



## TYPES OF SEMANTIC COGNITION

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**Annotation:** This abstract explores the concept of semantic cognition, focusing on the method of typology, which involves the classification and grouping of objects based on generalized models. Typology is widely applied across various scientific disciplines, such as biology, chemistry, linguistics, and sociology, to compare and analyze different systems and their structures. The article delves into both empirical and theoretical typologies, their methods of construction, and their significance in understanding systems' organization and evolution. It also discusses the historical development of typology and its application in modern linguistics, particularly in understanding language structures and functions.

**Key words:** Semantic Cognition, Typology, Classification, Empirical Typology, Theoretical Typology, Systematics, Taxonomy, Linguistics, Historical Development, Language Structures, Evolution

**Аннотация:** В тезисе рассматривается концепция семантического познания с акцентом на метод типологии, который включает классификацию и группировку объектов на основе обобщённых моделей. Типология широко применяется в различных научных дисциплинах, таких как биология, химия, лингвистика и социология, для сравнения и анализа различных систем и их структур. В статье обсуждаются эмпирические и теоретические типологии, методы их построения и их значение для понимания организации и эволюции систем. Также рассматривается историческое развитие типологии и её применение в современной лингвистике, особенно в изучении структуры и функций языков.

**Ключевые слова:** Семантическое познание, Типология, Классификация, Эмпирическая типология, Теоретическая типология, Систематика, Таксономия, Лингвистика, Историческое развитие, Структуры языка, Эволюция

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tezisdagi semantik ma'no tushunchasi, jumladan, umumlashtirilgan modellarga asoslangan obyektlarni tasniflash va guruhlash usuli bo'lgan tipologiya metodi ko'rib chiqiladi. Tipologiya biologiya, kimyo, tilshunoslik va sotsiologiya kabi turli ilmiy fanlarda tizimlar va ularning





tuzilmalarini solishtirish va tahlil qilishda keng qo'llaniladi. Maqolada empirik va nazariy tipologiyalar, ularning qurilish usullari hamda tizimlarning tashkil etilishi va rivojlanishini tushunishdagi ahamiyati batafsil muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada tipologiyaning tarixiy rivojlanishi va uning zamonaviy tilshunoslikda, xususan, til tuzilmalari va funksiyalarini tushunishda qo'llanilishi haqida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Semantik ma'no, Tipologiya, Tasniflash, Empirik tipologiya, Nazariy tipologiya, Sistematik, Taksonomiya, Tilshunoslik, Tarixiy rivojlanish, Til tuzilmalari, Evolyutsiya

Semantic cognition involves a method of scientific analysis in which objects within a system are divided and grouped using generalized and idealized models or types. This method applies to objects existing at the same or different times, allowing for a comparative study of important features, connections, functions, relationships, or organizational levels. The term "typology" refers not only to the method but also to the outcome of the typological description and comparison of objects.

Typological problems arise in all sciences that deal with diverse sets of objects. These objects are typically discrete and require an organized system of description and explanation. Examples of such sciences include chemistry, biology, psychology, linguistics, geography, and sociology. Typology is one of the most universal scientific approaches, focusing on establishing similarities and differences between objects under study while seeking reliable ways to identify and classify them. In its most developed form, typology aims to reveal the structure of the system being studied and establish patterns that may help predict the existence of previously unknown objects<sup>1</sup>.

Typology can either be directly based on the concept of a "type" as a fundamental logical classification, or it may incorporate other logical forms such as classification, systematics, or taxonomy. The purpose of classification is to create hierarchical systems of classes and subclasses based on inherent or superficial features, such as name or number. Systematics, in contrast, uses a fixed hierarchy of descriptive units to carry out a complete and detailed classification of a set of objects. Taxonomy, meanwhile, provides the principles behind classification and systematics, laying the groundwork for rational categorization. Although the boundaries between these forms are somewhat arbitrary, their usage often depends on historical traditions within a field. For example, in biology,

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<sup>1</sup>Comrie, B. (1989). *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. University of Chicago Press.





typological problems are often examined within the frameworks of taxonomy and systematics.

Typology can be divided into two types based on their method of construction: empirical and theoretical. Empirical typologies are built on the quantitative analysis and generalization of experimental data, using the inductive method to identify features that indicate similarity or difference, followed by systematization and interpretation of the collected material. Theoretical typology, however, involves creating an ideal model of the object, which serves as a generalized representation of its features. This type of typology establishes principles for describing and classifying objects, as seen in the principles of homological similarity in biology or symmetry in physics. A theoretical typology views objects as systems, focusing on identifying the relationships that shape these systems and constructing a representation of their structural levels. This approach provides a fundamental means of explaining and theorizing about the objects under study.

The concept of a "type" and the construction of typologies have evolved throughout the history of science. In antiquity, a type was seen as an unchanging, eternal ideal, existing either before or within the objects themselves, as proposed by Plato and Aristotle, respectively. This interpretation of a type as an ideal essence led to the search for archetypes or prototypes in various fields. In biology, for instance, this view was reflected in morphological typology, which sought to identify original forms or prototypes, like Goethe's "primeval plant" or Owen's "archetype." This static model of typology opposed the later evolutionary approach, which embraced change and development.

As scientific understanding progressed, a second approach to typology emerged, grounded in the idea of development and evolution. In this approach, typology represents systems in their development, with time playing a critical role in their construction. Different sciences apply this approach in various ways. For example, in biology, the evolutionary approach led to the creation of phylogenetic systematics, which uses homological similarities to establish relationships among organisms and organize them hierarchically. However, debates still exist regarding the construction of these hierarchies, such as whether the diversity of life stems from a single ancestor (monophyletic) or multiple ancestors (polyphyletic).

In linguistics, typology took shape through a comparative historical approach, pioneered by F. and A. von Schlegel, who compared languages based on their phonetic and semantic similarities. In the 19th century, A. Schleicher created the genealogical tree for Indo-European languages, while W. von Humboldt





proposed that the morphological types of languages represent evolutionary stages from a single proto-language. These early linguistic typologies paved the way for further exploration of language structure and evolution<sup>2</sup>.

In more recent times, modern typology has expanded to explore languages from both structural and functional perspectives. Structural typology examines languages' organization in terms of phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, identifying universal linguistic patterns. Functional typology, on the other hand, looks at how languages are used in communication, exploring how linguistic structures serve various social and cognitive functions. Semantic typology, a more recent development, focuses on how different languages express and categorize meanings, such as space, time, and color, revealing how different linguistic communities perceive and interpret the world around them.

In conclusion, typology plays a vital role in both scientific and linguistic research. It enables the systematic classification and comparison of objects or phenomena, contributing to a deeper understanding of their nature and relationships. Through typological analysis, scientists and linguists can identify patterns and make predictions, advancing knowledge in their respective fields.

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