

**MORPHOLOGY OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES  
(MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES BASED ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK  
MATERIALS)**

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**Abstract:** The study of grammar is a necessary link in language acquisition and improving the culture of speech. Comparing English, Uzbek languages helps to understand the customs, traditions and way of life of people in many ways. Using the example of the considered language units, one can clearly imagine how diverse and expressive the grammatical means of modern English and Uzbek languages are, how similar and different they are among themselves. Learning English is widespread in our country. Getting acquainted with a foreign language, a person simultaneously penetrates into a new national culture and the lives of other people.

**Keywords:** morphological categories, language, units, grammar, parts of speech, morphology.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The morphological category is one of the most important characteristics of a part of speech, i.e. a whole class of words. A part of speech is always expressed by a particular word with its lexical meaning.

Morphology is understood as a set of morphological oppositions peculiar to the English language, grammatical categories and ways of their expression, including a system of combinations of service words and full-meaning ones functioning in parallel with synthetic forms.

The problem of morphological categories is almost central in the science of the grammatical structure of language and one of the most important sections of

the general theory of language. Morphological categories can be studied only on the material of a particular language and always reflect the specifics of the national language.

The term «morphological category» is used as a synonym for the term «grammatical category».

## **DISCUSSION**

*Morphology of the English and Uzbek languages. Morphological categories.*

*Morphology* studies a word from the point of view of a part of speech. In English, the following parts of speech are distinguished: noun, adjective, verb, adjective, pronoun, numeral, adverb, interjection, conjunction, preposition. Parts of speech can be divided into service and independent words. Numerals, verb, noun, adverb, pronoun, adjective refer to independent words. Service words include conjunctions and prepositions, as well as articles. They have no independent meaning and are significant only in combination with the word. Interjections are not classified as either official or independent. This is due to the fact that they have a specific meaning and role.

English morphological categories are formed in two ways: synthetically and analytically.

Synthetic or simple forms are those formal elements that are expressed in one word that cannot be separated. This is the verb form in the present and past simple tense in a narrative sentence (sing, sings, sang); imperfect infinitive form, participle I, gerund, participle II (sing, singing, sung); imperative mood (sing!).

Analytical or complex verb forms consist of at least two verbal elements, an auxiliary and a semantic verb; the latter can be represented by a participle I, a participle II or an infinitive.

The analytical form of a verb is a combination of the auxiliary and semantic parts of the verb. According to their morphological composition, verbs can be divided into simple, derived, compound and phrasal.

*Uzbek language* is characterized by a wide variety of affixes that are added to the base of the word in a certain sequence and give it a variety of characteristics, as well as a huge number of verb forms that allow you to create up to 150-200 variants that differ in meaning, sometimes radically, but at the same time formed from a single verb.

The main parts of speech in the Uzbek language are:

1. Noun – òt
2. The adjective - sifat
3. Verb – fel
4. Numeral – son
5. Pronoun – olmosh
6. Adverbs – ravish

The service parts of speech include:

1. Unions – boglovchi.
2. The particles -yuklama.

Special groups of words are interjections (*undov*), as well as modal words (*modal suzlar*). In the classical grammar of the Uzbek language, the varieties of the verb form include action names, but in fact in sentences they can function independently, acting as nouns.

That is why researchers of the morphological and semantic features of the Uzbek language in recent years have insisted on distinguishing the “category of change” as an independent unit of speech.

In English, the pledge takes one name – “Voice”, in Uzbek it has two names – “Nisbat” and “Darazh”.

### **Conclusion**

Thus, the morphological categories of the Uzbek and English languages differ significantly both in grammatical structure and in other characteristics, therefore, in order to conduct a comparative analysis of this grammatical category in two languages, a linguist must possess these languages. It should be noted that

the philological school is widely and actively developing in Uzbekistan [10], which suggests a great interest in learning English and teaching foreign languages.

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