

Language universals and their characteristic features

Sharifova Dinora Tohir qizi

*4rd year students at the Djizakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan
named after Mirzo Ulugbek*

Supervisor: Abduraxmanova Zilola

Annotation: Language universals refer to the features that are shared by all natural human languages. Linguists have long been interested in uncovering these universals to better understand the fundamental characteristics of human language. A few characteristic features of language universals include:

1. **Phonological Universals:** These universals pertain to the basic sound structure of language. For instance, nearly all languages have consonants and vowels, and they organize these sounds into patterns that allow for meaningful communication.

2. **Grammatical Universals:** This category encompasses the common structural features found in the grammars of all languages. For instance, the presence of nouns and verbs in the vast majority of languages, as well as the use of word order or inflection to denote grammatical relationships.

3. **Semantic Universals:** These universals relate to the ways in which languages express meaning. For example, most languages make distinctions between past, present, and future tenses, and also have words to express basic emotions like happiness and sadness.

4. **Pragmatic Universals:** Pragmatics deals with the use of language in context. Universals in this domain include the ability to ask questions, make requests, and use politeness markers, which are present in some form across most languages.

5. **Genetic Universals:** These universals refer to the biological constraints on the human capacity for language. For example, all humans are born with the ability to acquire language, and this ability emerges during early childhood.

Keywords: Language universals, characteristic features, phonological universals, grammatical universals, semantic universals, pragmatic universals, genetic universals, human language, linguistic diversity, language structure, cross-linguistic similarities, language acquisition, cognition, language evolution

A etymological all inclusive could be a design that happens methodically over common dialects, possibly genuine for all of them. For case, All dialects have things and verbs, or In case a dialect is talked, it has consonants and vowels. Investigate in this zone of phonetics is closely tied to the ponder of phonetic typology, and serious to uncover generalizations over dialects, likely tied to cognition, discernment, or other capacities of the intellect. The field begins from discourses affected by Noam Chomsky's proposition of a All inclusive Language structure, but was generally spearheaded by the language specialist Joseph Greenberg, who inferred a set of forty-five essential universals, generally managing with language structure, from a think about of a few thirty dialects.

In spite of the fact that there has been noteworthy inquire about into phonetic universals, in more later time a few etymologists, counting Nicolas Evans and Stephen C. Levinson, have contended against the presence of outright etymological universals that are shared over all dialects. These language specialists cite issues such as ethnocentrism among cognitive researchers, and in this way etymologists, as well as inadequately inquire about into all of the world's dialects in dialogs related to phonetic universals, instep advancing these likenesses as basically solid propensities.

Universal grammar

Noam Chomsky's work related to the innateness hypothesis as it pertains to our ability to rapidly learn any language without formal instruction and with limited input, or what he refers to as a poverty of the stimulus, is what began research into linguistic universals. This led to his proposal for a shared underlying grammar structure for all languages, a concept he called universal grammar (UG), which he claimed must exist somewhere in the human brain prior to language acquisition. Chomsky defines UG as "the system of principles, conditions, and rules that are elements or properties of all human languages... by necessity." He states that UG expresses "the essence of human language," and believes that the structure-dependent rules of UG allow humans to interpret and create an infinite number of novel grammatical sentences. Chomsky asserts

that UG is the underlying connection between all languages and that the various differences between languages are all relative with respect to UG. He claims that UG is essential to our ability to learn languages, and thus uses it as evidence in a discussion of how to form a potential 'theory of learning' for how humans learn all or most of our cognitive processes throughout our lives. The discussion of Chomsky's UG, its innateness, and its connection to how humans learn language has been one of the more covered topics in linguistics studies to date. However, there is division amongst linguists between those who support Chomsky's claims of UG and those who argued against the existence of an underlying shared grammar structure that can account for all languages.

In semantics, research into linguistic universals has taken place in a number of ways. Some linguists, starting with Gottfried Leibniz, have pursued the search for a hypothetic irreducible semantic core of all languages. A modern variant of this approach can be found in the natural semantic metalanguage of Anna Wierzbicka and associates. See, for example, and Other lines of research suggest cross-linguistic tendencies to use body part terms metaphorically as adpositions, or tendencies to have morphologically simple words for cognitively salient concepts. The human body, being a physiological universal, provides an ideal domain for research into semantic and lexical universals. In a seminal study, Cecil H. Brown (1976) proposed a number of universals in the semantics of body part terminology, including the following: in any language, there will be distinct terms for BODY, HEAD, ARM, EYES, NOSE, and MOUTH; if there is a distinct term for FOOT, there will be a distinct term for HAND; similarly, if there are terms for INDIVIDUAL TOES, then there are terms for INDIVIDUAL FINGERS. Subsequent research has shown that most of these features have to be considered cross-linguistic tendencies rather than true universals. Several languages like Tidore and Kuuk Thaayorre lack a general term meaning 'body'. On the basis of such data it has been argued that the highest level in the partonomy of body part terms would be the word for 'person'.

Widespread language structure

Noam Chomsky's work related to the innateness theory because it relates to our capacity to quickly learn any dialect without formal instruction and with constrained input, or what he alludes to as a destitution of the jolt, is what started investigate into

etymological universals. This driven to his proposition for a shared fundamental language structure structure for all dialects, a concept he called all inclusive linguistic use (UG), which he claimed must exist some place within the human brain earlier to dialect procurement. Chomsky characterizes UG as "the framework of standards, conditions, and rules that are components or properties of all human dialects... by necessity." He states that UG communicates "the pith of human language," and accepts that the structure-dependent rules of UG permit people to decipher and make an unbounded number of novel syntactic sentences. Chomsky states that UG is the basic association between all dialects which the different contrasts between dialects are all relative with regard to UG. He claims that UG is fundamental to our capacity to memorize dialects, and hence employments it as prove in a dialog of how to make a potential 'theory of learning' for how people learn all or most of our cognitive forms all through our lives. The dialog of Chomsky's UG, its innateness, and its connection to how people learn dialect has been one of the more secured themes in etymology thinks about to date. In any case, there's division among etymologists between those who back Chomsky's claims of UG and those who contended against the presence of an fundamental shared linguistic use structure that can account for all dialects.

Semantics

In semantics, inquire about into etymological universals has taken put in a number of ways. A few language specialists, beginning with Gottfried Leibniz, have sought after the seek for a hypothetic irreducible semantic center of all dialects. A cutting edge variation of this approach can be found within the characteristic semantic metalanguage of Anna Wierzbicka and partners. See, for example, and Other lines of inquire about recommend cross-linguistic inclinations to utilize body portion terms allegorically as adpositions, or inclinations to have morphologically basic words for cognitively notable concepts. The human body, being a physiological widespread, gives an perfect space for inquire about into semantic and lexical universals. In a seminal ponder, Cecil H. Brown (1976) proposed a number of universals within the semantics of body portion wording, counting the taking after: in any dialect, there will be unmistakable terms for BODY, HEAD, ARM, EYES, NOSE, and MOUTH; if there's a distinct term for FOOT, there will be a particular term for HAND; essentially, on the off chance that there are terms for Person TOES, at that point there are terms for Person FINGERS. Consequent inquire

about has appeared that most of these highlights have to be considered cross-linguistic inclinations instead of genuine universals. A few dialects like Tidore and Kuuk Thaayorre need a common term meaning 'body'. On the premise of such information it has been contended that the most elevated level within the paronymy of body portion terms would be the word for 'person'.

Counterarguments

Nicolas Evans and Stephen C. Levinson are two etymologists who have composed against the presence of etymological universals, making a specific say towards issues with Chomsky's proposition for a All inclusive Linguistic use. They contend that over the 6,000-8,000 dialects talked around the world nowadays, there are only solid inclinations instead of universals at best. In their see, these emerge essentially due to the truth that numerous dialects are associated to one another through shared authentic foundations or common heredity, such as bunch Sentiment dialects in Europe that were all derived from old Latin, and so it can be anticipated that they share a few center likenesses. Evans and Levinson accept that etymologists who have already proposed or upheld concepts related with etymological universals have done so "beneath the suspicion that most dialects are English-like in their structure" and as it were after analyzing a constrained run of dialects. They distinguish ethnocentrism, the thought "that most cognitive researchers, language specialists included, talk as it were recognizable European dialects, all near cousins in structure," as a possible impact towards the different issues they recognize within the declarations made on phonetic universals. With respects to Chomsky's widespread language structure, these language specialists claim that the clarification of the structure and rules connected to UG are either untrue due to a need of detail into the different developments utilize when making or translating a syntactic sentence, or that the hypothesis is unfalsifiable due to the dubious and distorted declarations made by Chomsky. Instep, Evans and Levinson highlight the tremendous differences that exists among the numerous dialects talked around the world to advocate for assist examination into the numerous cross-linguistic varieties that do exist.

Their article advances etymological differing qualities by citing numerous illustrations of variety in how "dialects can be organized at each level: phonetic,

phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic." They claim that expanded understanding and acknowledgment of etymological differing qualities over the concepts of wrong claims of phonetic universals, better stated to them as solid inclinations, will lead to more edifying disclosures within the thinks about of human cognition

In conclusion, the study of language universals and their characteristic features provides valuable insights into the nature of human language. These universals, spanning phonology, grammar, semantics, pragmatics, and genetics, shed light on the commonalities that underlie the diverse array of languages spoken around the world. By uncovering these universals, linguists and cognitive scientists gain a deeper understanding of the fundamental principles that shape human communication. Moreover, investigating language universals helps unravel the mechanisms of language acquisition, cognitive processing, and the evolution of languages, offering a comprehensive perspective on the human capacity for language and the shared traits that bind diverse linguistic systems together.

References:

1. Abduraxmanova, Z., & Mamurova, M. (2021). THEORETICAL APPROACH TO SPEECH DISFLUENCIES IN SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETATION. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 43-45).
2. Абдурахманова, З. (2022). Analysis of pauses and interruptions as elements of linguistic production in simultaneous interpretation. Современные инновационные исследования актуальные проблемы и развитие тенденции: решения и перспективы, 1(1), 533-535.
3. Adamson, Sylvia. 1999. Literary language. In Lass, Roger (ed.), The Cambridge History of the English language, Volume III 1476-1776, 539-668. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Algeo, John. 1998. Vocabulary. In Romaine, Suzanne (ed.), The Cambridge History of English language, Volume IV 1776-1997, 57-91. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
5. Barber, Charles. 1997. Early Modern English. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

6. Bauer, Laurie. 1983. English Word-formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Burridge, Kate, and Alexander Bergs. 2017. Understanding Language Change. Milton
8. Durkin, Philip. 2014. Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English. Oxford: Park, Abingdon, Oxon; New York, NY: Routledge
9. Durkin, Philip. 2014. Borrowed Words: A History of Loanwords in English. Oxford: