

MORPHOLOGY

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Annotation: Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure and formation of words. It investigates the internal structure of words and how they are composed of morphemes, the smallest units of meaning. This field encompasses inflectional morphology, which deals with the grammatical variations of words, and derivational morphology, which focuses on how new words are formed by adding prefixes, suffixes, or other morphemes. Morphological analysis contributes to understanding language development, word formation processes, and the relationship between words. This abstract highlights the significance of morphology in linguistics and its implications for language acquisition, cognitive processing, and the evolution of languages over time.

Keywords: inflection, derivation, morphemes, roots, affixes, syntax, allomorphy, word formation

Аннотация: Морфология – раздел языкознания, изучающий строение и образование слов. Он исследует внутреннюю структуру слов и то, как они состоят из морфем, мельчайших единиц значения. Эта область охватывает флективную морфологию, которая занимается грамматическими вариациями слов, и словообразовательную морфологию, которая фокусируется на том, как образуются новые слова путем добавления префиксов, суффиксов или других морфем. Морфологический анализ способствует пониманию развития языка, процессов словообразования и взаимоотношений между словами. В этом реферате подчеркивается значение морфологии в лингвистике и ее значение для овладения языком, когнитивной обработки и эволюции языков с течением времени.

Ключевые слова: словоизменение, деривация, морфемы, корни, аффиксы, синтаксис, алломорфия, словообразование.

In linguistic morphology inflection (less commonly, inflexion) is a process of word formation in which a word is modified to express different grammatical categories such as tense, case, voice, aspect, person, number, gender, mood, animacy, and definiteness. The inflection of verbs is called conjugation, while the inflection of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc. can be called declension.

Morphological derivation, in linguistics, is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as un- or -ness. For example, unhappy and happiness derive from the root word happy.

It is differentiated from inflection, which is the modification of a word to form different grammatical categories without changing its core meaning: determines, determining, and determined are from the root determine.

A morpheme is any of the smallest meaningful constituents within a linguistic expression and particularly within a word. Many words are themselves standalone morphemes, while other

words contain multiple morphemes; in linguistic terminology, this is the distinction, respectively, between free and bound morphemes. The field of linguistic study dedicated to morphemes is called morphology.

A root (also known as root word or radical) is the core of a word that is irreducible into more meaningful elements. In morphology, a root is a morphologically simple unit which can be left bare or to which a prefix or a suffix can attach. The root word is the primary lexical unit of a word, and of a word family (this root is then called the base word), which carries aspects of semantic content and cannot be reduced into smaller constituents. Content words in nearly all languages contain, and may consist only of, root morphemes. However, sometimes the term "root" is also used to describe the word without its inflectional endings, but with its lexical endings in place. For example, *chatters* has the inflectional root or lemma *chatter*, but the lexical root *chat*. Inflectional roots are often called stems. A root, or a root morpheme, in the stricter sense, may be thought of as a monomorphemic stem.

In linguistics, an affix is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form. The main two categories are derivational and inflectional affixes. Derivational affixes, such as *un-*, *-ation*, *anti-*, *pre-* etc., introduce a semantic change to the word they are attached to. Inflectional affixes introduce a syntactic change, such as singular into plural (e.g. *- (e)s*), or present simple tense into present continuous or past tense by adding *-ing*, *-ed* to an English word. All of them are bound morphemes by definition; prefixes and suffixes may be separable affixes. In linguistics, syntax (/ˈsɪntæks/ SIN-taks) is the study of how words and morphemes combine to form larger units such as phrases and sentences. Central concerns of syntax include word order, grammatical relations, hierarchical sentence structure (constituency), agreement, the nature of crosslinguistic variation, and the relationship between form and meaning (semantics). There are numerous approaches to syntax that differ in their central assumptions and goals.

In linguistics, an allomorph is a variant phonetic form of a morpheme, or in other words, a unit of meaning that varies in sound and spelling without changing the meaning. The term allomorph describes the realization of phonological variations for a specific morpheme. The different allomorphs that a morpheme can become are governed by morphophonemic rules. These phonological rules determine what phonetic form, or specific pronunciation, a morpheme will take based on the phonological or morphological context in which it appears.

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