

METHODS OF LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AT THE MORPHOLOGICAL LEVEL

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Abstract: This article presents the state-of-the-art methods used in the analysis of the morphological level of language and their implications. The article provides a brief overview of automatic corpus analysis, multi-set data, and in particular, popular techniques in data analysis, and other areas. The article also covers important problems in the analysis of the morphological level of the language and their solutions.

Аннотация: В данной статье представлены современные методы, используемые при анализе морфологического уровня языка, и их значение. В статье представлен краткий обзор автоматического корпусного анализа, мультимножественных данных и, в частности, популярных методов анализа данных и других областей. В статье также освещены важные проблемы анализа морфологического уровня языка и пути их решения.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola tilning morfologik darajasini tahlil qilishda foydalanilayotgan eng zamonaviy metodlarni va ularning ta'siri haqida ma'lumot beradi. Maqolada korpus bo'yicha avtomatik tahlil, ko'p to'plamdagi ma'lumotlar, xususan, ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilishda mashhur metodlar, va boshqa sohalarni qisqacha ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola hamda tilning morfologik darajasini tahlil qilishdagi muhim muammolar va ularning hal qilish usullari yoritiladi.

Keywords: morphological level, methods, language analysis, research, distributive analysis, cognitive technologies.

Ключевые слова: морфологический уровень, методы, языковой анализ, исследование, дистрибутивный анализ, когнитивные технологии.

Kalit so'zlar : morfologik daraja, metodlar, til tahlili, tadqiqot, kognitiv texnologiyalar, distributive tahlil.

Introduction: Due to the reforms in language learning system in Uzbekistan, it is clear that knowledge of foreign languages is becoming a priority for professionals in all fields. That is because, a great responsibility from non-linguistic institution teachers is demanded in terms of professional development. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan claimed that “The time has come to establish a new system for teaching foreign languages in our country, which will be a solid foundation for the future. Since we have set ourselves the goal of building a competitive country, from now on, graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities must have a perfect knowledge of at least 2 foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the activity of the head of every educational institution. It's a tough demand, but it won't work if we don't strive for it. Now it is necessary to know foreign languages to become a mayor. In general, everyone, whether the head of the organization or the head of the cluster, should know a foreign language”.¹ The term morphology is for the most part related

¹ From the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on May 6, 2021 in Tashkent

to the German writer, poet, and philosopher Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, lived between 1749 and 1839 years, who coined it early within the nineteenth century in a natural setting. Its historical underpinnings is Greek: morph- implies shape, frame, and morphology is the study of form or shapes.² In linguistics, morphology is the consider of words, including the standards by which they are shaped, and how they relate to one another inside a language. Most approaches to morphology examine the structure of words in terms of morphemes, which are the littlest units in a language with a few independent meaning.

Methods: Morpheme-based analysis is a method used in linguistic and language analysis to break down words into their smallest meaningful units, called morphemes.³ Morphemes are the smallest units of language that carry meaning, and morpheme-based analysis focuses on identifying and understanding these units within words. Moreover, inflectional and derivational morphological analysis are two important methods used in linguistics to study the structure and formation of words. Inflectional morphology focuses on the changes that occur within a word to indicate grammatical distinctions such as tense, number, gender, case, aspect, and mood. Derivational morphology, on the other hand, involves the formation of new words by adding affixes to a base or root to create a word with a different meaning or word class.⁴

Results: First approach involves identifying and analyzing the morphemes that make up words, including prefixes, suffixes, and root words. By breaking down a word into its constituent morphemes, linguists and language analysts can gain insights into its meaning, structure, and grammatical function. This method is widely used in morphological analysis to understand the internal structure of words and the processes of word formation in different languages.

"Unhappiness"

- "Un-" is a bound morpheme meaning "not" or "opposite of"
- "-happy-" is a free morpheme, a root word conveying the meaning "joyful"
- "-ness" is a bound morpheme indicating a state or quality.

Inflectional analysis typically involves adding affixes to the base or root of a word to mark these grammatical categories, without changing the fundamental meaning or word class of the word. For example, in English, adding -s to the noun "cat" to form "cats" indicates pluralization. Derivational morphology is concerned with the creation of new lexemes, often by changing the part of speech or semantic meaning of a word. For instance, adding the suffix -able to the verb "read" forms the adjective "readable".⁵

Discussion: Language analysis at the morphological level involves breaking down words into their smallest units, known as morphemes, and studying how these units combine to create meaning. Morphological analysis explores the internal structure of words, including their roots, prefixes, suffixes, and other affixes. By identifying these elements, linguists can uncover patterns, rules, and exceptions that govern word formation within a language. This approach allows researchers to classify words based on their morphological properties and study how different word forms relate to each other. Morphological analysis also reveals how words change to indicate grammatical features, such as tense, number, and case. Additionally, it provides insights into how new words are created through processes like derivation and inflection. At a practical level, morphological analysis aids in language teaching and learning by helping individuals understand the internal mechanics of words. It can also be instrumental

² Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman, "What is Morphology?", 2nd edition, 2011. pp. 10-15

³ Usmonova, D. S., & Usmonova, K. E. PHONEME THEORY IN LINGUISTICS SCHOOLS. In INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, Vol. 1, No. 13, pp. 6-9

⁴ Usmonova, D., Mirzayeva, D., & Ibrohimova, D. O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDAGI MAYL SHAKLLARI VA ULARNING GAP SEMANTIKASIGA TA'SIR ETISH YO'LLARI. Наука и инновация, 2023,1(4), 142-144.

⁵ Catford, John, Cunnison. A practical introduction to morphology. New York: Oxford University Press, 1992

in fields such as natural language processing, where understanding the morphological structure of words is crucial for tasks like word segmentation and stemming. By breaking down "unhappiness" into its constituent morphemes, we can understand that it is formed from the bound morpheme "un-" added to the root word "happy," and then the bound morpheme "-ness" is added to convey the state or quality associated with the absence of joy. Both inflectional and derivational morphological analysis are essential for understanding how words are formed, how their meanings are modified, and how they function within a language's grammatical system.

Conclusion: The study provides the information that, at the morphological level, language analysis focuses on the structure and formation of words. It involves studying the different forms of words, such as their roots, prefixes, and suffixes, as well as how these components combine to create meaningful units of language. By analyzing the morphological structure of language, linguists and language researchers can better understand how words are formed and how they convey meaning within a given language. This analysis provides valuable insights into the features and patterns of language at the word level, which in turn can inform studies in lexicology, syntax, and semantic analysis⁶. Overall, examining language at the morphological level contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the intricacies and nuances of human language. Therefore, language analysis at the morphological level is fundamental to understanding the building blocks of words and how they contribute to the overall structure and functionality of a language.

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⁶ Sotvoldieva, U. D. (2022). Linguistic and cultural classification of euphemisms in Uzbek and English languages. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429, 11(10), 140-143.