

## THE IMPORTANCE OF A FORMAL TYPOLOGY OF CATEGORIZATION AND ANALYZING ITS MAIN PROBLEMS

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*Abstract:*

This article aims to give a data of the connection between linguistic typology and formal grammar, a long-standing relationship that will likely continue for many more years. The reader will notice that the two orientations have various differences, but they both have control over language, which highlights the importance of communication between them. Even more important is the fact that the field of linguistics is now exploring language as a dynamic system working on various levels of representation, rather than viewing it as separate levels of analysis (lexicon, phonology, syntax), or as distinct linguistic phenomena. The growing integration of linguistics with other disciplines studying human cognition and consciousness poses a common challenge for theory construction and typology.

*Key words:* typology, dynamic system, core constituents, voice alternations, word order, relative clauses, tense, aspect and mood, and gender and number, nominative-accusative languages

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The ability to identify commonalities or shared characteristics among the components of one's experience of the world (i.e., objects, events, or ideas) is known as categorization. Experience is then arranged and categorized by assigning it to a more abstract group (i.e., a category, class, or type) based on its common characteristics. Since categorization is regarded as one of the most fundamental cognitive functions, cognitive linguistics and psychology have focused especially on studying it.

The classification of objects is frequently thought of by categorization theorists as utilizing taxonomies with three hierarchical degrees of abstraction. A plant could be recognized, for instance, at a low level of abstraction by further identifying this specific rose as a dog rose, at a low level of abstraction by simply naming it as a flower, or at a medium degree of abstraction by stating that the flower is a rose. In a taxonomy, categories are connected to one another by class inclusion, where the most inclusive level of abstraction is found at the highest level and the least inclusive level is found at the lowest level of abstraction.

There are a number of issues that lend themselves to typological examination: marking of core constituents, voice alternations, word order, relative clauses, tense, aspect and mood, and gender and number. Other issues would be worth looking at, but there is not enough typological literature: ad positions, conditional clauses etc.

Core constituents: subjects and objects are present in most languages. The most proactive participant in an event is typically the one who becomes the subject, therefore it is

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not random. Nominative-accusative languages have different marking schemes for objects and for transitive and intransitive subjects. While transitive subjects are marked differently in ergative-absolutive languages, intransitive subjects are marked similarly to transitive objects. Both patterns are used in some languages, and their distribution is not random: in tense/aspect-based split systems, the ergative pattern appears in the past tense or perfective; in animacy-based split systems, on the other hand, the ergative pattern appears among the less "animate" entities.

Voice alternations: we examined ant passives, which are a means of intransitivizing clauses without changing the subject, as well as passives, which elevate objects to subject status and degrade subjects to oblique roles. These voices are frequently motivated by similar pragmatic justifications.

Word order is a challenging field. However, there are some trends: heavy constituents usually appear later in the clause; objects are frequently placed immediately after the verb; subjects typically come before objects because subjects are the constituents from whose perspective you view an event; and to some extent, cross-categorial harmony may be able to explain some word order patterns.

We examined various tactics for relative clauses, including gapping, relative pronouns, and retaining pronouns. There are varying levels of explicitness among these, ranging from gapping being the least explicit to pronoun retention being the most explicit. The more implicit a strategy is, the more likely it will be used for certain subjects, while the more explicit a strategy is, the more likely it will be used for functions that are not easily accessible, like prepositional objects. Languages with relative clauses where only subjects can be heads often have intricate voice systems that enable oblique constituents to be promoted to subject status.

Tense, aspect, mood: I attempted to provide a summary of absolute tense, relative tense, perfective and imperfective aspect, perfect aspect, and deontic and epistemic modality. It's challenging to find universal rules in this area, so classifications for tense, aspect, and mood are typically lists instead of predictive aids.

We also examined various methods for assigning gender, which can be semantic, morphological, or phonological; typically, there is some degree of semantic gender assignment in the morphological and phonological approaches as well. In terms of number, I demonstrated that marking numbers, particularly for dual, may not be required, and that number marking is intertwined with the animacy hierarchy. I trust that some aspects of universals have become clear in recent weeks.

In some languages, constructions that are not allowed in one may be rare in another; for example, passives for stative verbs may be prohibited in some languages but exist in others. Large language samples are crucial for typological research, which can also aid in studying individual languages by identifying common patterns to assist in problem-solving. The scope of typology is broader than what I have shown. I have confined the course to synchronous syntax and somewhat to morphology, but you can also explore phonology and pragmatics from a typological standpoint. Furthermore, typology holds significant value in studies that span across different time periods. For instance, when you redesign a language's audio setup, the patterns you create can have a significant impact.

Overall, it is striking and somewhat disconcerting how much particular orientations in modern linguistics differ with respect to what constitutes "proper" data and what does not. Depending on orientation, it may be acceptable or unacceptable to use only naturalistic data, only discourse data, or only minimal pairs and grammaticality judgments. An interesting consequence of different approaches to data lies in the way the relevant data are

elicited. Much has been written about typologists' extreme reliance on descriptive grammars, some of which may be too brief or inexplicit.

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