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ANNOTATION: *This annotation provides an introduction to the typology of the morphological stage in English and Uzbek languages. It starts offevolved and explaining the magnitude of morphology in language shape and its function in conveying meaning and grammatical relationships. The article then compares the morphological traits of English and Uzbek.*

ANNOTATSIYA: *Bu annotatsiya ingliz va o'zbek tillarida morfologik bosqich tipologiyasi bilan tanishtirish imkonini beradi. U morfologiyaning til shaklidagi kattaligini va uning ma'no va grammatik munosabatlarni yetkazishdagi vazifasini tushuntirishdan boshlanadi. Keyin articlelda ingliz va o'zbek tillarining morfologik belgilari taqqoslanadi.*

АННОТАЦИЯ: *Данная аннотация представляет собой введение в типологию морфологического этапа в английском и узбекском языках. Он начинается с объяснения величины морфологии языковой формы и ее функции в передаче значения и грамматических отношений. Затем в статье сравниваются морфологические особенности английского и узбекского языков.*

Key words: *morphology, morpheme, derivational morphemes, inflectional morphemes, free morphemes, bound morphemes, agglutinative language*

INTRODUCTION

Morphology is an indispensable issue of language structure, encompassing the find out about of word formation, inflection, and the inner structure of words. It plays a quintessential function in conveying that means and grammatical relationships within a language. In this article, we will discover and examine the typology of the morphological level in two distinct languages: English and

Uzbek. A morpheme is a minimal meaningful lingual unit which may be represented by a Sequence of sounds or a single sound: poy-s , buil-t, beauti-fil, etc. Thus a morpheme is an arbitrary union of a form (i.e. sounds) and a meaning as the link between them is a matter of convention. In English, the center of attention is on free morphemes and derivational morphemes, with a particularly easy device of inflectional affixes. English relies closely on phrase order and characteristic phrases to specific grammatical relationships. On the other hand, Uzbek reveals an agglutinative morphological structure, where more than one affixes are brought to roots or stems to bring more than a few grammatical meanings. Uzbek has a prosperous machine of affixation for nouns, verbs, and different word forms.

The term morphology was invented in the second part of the 19th century and it means “the science of word forms” (morpho = “form”, ology = “science of” or “branch of knowledge of”). Earlier there was no need for a special term, because the term grammar mostly implied word structure, i.e. morphology. The terms phonology (for sound structure) and syntax (for sentence structure) had existed for centuries when the term morphology was introduced. Thus, in this sense, morphology is a young discipline [1] Part of knowing a language is knowing its morphology. Like most linguistic knowledge, this is generally unconscious knowledge.

Morphological Level in English:

English is regarded a rather inflected language, with a pretty restrained morphological machine compared to other languages. The majority of English words are shaped the aggregate of free morphemes, which can stand on my own as unbiased words, such as "book," "run," or "happy." English additionally employs derivational morphemes, which adjust the meaning or phase of speech of a word. For example, the addition of the suffix "-er" to the word "teach" types the noun "teacher." English employs a extra analytic approach to express grammatical relationships, relying heavily on word order and auxiliary verbs. Inflectional morphology is in the main used to point out verb tense, number, and possession. English has a enormously small set of inflectional affixes, such as plural "-s" or

possessive "-'s."

At the present stage of English history, there are totally eight inflectional affixes [2] English Inflectional Morphemes Examples

-s third-person singular present She wait-s at home.

-ed past tense She wait-ed at home.

-ing progressive She is eat-ing the donut.

-en past participle Mary has eat-en the donuts.

-s plural She ate the donut-s.

-'s possessive Disa's hair is short.

-er comparative Disa has short-er hair than Karin.

-est superlative Disa has the short-est hair.

There are two different kinds of morphological relationship among words:

1. derivational relationship which exists among lexemes of a word family (= derivational morphology);

2. inflectional relationship which exists among word-forms within the paradigm of a lexeme (= inflectional morphology).[3]

This distinction is central to morphology and it constitutes subject area of morphology.

English relies heavily on word order and function words (e.g., prepositions, articles, and auxiliary verbs) to convey grammatical relationships.

English exhibits a relatively small set of inflectional affixes. For instance, the plural "-s" is added to nouns (e.g., boy ~boys), while the past tense "-ed" is added to regular verbs (e.g., listen~ listened).

Derivational morphemes in English modify the meaning or part of speech of a word. For example, the addition of the prefix "un-" to the adjective "happy" forms the opposite meaning, resulting in "unhappy."

Morphological Level in Uzbek:

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan, has a exceedingly agglutinative morphological structure. Agglutination refers to the process of including multiple affixes to a root or stem to convey various grammatical

meanings. Uzbek famous a wealthy gadget of affixation, permitting for the creation of complicated words through the addition of several morphemes.

In Uzbek, nouns can be inflected for case, number, and possession. Verbs are inflected for tense, aspect, mood, person, and number, resulting in enormously specific and precise expression of verbal actions. The use of infixes, suffixes, and prefixes permits for the formation of complex verb forms. For instance, the verb "yoz-" (write) can be changed into "yozilgan-" (be written) or "yozilmasin" (should no longer be written) by means of adding suitable affixes. They can take multiple affixes to indicate these grammatical features. For example, the noun "kitob" (book) can be inflected as "kitoblar" (books) to indicate plurality.

Verbs in Uzbek are highly inflected, with affixes added to the verb stem to indicate tense, aspect, mood, person, and number. This results in a rich variety of verb forms.

Complexity and Precision:

English's morphological simplicity, with its reliance on word order and function words, can sometimes lead to ambiguity or the need for additional context to understand the intended meaning.

Uzbek's highly agglutinative nature allows for a greater level of precision and detail in expressing grammatical relationships. The use of multiple affixes allows for the creation of complex word forms that convey specific grammatical nuances.

Influence on Vocabulary:

The morphological typology of a language can also influence its vocabulary. English tends to borrow words from various languages, often adopting them as they are, while Uzbek has a tendency to create new words through affixation and morphological processes.

Understanding the morphological typology of a language provides valuable insights into how words are formed, how meaning is conveyed, and how grammatical relationships are expressed. It facilitates language learning, translation, and linguistic analysis, as it sheds light on the underlying structure and

mechanisms of a particular language.

Comparison:

The morphological typology of English and Uzbek exhibits tremendous differences. English leans in the direction of analyticity, relying extra on syntax and phrase order to deliver grammatical relationships. In contrast, Uzbek reveals a relatively agglutinative nature, emphasizing the use of affixation to categorical tricky grammatical nuances.

English's limited morphological system makes it more reliant on auxiliary verbs and prepositions to bring meaning, whereas Uzbek employs a prosperous assortment of affixes to specific grammatical features, ensuing in increased precision and detail.

CONCLUSION

The typology of the morphological level in English and Uzbek reflects their respective linguistic structures. English well-known shows a somewhat inflected and analytic nature, while Uzbek, a Turkic language, demonstrates an exceedingly agglutinative and complex machine of morphology. Understanding the morphological typology of a language is essential for language newcomers and researchers, as it offers insights into the underlying structure and mechanisms of word formation within a given language. The article highlights the differences between English and Uzbek in phrases of morphological typology. English is more analytic, relying on syntax and word order, whilst Uzbek is greater agglutinative, emphasizing the use of affixation for complex grammatical nuances. English has a constrained set of inflectional affixes, while Uzbek employs a vast range of affixes for inflection and derivation. The article discusses the impact of morphological typology on vocabulary, with English borrowing words from different languages and Uzbek creating new phrases thru affixation. It concludes by way of emphasizing the importance of perception the morphological typology of a language for language learners and researchers, as it presents insights into phrase formation and the underlying structure of a language.

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