

MORPHOLOGY AS AN ASPECT OF THE STUDY OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN MODERN DISCOURSE

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ARTICLE INFO.

Keywords: Morphology, word, word form, grammatical meaning, morphemes, parts of speech, linguistics, significant parts of speech, service parts of speech.

Annotation

This article provides additional information about the morphological structure of the language and word forms. Morphology studies the categories of words, their inherent grammatical meanings, the categories inherent in each category, the grammatical form and grammatical meanings that give rise to these categories.

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Morphology (from other Greek. μορφή – "form" and λόγος – "word, teaching") is a section of grammar, the main objects of which are the words of natural languages, their significant parts and morphological features. The tasks of morphology, therefore, include the definition of a word as a special linguistic object and the description of its internal structure.

Morphology studies the structure of significant units of a language. The main reason is the segmentation of the word form into smaller sign units.

Grammatical meaning is a generalized, abstract linguistic meaning inherent in a number of words, word forms and syntactic constructions, which finds its regular (standard) expression in the language, for example, the meaning of the case of nouns, verb tense, etc

Grammatical meaning is opposed to lexical meaning, which is devoid of regular (standard) expression and does not necessarily have an abstracted character.

A word in morphology is considered as a lexical and grammatical unit. The specific use of a word in the text is usually called a word form (similar to sound in phonetics and morph in morphemics). A set of specific word forms with identical lexical meaning is called a lexeme. When morphologically characterizing word forms, the term word form is used, for example: nominative case form, future tense form, etc.

Morphology and syntax are two sections of grammar, the subject of which is the grammatical meaning and the forms of expression of this meaning. If at the level of syntax, the forms of expression of grammatical meaning are a phrase and a sentence, then at the level of morphology – word forms, i.e. individual forms of a particular word (table, table, table, etc.).

Morphology studies words in their grammatical forms and functions, rules for changing words, determines the range of correlative grammatical meanings that make up a particular grammatical category. While grammatical semantics is a relatively young field of linguistics, formal morphology is one of the most traditional fields of language science. Various concepts of formal morphology were

developed in the ancient Indian, ancient and Arabic grammatical traditions.

So, such concepts as "part of speech", "paradigm", "declension", "conjugation", "category" go back to the ancient tradition; to the Arabic tradition – the concept of the root; to the ancient Indian tradition – many elements of the theory of sound alternation and morphological variation. However, the terms "morphology" and "morpheme" themselves appear only in the second half of the 19th century.

Prior to that, the relevant sections of descriptive grammars were usually called "etymology". The term "morpheme" was proposed several decades later by the famous Russian and Polish linguist I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay.

In Russian, all words belong to extensive grammatical classes – parts of speech. Words related to one part of speech have:

- the common meaning of all words of this class, regardless of their lexical and morphological meanings;
- the same set of morphological features;
- a common system (identical organization) of paradigms;
- Identical syntactic functions.

V.V.Vinogradov's fundamental work "The Russian Language (Grammatical teaching about the Word)" (1947) deserves special attention. He identifies four main "grammatical-semantic categories of words": 1) words-names (noun, adjective, numeral name, verb, adverb, state category), pronouns are adjacent to them; 2) connective, i.e. service, words (particle-bundles, prepositions, conjunctions); 3) modal words; 4) interjections.

V.V.Vinogradov contrasts significant words ("parts of speech") with service words ("particles of speech"), noting their proximity to morphemes in the latter. The theory of parts of speech by V.V.Vinogradov has become widespread in scientific grammars; his classification is the basis of the teachings on parts of speech by many modern authors.

Significant parts of speech serve to designate objects, signs, processes and other phenomena of the surrounding non-linguistic reality. Such words are usually independent members of a sentence, carry a verbal stress and thus differ from service words. Significant parts of speech are divided into words naming objects, signs, quantities (noun, adjective, numeral, verb and adverb) and words indicating objects, signs, quantities, but not naming them (pronoun). The following parts of speech of this type are differentiated:

- Words of independent parts of speech have a certain lexical meaning, act as the main or secondary members of the sentence, can be defined, explained by words of other parts of speech (a kind person is a very kind person).
- Service parts of speech do not have an independent lexical meaning, are not members of the sentence, but may be part of them. Service parts of speech are used to express relations between independent parts of speech, between phrases and between sentences, to give a sentence different shades of meaning.

Apart from the Russian morphology is the interjection. It is not attributed to any of the independent or official parts of speech. Interjections differ from independent parts of speech in that they do not have a common and lexical meaning, are not members of a sentence, and from official ones – in that they do not express any connections or relationships between members of a sentence and sentences.

In the Russian language, the word of each part of speech is studied from the point of view of its general meaning, morphological features, that is, a set of grammatical meanings, and syntactic role in the sentence. Such a study of a word as a part of speech is called morphological analysis.

In turn, the grammatical meaning accompanies the lexical meaning of the word. If the lexical meaning correlates the sound shell of a word with reality (subject, phenomenon, sign, action, etc.), then the grammatical meaning forms a specific form of the word (word form), necessary mainly for the connection of this word with other words in the text. The lexical meaning of the word is concrete and individual, and the grammatical meaning is abstract and generalized. So, the words mountain, wall, hole denote different objects and have different lexical meanings, but from the point of view of grammar they are in the same category of words that have the same set of grammatical meanings: objectivity, inanimate, nominative, singular, feminine. The indicator of the lexical meaning in a word is the basis of the word, and the grammatical meaning has special indicators: the ending (okn–o, beautiful, grow), the formative suffix, prefix (game-l, white-her, s-do), stress (cut - cut), alternation of phonemes (compose - fold), the service word (I will play, about the coat), etc. [3].

A particular word form can have several grammatical meanings. So, the strong word form has the meanings of the nominative case, singular, feminine, and I read – the meanings of the first person, singular, imperfect, indicative mood, present tense of the valid voice.

Grammatical meaning in Russian is divided into general and particular. The general grammatical (categorical) meaning characterizes the largest grammatical classes of words – parts of speech (subjectivity – in a noun, a sign of an object – in an adjective, an action as a process – in a verb, etc.). A particular grammatical meaning is characteristic of individual forms of words (values of number, case, person, mood, tense, etc.).

The general grammatical meaning consists of a set of particular grammatical meanings and allows you to combine lexical and grammatical meanings in a word into a single whole. Thus, the main syntactic position in the sentence of a noun is the subject, an adjective is the definition, a verb is a simple verb predicate, adverbs are circumstances, categories of state are the main member of an impersonal sentence. For example, the meaning of the subjectivity of a noun consists of particular grammatical meanings of gender, number and case, and the word form – the carrier of these meanings – in a sentence can take the place of the subject. In other words, if a word has meanings of gender, number, case independent of the words combined with it and can act as a subject in a sentence, then it has an inherent meaning of objectivity, therefore, it belongs to the category of nouns.

The carrier of grammatical meaning at the word level is a single word form – a word form. The totality of all word forms of the same word is called a paradigm. The paradigm of a word, depending on its grammatical characteristics, can consist of either one word form or several word forms.

The ability of a word to form a paradigm consisting of two or more word forms is called inflection. In modern Russian, the following inflection systems operate:

Change in cases (declension);

Change in persons (conjugation);

Change in numbers;

Change by birth;

Change by inclination;

Change by time.

The ability of a word to form special forms is called shaping. This is how the short form and degrees of comparison of adjectives, infinitive, participle and adverbial part of verbs, etc. are formed.

Summarizing all of the above, it should be noted that the study of morphology in various aspects allows us to obtain the most complete and exhaustive knowledge of the laws that ensure the leading role of the morphological level in the structure of language and the formation of meaning in the process of

linguistic functioning.

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