The Need To Study The Categories Of Words In The Morphology Of The English Language

Abduvaliyeva Shakhnoza Abduvaliyevna.
Namangan region
Chust district
Secondary school 71st
English teacher

Abstract: Words are divided into certain categories, primarily according to the concepts they mean. Words in a language differ from each other not only in the specific meanings they mean, but also in grammatical features. The largest groups of words that differ in common semantic and grammatical features are called word categories.

Keywords: Linguistics, categories of words, English, morphology.

Introduction

Although word sequences have been studied by linguists for many years, there is still no clear stop in the English language. The reason we say this is because of the subjective methods of defining a certain class of tokens, and in this regard we may encounter different classifications.

Literature Review

Linguists have also formulated different points of view on criteria, signs that divide words into categories. The following issues are mostly controversial among scientists: a) should or should not words be categorized? b) how many categories of words are there? c) which of the categories of words are basic (independent), and which are auxiliary? g) what principles should be used when categorizing words? The reason for such questions is: a) the presence of words that are difficult to attribute to certain categories of words, for example, an adjective and a verb simultaneously embody qualitative features; b) constant transitions of words from one category to another; c) the absence of categorical features of words in individual constructions and phrases.

Research Methodology And Empirical Analysis

The classification of categories of words in the English language is based on three principles: meaning, form and function. By meaning, we do not mean the individual meaning of each word, but the meaning of words belonging to the same class. For example, the meaning of a noun is an object or a subject (thing-Ness), whereas by form we mean the morphological classification of the type of word. For example, nouns are characterized by the singular and plural categories, and verbs are characterized by categories such as tense, ratio, declension. Some categories of words (prepositions, conjunctions) are characterized by immutability.

By function we mean the syntactic functions of words. For example, the ability to connect with other words or its function in a sentence. The classification of categories of words varies among linguists.

The first author of the scientific grammar of the English language was G. Set divides the categories of words into 2 main groups: variables (declinable) and variables (indeclinable). In this classification, he considers morphological features as the main ones. B.Ilyish divides the categories of words into 12 types (6 independent and 6 auxiliary – prepositions, compounds, particles, modal words, articles, interjections).

B.S.Khaimovich and B.I.Rogovsky divide the categories of words into 14 groups (6 independent, 8 auxiliary-prepositions, compounds, particles, modal words, articles, interjections, response words, state words) according to the following 5 signs of lexemes:
1) by lexical and grammatical meaning;
2) on lexical and grammatical morphemes;
3) by grammatical categories;
4) in combination with other words;
5) according to the function in the proposition1.

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Academician A.A. According to Shakhmatov, categories of words should be studied in syntax2. Linguist B.Ilyish considers the theory of word categories as a fundamental part of morphology, including some syntactic aspects.3 Linguist E.M.Gordon refers to the categories of words:4 "the existing words in each language belong to certain categories of words, and each category of words has its own character. The categories of words differ from each other in meaning, form and function in a sentence." J.Bo 'ronov, M.Bo ronova5, M. In the book "grammar of the English language", written by Tashbaeva, the categories of words are indicated as in 14:

1. Noun (Noun). 2. Adjective (Adjective) 3. Pronoun (Pronoun). 4. The End (The Numerical). 5. Verb (verb). 6. Ravish (Adverb). 7. The category of State. 8. Modal words (modal words). 9. Preposition (The Preposition). 10. Loading (Particle). 11. The Connector (The Conjunction). 12. Exclamation words (interjection). 13. The Article. 14. The response Words 6.

V.L. In the "grammar of the English language" by Kaushanskaya, categories of words are highlighted: noun, adjective, pronoun, number, verb, adverb, category of condition, modal words, exclamation words; auxiliary categories of words: preposition, Conjunction, preposition, article.

Linguists K.N.Kachalova, E.E.Israelevichy7 divide words into categories according to the following criteria:
1) by value;
2) by function in the sentence;
3) according to the form of word formation;
4) according to the form of the word change.

In English, the form of word formation and inflection do not matter much when separating one category of words from another. Linguist K.N.Kachalova 8 divides the categories of words into the following categories of words: noun, adjective, number, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, Conjunction, exclamation. The scientist divides nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs and adverbs into independent categories of words, and the preposition, Conjunction and article into auxiliary ones, since they perform a subject, a sign, an action and a certain syntactic task in a sentence. The exclamation is not included in either an independent vocabulary or an auxiliary one, since they do not perform any syntactic function in the sentence.

In addition, linguist E.M.Gordon9 divides words into 3 main groups:1) independent words 2) auxiliary words 3) independent elements.

Being the exact lexical meaning of independent words, they perform an independent function in a sentence. They can be the main parts of a sentence in a sentence. Independent words include words that fall into the categories of verb, noun, adjective, number, pronoun and adverb.

Auxiliary words are semantically different from independent ones. Auxiliary words do not perform any function in the sentence.But they determine the meaning of a word in a sentence. For example, if we take the article "the" or "a", we get a table - table (unknown). In English, articles, prepositions, prepositions, and conjunctions are auxiliary categories of words. The independent elements are characterized by different values. Independent elements do not perform any syntactic function in a sentence. For example, he certainly knows all about it. (He definitely knows that.)
Independent elements can sometimes also make up a single sentence. For Example, Yes. No. Alas.
The independent elements of E.M.Gordon10 include:
1. Modal words (modal words).
2. Emotionally stimulating words (sayings).
3. Words of confirmation and denial (tag questions).

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION
- The word in English is often not defined morphologically, and it is easy for words to pass from one class to another (as a noun, adjective, verb, preposition). Such words are considered either lexical-grammatical homonyms or words belonging to the same class.
- In English linguistics, too, the importance of affixes in the categorization of words is somewhat important. However, in English, this criterion is not always considered, since most words in English are invariant, so that there are no derivative affixes in a significant number of words.
- Although internal flexion is not very widely used in modern English, it has not yet lost its expression. This feature is not typical of the Uzbek language we are studying as an object.

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