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Annotation: *The article discusses the main aspects of Russian morphology, including word formation, grammatical categories (gender, number, case, tense, person, etc.) and their changes in a sentence. Particular attention is paid to the system of word formation, which allows forming new words based on existing ones. Studying Russian morphology is an important step towards understanding its structure and rules of use, as well as mastering the skills of literate speech.*

Keywords : *Morphology, Russian language, word structure, grammatical categories, word formation system, word formation, case, tense, person, nouns, verbs, affixes, neologisms, correct speech.*

Morphology of the Russian language is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words and their forms. In Russian, words are formed by merging morphemes - the smallest meaningful units of language. Morphemes can be root (base of the word), prefix (added before the root), suffix (added after the root) and ending (added at the end of the word). The main grammatical categories of words in Russian include gender, number, case, tense, aspect, mood, person and voice. The Russian language is distinguished by the richness of its grammatical forms and their variety. For example, nouns have six cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, prepositional), and verbs have three tenses (present, past, future), two aspects (perfective, imperfective), three persons (1st, 2nd, 3rd), and three moods (indicative, imperative, subjunctive). An important part of

morphology is also word formation – the process of creating new words by adding affixes, composition, conversion, and other methods. The system of word formation in the Russian language is extensive and diverse, allowing for the formation of new words based on existing ones. Studying the morphology of the Russian language allows you to understand its structure and features, as well as to master the skills of correct word usage and the construction of grammatically correct sentences. There are ten main parts of speech in the Russian language: nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, particles, and interjections. Each of these parts of speech has its own peculiarities of form change in accordance with grammatical rules. Nouns are nouns that denote objects, phenomena, qualities, etc. They are declined by cases, numbers, and genders. If you think that noun declension is a real puzzle, don't worry, you're not alone! But the more you practice, the easier it gets. Adjectives are words that denote the characteristics of objects or persons. They also decline, but they also have degrees of comparison: comparative and superlative. When comparing objects or phenomena, we can use adjectives in different degrees of comparison to convey information about which one is more pronounced than the other. Verbs are actions or states, they are conjugated by person, number, tense and mood. Each of these changes in the verb tells us information about who is performing the action, when it is happening and in what mood. Verbs are like magic words that make a sentence breathe and move. Numerals are words that indicate the quantity or order of objects and phenomena. They can be cardinal or ordinal, and they also decline in cases, numbers, and genders. Numerals are words that help us navigate space and time. Pronouns are words that replace nouns in a sentence. They can be personal, possessive, demonstrative, interrogative, or negative. Pronouns help us avoid repetition and make our speech more diverse and economical. Adverbs are a part of speech that denotes the circumstances of an action or a characteristic of an object. They can be formed from adjectives or have special forms. Adverbs help us describe actions more precisely, talk about the frequency or method of their execution. Prepositions are function words that connect words in a sentence and

indicate the relationship between them. Conjunctions are words that connect sentences or their parts. Particles are words that express shades of feelings or emotions. Interjections are words that express the speaker's feelings or emotions. Grammatical meaning accompanies the lexical meaning of a word. If the lexical meaning relates the sound shell of a word to reality (object, phenomenon, feature, action, etc.), then the grammatical meaning forms a specific form of the word (word form), which is mainly necessary for connecting this word with other words in the text. Grammatical meaning is not singular, it is always in opposition to another (others) relative to it meaning(s) [2;6]. For example, the meaning of the singular number implies the presence of a meaning of the plural number relative to it, the meaning of the present tense - the meanings of the past and future tenses relative to it. Each of the values has its own form of expression - a word form. Thus, the carrier of the singular value of nouns is the word form of the masculine, feminine, neuter gender (table, wall, window), and the plural - word forms with the flexions -i (-y), -a (shoulders, walls, windows). The system of two or more relative grammatical meanings, each of which has its own formal expression, constitutes a grammatical category. [2;8] Grammatical categories are of two types: inflectional and classificatory. If the opposition of relative grammatical meanings is expressed within different forms of the same word, then such a category is called inflectional. For example, the meanings of singular and plural nouns are expressed by forms of the same word (стол – столы). If the opposition of relative grammatical meanings is expressed within different words, then such a category is called classifying (or lexico-grammatical). For example, the grammatical meanings of masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns are expressed by different words (стол – стена – окно). Grammatical categories largely determine the specifics of parts of speech. [5;7] Thus, nouns and adjectives have the same grammatical categories of gender, number, and case. But if these categories are syntactically independent in nouns, then in adjectives they are completely dependent on the corresponding categories of the nouns they combine with (strong table, strong wall, strong wine). The same grammatical category can act as both a word-changing and a classifying category

in different parts of speech. For example, the category of gender in nouns is a classifying category (nouns do not change by gender), while in adjectives it is a word-changing category. The main grammatical categories in modern Russian are the categories of gender, number, case, aspect, mood, tense, person, and voice. The morphological system of a language, unlike the lexical and word-formation systems, is relatively immobile, since morphology is extremely stable under any external influence. The process of the emergence of a new word form is studied by historical (diachronic) Morphology. Thus, for example, in Old Russian, nouns were grouped into 6 declension classes (types of declension) not on the basis of gender, but on the basis of what they denoted (by semantic feature). As a result of the complex interaction between different types of declension, a system of case forms was developed, which subsequently formed the modern system of noun declension from three declensional classes (types). Short adjectives gradually ceased to decline. Of the four forms of the past tense of the verb, one remains, and of the three forms of the future tense, two remain. Homonymy is a phenomenon where the same word has several different meanings. Polysemy, in turn, means that one word has several meanings that are related to each other by a common meaning. Understanding the differences between homonymy and polysemy is crucial for the correct use of words in context. The morphology of the Russian language is a complex and fascinating area of study that helps to understand the structure of the language and its features. Knowledge of the basic aspects of Russian morphology allows the speaker to correctly construct sentences, choose the correct forms of words and avoid errors in speech. A part of speech is a word (word form). A word complex is a minimum of two words (two word forms), lexically and grammatically connected to each other. Verbal complexes include analytical forms of the word (*igrat' by* – subjunctive mood form of the verb; *pust' igraet* – imperative mood form of the verb; *budu igrat'* – future tense form of the verb; *bolee krasivyyj* – comparative degree form of the adjective, etc.), grammatical phraseological units (*v svjazi s* – preposition; *lish' tol'ko* – particle; *drug druga* – pronoun, etc.), phraseological combinations (*imet' znachenie*, *Krasnaya ploshchad'*, etc.)

Analytical forms of the word, grammatical phraseological units should be attributed to parts of speech, and phraseological combinations – to analogues of parts of speech. Analogues of parts of speech should be considered as individual words, individual grammatical phraseological units, which, according to a number of features, are difficult (practically impossible) to attribute to one or another part of speech. [7;12] For example, a part of introductory words such as to the surprise, firstly, in particular, according to rumors (these words do not express a relation to reality and are not modal); onomatopoeic words such as meow, boom, ding-ding, which are not interjections; verbal links such as there is, to be; invariable words that express a complete thought, such as yes, no, order, empty, shoo; invariable words that perform a connecting, highlighting function in the sentence, close to that of a conjunction such as so, in any case, for example; words such as jump, slap-bang, plus, minus (when denoting an arithmetic operation: two plus three and others.

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