UK

State language in the UK (60.09 million) - English language, which belongs to the group of the West German languages.

Modern English language has great number regional dialects in the UK: the Scottish dialect group northern, central, southern and south-western dialects.

²⁴ Berkov, 2006: 120

Scottish (Gaelic) language - one of the representatives goidelic branch of the Celtic languages, whose speakers traditionally lived in the mountain Scotland and the Hebrides. Number of speakers in Scotland over 58 thousands of people. He conducted radio and television programs, newspapers and books published, there is a movement for its wider use in public life.

Welsh (Welsh or Cymric) language belongs to the Brythonic group of Celtic languages and distributed in the western part of Britain - Wales. 611,000 people, or 20.5% of the population of Wales Welsh language spoken. The number of carriers of the Welsh language in other parts of the UK is not precisely known, but their number is relatively high in the major cities and along the border of England and Wales.

The Welsh language is used in everyday life for many thousands present in humans and Wales throughout. Welsh language Act (1993) and Welsh Government Act (1998) suggest equality and Welsh English. Therefore, local councils and the National Assembly Wales use Welsh as an official language, publish official printed materials and messages with the Welsh versions (E.g., letters from school parents, local library information Board). All road signs in Wales must be in English and Welsh languages, including Welsh versions of place names. The Welsh language is widely used in education, and many Welsh bilingual universities, primarily Welsh at Bangor University and Aberystwyth.

In addition to the Welsh language, there are also Welsh Dialects English used by the population of Wales. It's typical features Welsh dialects are required, on the one hand, its close connection with the dialects of West of England, and on the other - the influence of substrate Welsh language. In writing and in all official contexts Welsh dialects hardly used. The exception is use of dialect forms in literature.

Linguistic situation in Ireland

In Ireland (4,109 million people) has two official languages - English and Irish belonging to goidelic branch of the Celtic languages. In fact, English is predominant. However, the government Ireland is taking steps to replace English Irish. In April 2005 passed a law by which all English signs on the west coast replaced irish-speaking.

Also used the Gaelic language (Gaelic, Scottish). It is the language Scots living in northern (mountainous) part of Scotland and the Hebrides island. Gaelic belongs, along with Irish and Manx to goidelic branch of Celtic languages.

Language Situation in Spain

The official language of Spain (40.45 million) - Spanish, often called Castilian. Spanish language is taught in schools and used in as a spoken language educated residents throughout countries. The total number of people with native Spanish speakers in Europe estimated at about 18 million.

In Spain, the situation is quite complicated and its dialects, in some areas widespread local languages: Basque, Galician, Catalan, Valencian. A total of 35% of the population uses local languages and dialects, including more than 5 million Catalans, Galicians about 3 million, more than 2 million Basques.

Language Situation in Portugal

Portugal (10.10 million) - a monolingual country. Official language - Portuguese. Portuguese is spoken by about 184 million people on three continents and about 10 million people in Portugal and it owns the Azores and Madeira. This language has similarity with the Spanish language, both derived from the Latin language. Yet However, the Portuguese language is very different from the Spanish language by pronunciation and grammar.

The territorial distribution of languages in Western Europe

Area distribution of language groups are as follows. Scandinavian group of languages spread to the island of Iceland, Faroe Islands, Scandinavia and the Jutland peninsula. On rest territory area German Languages extended West German group. On the Iberian peninsula - the Romanesque group the Apennine peninsula, the islands of Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia - Italian- Romanesque (occupies a large part) of the group. In addition to Indo-European languages families in this region also contains the Finnish Finno-Ugric group Uralic (Finnish territory) and Maltese Afro-Asiatic phylum Semitic family on the island of Malta.

7 LANGUAGE AREA OF EASTERN EUROPE

In the language area of Eastern Europe includes Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia and the Federation Montenegro, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus and the European part of Russia.

Language situation in Poland

In Poland (38.5 million people), the official language is Polish language. Polish belongs to the group of West Slavic languages. A considerable part of the Poles living outside Poland also in Germany, Slovakia, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia. Polish language is not unity throughout its distribution and splits into several dialects with significant linguistic identity. Dialects these - Greater, Kujawski, helmsko-Mazowiecki, Mazowiecki, and Silesian Malopolska. First four dialects occupy the north of Poland, the last two - South.

Language situation in Slovenia

In Slovenia (2 million people) is the official language Slovenian language. Slovenian language belongs to the group of South Slavic languages and closer just to the Croatian dialects. Slovenian language - native to 88% of the population Slovenia. In the Slovenian language dialects have the traits and its West Slavonic languages (e.g. the presence of a group tl, dl, pletl, šedl -"Weaving", "go") - a fact which shows the failure of a single theory Proto-Slavic and splitting it on a branch. In sound system Slovenian language is a phenomenon similar to the Russian Akane - weakening.

Language Situation in Croatia

The official language of Croatia (population 4.5 million) - Croatian language. He - one of the six official languages of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Serbia. Croatian language belongs to the Slavic group Indo-European languages and is written in the Latin alphabet. Croatian language belongs to the South Slavic

languages and is akin to the Serbian, Macedonian and Bulgarian. Prior to 1991, and Croatian, and Serbian considered dialects of a single language, Serbo-Croatian. After civil war in the former Yugoslavia, spelling and vocabulary local languages have been revised. Serbs use the Cyrillic alphabet, and Croats - Latin. Minorities account for just over 10% of the population countries.

Language situation in the Czech Republic

The official language in the Czech Republic (10.2 million people) is the Czech language, which belongs to the group of West Slavic languages. Czech is native to 95% of the Czech population. Along with the Czech language used in the Czech Republic Slovak and Hungarian languages.

Language situation in Slovakia

On territory Slovak Republic (5.5 million people) the official language is Slovak. Slovak language is native to 86% of the population of Slovakia. Slovak language belongs to the group West Slavic languages and proximally adjacent to the language Czech.

Along with the Slovak language is used as the Hungarian and Czech languages.

Language Situation in Lithuania

The official language of Lithuania (3.57 million people) is the Lithuanian language, one of the Baltic languages native to 80% of the population of Lithuania. Since May 1, 2004 Lithuanian declared as one of the official languages The European Union. Most of the Slavic (Russian, Belarusians and Poles) and another not Lithuanian population (especially people younger than 60 years) in different degree know the Lithuanian language.

The second largest native language is Russian. After significant decline of interest in the Russian language, he again becomes popular in modern Lithuania.

Interest in the Polish language in Lithuania jumped in the early 1990s, but then some sleep and remains on stable, supported by Poland and the proximity of both membership countries in the European Union.

In Lithuania, in contrast to the other Baltic countries, rather democratic attitude to the Polish and Russian languages. In the country, especially in places where these minorities, there is a network of schools instruction in Russian and Polish schools in Belarusian language, as well as classes with instruction in Russian and Polish Lithuanian languages and mixed (Lithuanian-Russian, Lithuanian and Polish, Russian-Polish, Lithuanian-Russian-Polish) schools. Despite on a significant decline in enrollment in Russian schools, Russian remains the most popular foreign language in Lithuanian and Polish schools. According for 2006 in this category 73% of students chose to study Russian language, but only as a second foreign language.

Poland has some distribution in Vilnius County (about 27% of the population believes his native county).

Language Situation in Latvia

State language in Latvia (2.3 million people) is the Latvian language. Latvian language belongs to the group East Baltic Indo-European language family. For 1.7 million people is the Latvian mother tongue. In the eastern part of Latvia widespread Latgale language. Russian is widely used language which owns a significant portion of population (81.2% of the population).

Language situation in Moldova

The state language of the Republic of Moldova (4.3 million people) - Moldovan language, referring to the Romance group of languages.

Russian language - the second most spoken language in Moldova after Moldovan. Actively used by the Romanian language.

Language Situation in Belarus

The official languages of the Republic of Belarus (9.8 million people) are Belarusian and Russian languages. Belarusian language as Russian and Ukrainian languages, belongs to the eastern group of Slavic languages. Number Belarusian language speakers - 6.6 million. Belarusian language splits on the northeast and southwest. Literary form of the Belarusian language developed until the early XX century, in fierce competition with Russian, Polish and Ukrainian and under their strong influence.

Russian language in Belarus is one of two public languages. This status Russian language gained according to the results national referendum in 1995, when the Russian language for imparting status of the state voted 83.3% of the population, who took part in the referendum.

In Belarus, the Russian ethnic consider themselves to be only 15% of the population. However, more than 80% of citizens in almost all spheres life use Russian.

In specialized secondary schools, vocational schools and public teaching institutions of the republic in Russian is about 90%.

Russian is the language of most of the media in Belarus. Only in Russian in Belarus issued 415 of 1100 registered publications. Most of the other publications are bilingual. At the same time the most massive newspapers and magazines printed in Russian.

Language Situation in Ukraine

The official language of Ukraine (45.7 million people) - Ukrainian language. Ukrainian language, as well as Russian and Belarusian languages, belongs to the eastern group of Slavic languages.

Russian language - one of the major languages in Ukraine, the most second foreign language common among non-Russian Ukraine's population.

Language Situation in Russia

The state language of the Russian Federation (145 million people) whole territory of the Russian language. Russian language - one of the East Slavic languages, one of the largest languages in the world, the national language of the Russian people. Is the most widespread of the Slavic languages and the most widely spoken language in Europe, both geographically and by number native speakers. Much of the area is the Russian language in Asia). By 2005, the number of possessing varying degrees Russian language was approximately 278 million people, including the Russian Federation itself - 140 million people. Estimated 2006 Russian language is native for 130 millions of citizens of the Russian Federation, to 26.4 million inhabitants republics of the CIS and Baltic countries and almost 7.4 million residents in countries far countries (primarily Germany and other European countries, the U.S. and Israel), then there are a total of 163.8 million people. Still over 114 million people speak Russian as a second language (mainly in CIS and Baltic countries) or know him as a Foreign Language (in the CIS abroad).

Despite the lack of direct constitutional rights autonomous regions, republics and autonomous region set own official languages, the subjects of the Russian Federation establish the official status of languages and their own statutes laws.

Distribution of languages in the area of Eastern Europe

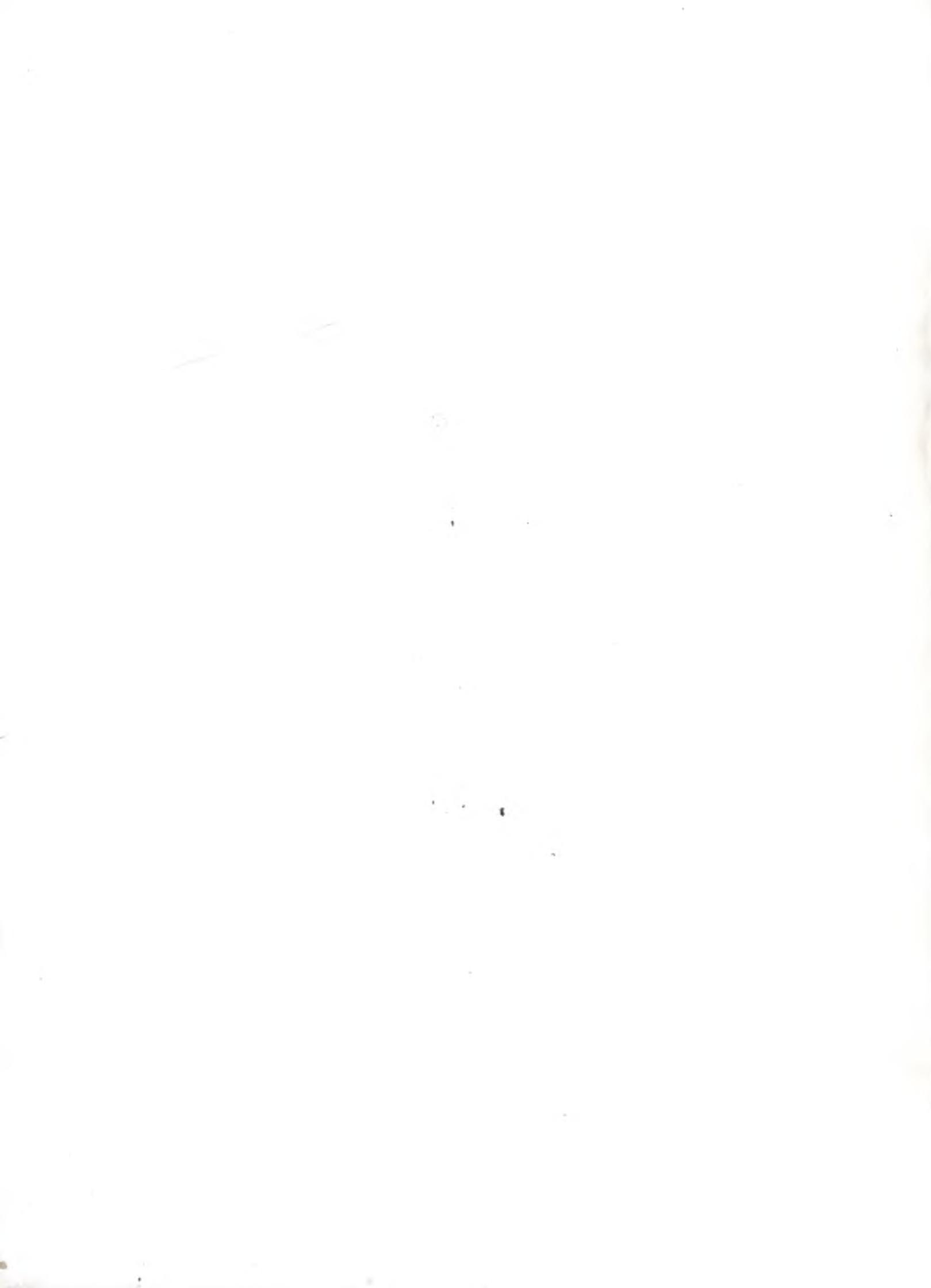
In areal Eastern Europe dominated by the number of use Slavic group of languages, namely languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Czech, Slovak, Polish, Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian.

Slavic languages, subdivided into West Slavic, South Slavic and East Slavic group retained archaic features: as Latin and Greek, they belong to the inflectional

languages, and the names nouns have up to six cases. A characteristic feature and the complexity of the grammar of Slavic languages is a species division of verbs: form of "perfect form", indicating the completion of the action, and imperfective.

Political changes that have occurred in Eastern Europe in recent years, changed the status of some of the Slavic languages. Consequence the split of Czechoslovakia, for example, was that the Czech language became official language of the Czech Republic, while Slovak - official language of Slovakia. In respect of the former Yugoslavia small differences between the Croatian and Serbian languages now increased due to different writing systems: Serbian language, like Russian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian uses the Cyrillic alphabet, and Croatian, Slovenian, and as Western Slavic languages, uses the Latin alphabet. Writing systems reflect differences historical division of the Slavic peoples and adherents of Orthodoxy adherents of Catholicism. Similarly, Ukrainian and Belarusian languages now considered the official languages of independent countries, although they are mutually intelligible for Russian carriers. It is believed that Slavic languages have complex pronunciation. "Buy ice cream" (Zmrzlina) in the Czech Republic or just to say "hello" in Russia is not so easy for English-speaking person. The main reason for these difficulties is cluster of consonants, which does not exist in English. Another phonetics feature is the presence of Slavic Languages palatalized or "soft" consonants produced by lifting the tongue to the hard palate (palatalization). In the Cyrillic alphabet for designations soft consonants have a special character - soft sign "e" - as in the Russian word "take", the opposition to the word "brother."

In Eastern Europe are also important languages related to Baltic group. Baltic and Slavic language groups are closely related branches of the Indo-European family of languages. In the former two Baltic Soviet republics language, Lithuanian and Latvian, competed with the Russian language (Estonia, the third Baltic country, linguistically refers to a group of Ural). Balto-Slavic languages are of particular interest to researchers, as more fully preserve the ancient language



system, which makes them very useful for the reconstruction of the Indo-European proto-language. While most of the Indo-European languages lost verbal and nominal closure inherent in Latin and Greek languages, the Baltic languages have preserved a complex case system and, in addition, they have developed contrasting intonation.

In Eastern Europe, also represented a group of Turkic languages (Tatar, Bashkir and Chuvash languages). Chuvash, a kind of language, spoken in Chuvashia (Upper Volga) is the only living representative of the Bulgar language groups, he retained some archaic features. Perhaps he is a "missing link" interconnected Turkic and Mongolian languages.

Insignificant part of the population of Eastern Europe uses languages Romance group (Romanian, Moldovan) and Finno-Ugric (Estonian, Hungarian, Udmurt, Mordovia, Mari).

Conclusion

As a result of typological research, we can talk about those symptoms that are present in all languages, or, conversely, do not may occur in the language, some phenomena we can communicate with each and another one to predict another phenomenon that is set typological laws and talk about the common features of languages.

Modern linguistic typology is not limited to classification of languages on their device without regard to their origin, but also engaged in research in the structure of knowledge of language in general.

Modern linguistic typology intends to change from static model to a dynamic language. Along with the questions-How are increasingly Why-questions are put. Thereby replacing taxonomic How- typology comes explanatory typology, which is designed to not answer only the question of the existence, but also the reasons for the existence or nonexistence of certain phenomena in language.

Within the framework of linguistic typology distinguish genetic typology, structural typology, areal typology and comparative typology, which are discussed in the tutorial. The most detailed studied areal linguistics, its goals and objectives, methods, practical the application of its results, the main problems and the terms (language union, isogloss). In as Example for study language habitats considered the language areas of Western Europe and Eastern Europe.

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