THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY OF LANGUAGES

Xamidova Muxlisa Orif qizi
Student of Denau institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy

Muradova Sevara Zoir qizi
Teacher at Denau of entrepreneurship and pedagogy

Abstract
In this thesis, the history of study, distinctive features of Indo-European family of languages from other languages, their typological features and relationships among this family of language was learned. So, Indo-European languages were learned as fusional languages, too.

Key words: *fusional, grammar forms, proto-language, inflection, affixes, consonant, vowel, kinship, suppletivism.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the Indo-European family of languages is one of the most widely studied language families in the world. Many linguists and researchers continue investigating its origin, development, structure and relationships among its member languages. This language family attracts special attention because it includes many of the world's major languages such as English, Russian, German, French, Spanish, Hindi and others. Millions of people use these languages as their native or second languages in different parts of the world.

The study of Indo-European languages is important not only for understanding the history of languages but also for identifying linguistic similarities and differences among various nations and cultures. Through comparative studies, linguists have discovered common grammatical structures, vocabulary and phonetic features that prove the existence of a common ancestral language. These findings have contributed significantly to the development of historical and comparative linguistics.

Furthermore, Indo-European languages possess distinctive typological and morphological features that differentiate them from many other language families. Their inflectional nature, grammatical categories and sound alternations make them an important object of linguistic research. Therefore, learning the distinctive characteristics and relationships of the Indo-European language family helps researchers better understand language evolution and linguistic diversity throughout the world.

METHODOLOGY

The most widely studied family of languages and the family with the largest number of speakers. Languages include English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Russian, Greek, Hindi, Bengali and the classical languages of Latin, Sanskrit and Persian. Certainly, so many scientists, linguists learned Indo-European family of

languages, for example, A. Schleicher, F. It's, William Jones, R. Rask and others. One of them, a scientist, William Jones proved that Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, celt languages are relation each other in his famous lecture in Kolkata and so he suggested that these languages do not only share similar vocabulary, but also grammatical forms. He considered that these similarities are not just coincidental, but there are relationships among Indo - European languages.

Moreover, Rasmus Rask contributed more for this field, too. He emphasized, only vocabulary is not similar each other for kinship of languages, but also it should be based on the similarities of grammar forms in his play, called "Ancient Icelandic language and origin of Icelandic language". So, a great scientist A. Schleicher's works is important in this field that is why there are basic ideas about Indo-European family of languages in his famous plays. He understood that a language is as alive organism. He thought that there is no only proto language for all languages and but there are some proto-languages, that is why, we are not aware of how many languages are there and a lot of proto-languages for them. He applied the law of the "struggle for survival" seen in animals and concluded that "In the current a goof humanity's struggle for survival". Indo-European languages have gained dominance, spread widely and displaying many other languages [1. 361].

DISCUSSION

Indo-European languages are divided into 10 groups to the rate of relationships: Hindi, Romance, Germanic, Slavic, Iranian, Greek, Celtic, Armenian, Baltic, and Albanian groups. In sum up for it, Indo-European languages include a total of 95 languages and 2005,3 million speakers.

The Indo-European languages include Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Czech, Polish, Bulgarian, German, English, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Persian. All of these languages are related to each other. In the words of August Schleicher, "all Indo-European languages evolved from a common 'parent language' [2. 8].

Indo-European languages are fusional languages. One of morphologic features of this family is words are made up with inflection. In this family each independent word includes a stem and affixes and they are not used independently in sentences. For example, вижу, видишь, видят In Russia виж and вид are a vase of words, they are not used independently. In addition, in inflectional language, an affix can express different meanings. In inflectional languages, both consonants and vowels can change. In English, basically, vowels change, in Russia consonants change. One example for English: 1) see, saw, seen/bring, brought, brought/ take, took, taken. 2) tooth-teeth/goose-geese/woman-women. English uses affixes, such as s, es, ies to make plural noun, German uses e, en, n, er - affixes for making plurals of noun.

Another way of expressing grammatical meaning in Indo-European languages is suppletivism. For example, In English

Now:	Past:	Future:
am-is-are.	was-were.	will/shall

Finally, subject and verb are the most important in sentences of Indo-European languages. For example, in German: Der Lehrer commt and Ich kammt.

In English: The teacher came and I came

In Russia: Учитель пришёл and Я пришёл

In Uzbek :O‘qituvchi keldi va Men keldim.

If you give attention, "came" in Indo-European languages cannot express tense, person, number, case and invariance at the same time like" came" in Uzbek. It is the same for all personal pronouns:

In Russia	In English
Я пришла	I came
Ты пришла	He/She/It came
Она пришла	We came
	You came
	They came

RESULTS

Mere coincidences of related words are not enough to prove the languages' close kinship. Jones pointed outlast long ago as 1786 that grammatical forms had to be taken into consideration. This is because only resemblances in the grammatical forms and the meaning proved that they are absolutely reliable [3. 3]. If the same grammatical meanings are expressed in the same grammatical forms in the compared languages, we know that they are close relationship. For instance, take the verb "to take" in related languages, in the form "they take" :

Russian Slavonic: berut

Old: berot

Sanskrit: bharanti

Greek: pheronti

Latin: ferunt

Gothic: bairand

If you give attention to this example that shows the endings - ut, - ot, - anti, - onto, - unt, - and are equivalent and come from the same source. The importance of grammatical criteria is that words can be borrowed, but grammatical words cannot.

Engels appreciated the importance of the comparative method in the study of languages. He showed that "substance and form of one's own language, however only became intelligible when their origin and gradual evolution are traced, and this cannot be done without taking into account, first their own forms, and secondly, allied languages, both living and dead" [4. 38].

This important statement is of great significance for a proper understanding of the essence of the comparative method in linguistics. This method has been justified by discoveries made in the 19th century. On the basis of the comparative method it was suggested that the Latin nouns ager "tillage", and sacer "sacred" originated from the reconstructed forms *agros and *sacros. In 1899 a document was found in Roman dating from the 6th century A. D. in which the suggested form sakros was found.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, these are the most characteristic typological features of this large family of languages. This family include a lot of rich and wide opportunities that is why over the world, this family has generalized the most developed linguistic features and finally is the largest and most significant. It is distinguished by its ability to communicate in international languages like (Russian, English, German, French, Italian and in. etc.)

Many linguists attack glottochronology for basing itself on the false premise that, when languages begin to diverge, - the separation is sharp and complete. Besides, it is doubtful whether the vocabulary of one language family changes at the same rate as that of another. What has been established for Indo-European languages cannot necessary be applied to other families. Then again, one should bear in mind that the test list of words taken for statistical calculation includes items of vocabulary which have been subject to various cultural influences. We must be careful in the application of mathematical techniques to the measurement of linguistic change. Some of them must be abandoned as groundless.

REFERENCES:

1. Амирова. Т. А и. д. Очерк по истории лингвистики. М. "Наука" 1975.361стр.
2. Вопросы методики сравнительно - историческо изучения индоевропейских языков. М. 1956. стр8.
3. Shahzod Turaqulov Til oilalarni 3-sahifa.
4. P. Lutfulayev. Roman-German filologiyasi kirish. Namangan - 2021. 38-sahifa.