Conception about Linguistic Typology and its Classification

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Abstract

In the following understanding of the research topic aforementioned, the development of introduction section emerges a brief understanding around linguistic typology as such. The development of research objectives idealises after necessary contemplation of information in the previous understanding of the same so far. The research methods clearly identify the necessary affluence of secondary data collection, followed by qualitative and thematic analysis as such. Further progression of research is delved into the thorough classification of linguistic typology, followed by its ideal conceptualisation. Important subfields are also analysed around recognising the language, followed by finding the required linkage with linguistic typology. The further apprehension is definitely around recognising the conclusion accordingly, which can be clearly apprehended over identifying the adequate linkage with objectives.

Keywords

Linguistics, Morphology, Pragmatics, Semantics, Syntax and Typology.

INTRODUCTION

Research background

It can ideally be stated that linguistic typology has been quite a known term in the premise of studying languages with the knowledge of structural features and adequately allowing comparison. In terms of idealising the patterns and all, there can be several thoughts and schools of identification, which have been ideally understood in this following part. In this particular demonstration of information, the development of the overall introduction here is idealised around research problems, followed by demonstrating how rationality can be interpreted and significance sequentially.

Research problem and rationale

It can be clearly understood that the research around linguistic typology and its identification and classifications goes back to centuries ago. There have been roughly 7000 languages present in the overall world, in which the Asian continent has the most number of languages and diversity in languages present, followed by the continent named Africa with over 2300 and 2144 respectively [1]. However, there have been several researchers that this diversity represents the uniqueness of every culture and cultural connections with necessary information acquaintance. Therefore, it can be clearly understood that there is a need to preserve all these languages to get a much clearer picture of the people in the world. However, it is also a necessary information to be remembered that the uniqueness within languages is getting included in the category of either vulnerable or extinct, simply because of the fact that there are a huge number of languages which are not so widespread and limited into a particular section or geographic region [2]. It is also a tedious job for typologists to get a hold around various languages, simply for the necessary allocation of data which identifies that there is always a need of knowing almost hundreds of languages, followed by understanding the representativeness and the number of people who are still talking in that particular language. The rationality, therefore, is understandable around getting a hold around structural diversity, followed by having a clear understanding of common properties within every possible language [3]. Understanding the patterns, followed by idealising the differences and also knowing about the nature of language and the adjacent culture is also obligatory herein.
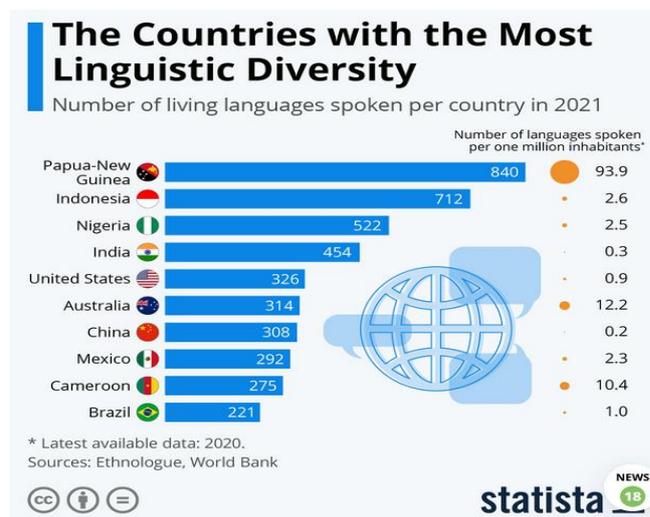

Figure 1: The Countries with the Most Linguistic Diversity

Research significance

The particular significance of the overall research recognises the fact that understanding concepts and its difference will be really helpful for the researcher to further idealise the natural stream understanding of morphologies [4]. The necessary clarification around the pattern description, followed by having the necessary demonstration

of grammatical structure and vocabulary are also interpreted as the significance of this particular research.

Literature review

Linguistic typology and its different prospects

It can be clearly stated that the necessity to develop linguistic typology holds a clearer understanding around the specific development of linguistic typology, as long as the necessary prospects are concerned. For the most part, the development of research is idealised around the linguistic typology, followed by identifying the fact that there are several different prospects and measures by which the linguistic typology can be critically understood. There is a separate branch named historical linguistics, which is known for the development of relationships between languages alongside reconstruction of stages in an historical manner [5]. In terms of understanding the language, the morphological development of the same can also be quantified in a basic classification of four parts. Namely in this premise, all the ways like Analytic, Inflectional, Agglutinative, and Polysynthetic hold the clear demonstration of morphological understanding of linguistic typology [6]. In the necessary allegiance with the data, there can also be several ways by which languages can be put forth around a structure, followed by releasing even if there are any similarities or differences, and patterns of evolution. In terms of historical linguistics and their understanding, grammatical as well as semantic change holds the key necessity to provide ideal modification of information around deconstruction and reconstruction of the language as well [7]. Change in language is also one of the noticeable parts to identify in the premise of having an altered dialect, analogy or any other related measures in the necessary clarification of language typology. Therefore, it can be clearly stated that there are a lot of research which has been clearly identified as the main aspect of linguistic typology, followed by further research progress around methods of how to clearly understand the same in order to reach the purpose and meeting objectives.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the concrete conception around linguistics typology
- To concretise the classifications according to the concept of linguistics typology

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design

A brief understanding of the research design can be clearly understood over the necessity of conducting one particular study around due authenticity, followed by the choice of methods for data collection and analysis. As good as it seems, the two groups of realising research design are identified around exploratory and conclusive research design sequentially [8]. In particular research, it clearly seems that the development of qualitative data with informal demonstration is preferable, followed by having an open-ended data collection. Therefore, the development of explanatory research design is in need for further research development regarding concepts and classifications of linguistic typology.

Data collection techniques

There are basically two ideal types of data collection, especially based on the sources from which the data is coming in a broad sense. Primary data collection can be identified around taking up the row and first hand data, whereas the secondary manner imparts the fact that there can be a clear and concise understanding of the data which have already been collected by someone else preferably [9]. In this particular research, the development of secondary data collection has been ideally conceptualised, especially in the way of taking up sources like authentic articles, journals and research papers. Further data demonstration can be done around fortifying the data analysis method.

Data analysis method

In terms of analysing the information collected, broadly two classifications can be identified around the same, namely qualitative and quantitative. It can be clearly established that quantitative research analysis is ideally noticed over a specific numerical way of data development, followed by objective measurements and a clear or concise demonstration of statistical or mathematical understanding. On the contrary, it can be clearly understood that the data development and analysis in the way of qualitative manner is idealised over an interpretation-based, exploring concepts and experience as well as descriptive process to emphasise in thorough detailing [10]. For the necessary development of secondary data collection, it can be clearly analysed that qualitative data analysis is the preferable way to clarify the concepts and segments of linguistic typology. Further demonstration of data can be proliferated around remembering the fact that thematic analysis would always be ideal to quantify the obligatory secondary qualitative data analysis here in this research.

Reliability and validity

It can be ideally described that research reliability and validity holds the purpose around necessary identification of consistency, followed by acclimatising accuracy of a measure in the result segment. This can be clearly fortified that as it turns out, it is ideal to recognise both reliability and validity of the qualitative and secondary research over the way of trustworthiness, followed by taking the content or information from the proven and authentic sources [11]. It is also necessary to understand that validity of individual themes here in the research are all clearly connected with whether it has reflected the meanings and data evident with the research topic. Therefore, even though it is quite rare to unhide the same for ideal description of the secondary as well as qualitative data, the development would be ideally emphasised around research validity as well as reliability in

the aforementioned manner.

RESULTS

Implementation of conceptual understanding around linguistic typology

It is apparently clear from the data that there is a necessary understanding of linguistic typology, or for the fact that it is useful to idealise the same for the researchers to get a hold around linguistic similarities, differences, and a clear and concise interpretation of patterns inherent with the language. When it comes to understanding the languages present and exercising in the world, it can be thoroughly identified that the change is evident for the same to get the comprehension around recognising the traditional ways, especially in three respective ways of systematic changes, analogical change and borrowing sequentially [12]. In terms of idealising the systematic aspect of change in a particular language, it is always better to contemplate that the change of phonemes or pronunciation of words or even alphabets would be ideal to emphasise. Change of sounds are also a type of this particular change as it seems, followed by having the analogical behaviour of change. This is a complete process of altering the grammatical approach, followed by closely resembling with another word as it seems over time [13]. Borrowing, the particular term, holds its ideal focus over changing the overall dialect as the time passes, and this can be a clear suggestion of influence of another language. In other terms, the development of linguistic typology helps in recognising the study and classification of languages ideally on the premise of comparing it with others in accordance with structural features. As it has been clearly suggested, and it's clear understanding holds the due necessity over recognising the changing language over time, followed by seeking the reconstruction of relationships and step by step progress of language as it seems [14]. As it can also be fortified from the data coming from several researchers, the concept of linguistic typology can be clearly understood around its importance or significance, followed by necessary applications of the same in recent times.

Along with the previous measures like evaluating the similarities and differences between different languages, it is necessary to understand that the typological amalgamation of languages can collectively emphasise over translating the structural apprehension of the languages undertaken, followed by finding the common linkages around these languages effectively [15]. Discovering grammatical patterns, followed by the exchange of vocabulary as well as other resources relative to languages can be understood as the linguistic typology adheres as the way to recognise the concepts, followed by interpreting all the terms related to the linguistic theory as it seems. There are some basic underlying principles of the linguistic typology or the theory related to it, as it can be clearly suggested that there should always be an essential explanation around human language, flawed by its usability in the species as well. The description of language typological classification is also orchestrated around several

manners, like flexile or morphological changes, agglutinative and rooted.

The criteria in the premise of current languages holds the truth around recognising the fact that factors like genealogical familiarity, structural familiarity and a clear understanding of geographic understanding of the language with a clear distribution holds necessary specificity around distinctive changes of language. It is worth noting that the distinction mentioned above promulgates several criteria around the scientific classification of languages [16]. The language, in itself, is a clear way to do the same, followed by the history which helps in creating the different language as well as understanding the linguistic development or apprehension. As it clearly idealised, both geographic and social changes are helpful to understand the growth and streaks of using the language, followed by the political arena to get a thorough and clear understanding of the languages, followed by linguistic typology as it seems [17]. As the understanding of patterns in language features are concerned, it may seem like that there is necessary showcasing of features within one particular language, followed by identifying a clear similarity or differences in the information developed in several different and independent researches. All these patterns seem to have a clear linkage with varied languages, especially when these languages have a geographical resemblance. There is also a need to adhere to the semantic typology and its understanding to get a clear understanding of the linguistic manner of understanding the same. This way of clarification is responsible for a comparison of meanings expressed by words, phrases and grammatical affluences, which collectively helps in understanding the linguistic typology with the usage of frameworks [18]. Therefore, linguistic typology is definitely one of the most important concepts to get a further progress of data in today's era, especially when it comes to study the commonality as well as diversity between different languages by using adequate information in the same premise.

Analysis of all the different types of classifications of linguistic typology and their relationship

Linguistic typology, in terms of application, is clearly classified around recognising the three most important factors to adhere to, and then it is also necessary to accommodate how these are useful for recognising the relationship between these terms and linguistic typology as a whole. These three pointers or factors are generally delved into genealogical, typological and areal classification as such. The purpose of doing genealogical classification or genetic measures is conceptualised around the language group into families in accordance with the degree of diachronic relation and its understanding of the feeling in the same way [19]. It is necessary to apprehend the fact that this way of linguistic typological classification creates a clear and concise relation with history as such, and thus clearly suggests that there is a necessity towards developing the historical as well as linguistic criteria as such. As far as the typological classification is concerned, the development of formal

criteria is clearly understood as such. In the necessary apprehension of the same, grammatical structure and its formulation is described in accordance with the similarities [20]. As an approximation of understanding the way of typological classification, types such as flexile or morphological changes, agglutinative and rooted are relatively reprimanded. It can be clearly illustrated that the morphological resources or structures with due commonality hold crucial understanding of grouping these languages accordingly. As the agglutinative measure of classifying the linguistic typology as such is concerned, the apprehension of sequencing morphemes or meaningful word elements, followed by having a clear grammatical understanding in the same way holds the crucial understanding herein [21]. On the premise of the contrary measure regarding the core of the word is equally responsible for the ideal affluence of morphological resources. Last but not the least, the areal classification readily involves the specific focus around influences coming from intensive and mutual premises. In terms of understanding the languages and their vast differences, all these terms are related in the field of understanding the linguistic typology collectively [22]. There are a class of languages which are ideally known for being included into the genealogical classification, like Basque language, which is not related with any other language, meaning it is isolated from any other European languages. The typological classification, as it seems, is related with various languages and their linkage with each of the one regarding flexile or morphological changes, agglutinative and rooted. However, the areal classification clearly suggests that there are several language unions, within which the languages can come under in accordance with the same geographical premises [23]. For instance, Balkan language can be clearly understood as one of those unions, which is fortified over a vast conglomerate of languages such as Macedonian, Bulgarian, Serbian, and Albanian. However, these relationships do not work for every language, and the way of apprehending these classifications hold the necessity over recognising language or linguistic typology in a much clearer manner. More or less, it can be clearly understood that these three main ways of classifying the languages in the world would be ideal for further research around linguistic typology.

Important subfields of linguistics and its relation with typology

It can be also a necessary affiliation in the premise of linguistic typology that the linguistic can be ideally broken down into four subsequent fields, which are namely based upon morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. However, the development of each and every segment is quite different from each other. Study of word structure is the inclusive part of morphology, whereas sentence structure identification in any language has been identified as the way of developing syntax subfields [24]. Following suit, the study of linguistic meaning and how it can be used in that context affirmatively are described as semantics and pragmatics

respectively. In terms of typological identification of linguistics, which is related with varied patterns of language can be adhered as a way of apprehending all these four subparts actively. The word and sentence structure are definitely and directly related with the pattern understanding of linguistics, also known as the linguistic typology [25]. It is also quite distinct to measure affirmatively that there is a sequential management of the meaning as well as the usage of language as well, which are quite relative with the pattern recognition of that particular language, or further interpretation around typology found in linguistics. Therefore, it can be clearly assessed that all the important subfields, namely morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are directly related with linguistic typology.

DISCUSSION

There can be a clear identification around the clear conceptual realisation of linguistic typology, followed by what are the possible segmentation of this particular subject. As precise as it can be, the definition of linguistic typology clearly suggests that a clear and concise classification of languages in accordance with the structural features are included here. For the necessary clarification around linguistic changes, it can be clearly suggested over the ways of systematic changes, analogical change and borrowing. Further data apprehension suggested that all of these segments can be clearly modified around linguistic typology and its development [26]. Historical linguistics and its clear understanding have been given equal stances, as it turns out that there is a need of clear understanding related to step by step development or reconstruction of a particular, and has a clear connection with linguistic typology. A specific focus around typological classification is also clearly identified in the premise of illustrating flexible or morphological changes, agglutinative and rooted, followed by a separate distinction of languages around genealogical familiarity, structural familiarity as well as geographic understanding of the language [27]. There has also been a required description of semantic typology, and thus it can be idealised in a progressive manner that all these terms and its detailing becomes helpful in the development of linguistic typology, especially with necessary accordance of grammatical and vocabulary affluence, followed by identifying the sentence structure. In the further development of data in the same thematic measure, the focus around distinctive detailing of commonality and diversity has clearly been suggested to have the comparison around different linguistic measures. The most necessary way to understand the linguistic development is most ideally over the clarification of how the classifications of languages should be done, and therefore a distinct follow up has been derived around genealogical, typological and areal understanding as it seems. In the particular theme, the development of the same is particularly influenced in terms of identifying the fact that genetic measures, the former way of typological classification of different languages and the geographical measures are all

responsible for giving distinctive measures in the growth of languages [28]. Lastly, the morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are all recognised as the subpart of linguistic understanding, which further puts forth the focus around recognising the linguistic typology accordingly.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

In the required management of both concept development and classifications of linguistic typology, the promise of development is duly achieved over recognising thorough amalgamation of introducing the linguistic typology with defining the same, followed by identifying the research problem and rationale accordingly. However, the same can be achieved around clearly contextualising the morphological development of data as follows, with adequate take around the parts of Analytic, Inflectional, Agglutinative, and Polysynthetic ways [29]. The research objectives are all developed around necessary focus upon concepts and classifications related to linguistic typology. In the clear development of materials and methods, the necessary identification of secondary data collection, followed by qualitative data analysis is approached for the clear and concise development of research topics as follows. Further progress of data analysis is described around three particular themes, which can be concretised around implementing the understanding of the same, which clearly fortifies related concepts like analogical or systematic linguistic change, historical linguistics, grammatical patterns and their understanding, followed by much more. A clear and concise classification understanding around genealogical, typological and areal premise are all related to having their degree of linguistic typological understanding, followed by idealising the important subfields like morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. All of these aforementioned are clearly understood around the relation between linguistic typology. The detailed apprehension around the linkage are crucial for further development of objectives and their meeting, which is described in the following part below.

Linking with objectives

Objective 1:

The objective has been duly met with the fact that concreting the linguistic typology can be correctly done around its definition, followed by recognising varied aspects related to the same. Historical apprehension of linguistics, followed by all types of linguistic changes is essential to identify the variance in linguistic development. For the most part, the development of linguistic typology is based upon typological classifications, such as morphological changes, agglutinative and rooted. In the following para, it has been demonstrated that geographic and social changes are both necessary to internalise the apprehension of the concept related to linguistic typology, and thus it describes the ideal apprehension of linguistic typology, followed by its related concept.

Objective 2:

The second objective can be clearly met around the fact that there are various classifications by which linguistic typology and its different premises can be understood. As long as it seems, genealogical, typological and areal classification is equally responsible to develop the classification accordingly. In terms of further apprehension of subfields, all the terms and prospects such as morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are equally responsible for changes and developments around word or sentence structure, followed by understanding what it means and how it can be used [30]. Collectively speaking, the development of all these terms is known to delve into developing a positive relationship with linguistic typology.

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