

ABIYEVA V.G.
SAFIXANOVA A.H.
asefixanova@gmail.com

AMU, the department of foreign language

MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL CHANGES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR SUMMARY

Morphology is the subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with the structure of words. The study of word structure comprises two domains: inflection and word formation. Inflection deals with the formal expression of morphosyntactic properties of words (such as number, case, and gender) whereas word formation concerns the ways in which words are made. Both types of morphology can be studied from a historical perspective. Commonly, the study of changes in inflection and word formation is referred to as diachronic morphology or morphological and syntactical changes. Such changes are the effects of various forms of language behavior. In linguistics, morphology is the study of words and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, roots, prefixes and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation, and stress and the ways context can change a word's pronunciation and meaning. Morphology differs from morphological typology. Lexicology is the study of words and how they make up a language's vocabulary. Phonological and orthographic modifications between a base word and its origin may be partial to literacy skills. Studies have indicated that the presence of modification on phonology. Morphologically complex words are easier to comprehend when they include a base word. Some languages are isolate and have little to no morphology. Morphology analysis is used in various fields for example using morphological and syntactical features is possible to assess data quality.

Key words: morphology, vocabulary, syntactics word order, linguistics.

The significance of morphology in written language cannot be overstated, particularly in research publications. Morphological errors have the potential to introduce confusion and impact the clarity and meaning of a text. There is no grammar without morphology. An incorrect use of morphology in a sentence describing the experience could lead to ambiguity. The historical structure of a word formation considers the use of morphology. Syntactic structure may develop into morphological structures. A lively introduction to the subject, this is intended to undergraduates with relatively little background in linguistics. Providing data from a wide variety of languages, it includes hands-on activities such as "challenge Boxes"

designed to encourage students to gather their own data and analyze them, with work data on websites, perform simple experiments and discuss with each other. One of the things that drew us to linguistics several decades ago was a sense of wonder at both the superficial diversity and the underlying commonality of languages you might have thought of at least two ways of answering this question. The term “word” has no well defined meaning. Instead, two related terms are used in morphology: lexeme and word form generally, a lexeme is a set of inflected word – forms that is often represented with the citation form in small capitals (1, p.4-6). The lexeme contains the word: eat – eaten and ate Eat and eats thus considered different words forms belonging to the same lexeme Eat. Eat and later on the other hand, are different lexemes, as they refer to two different concepts. Thus there are three rather different notions of word. Given the notion of a lexeme, it is possible to distinguish two kinds of morphology rules. Some morphological rules relate to different forms of the same lexeme while other rules relate to different lexemes. The generation of the English plural dogs from dog is an inflectional rule of word formation. The generation of the English plural dogs from dog is an inflectional rule, while compound phrases and words like dog catcher or dishwasher are examples of word formation. In formal word formation rules from “new” words more accurately new lexemes while inflection rules yield variant forms of the “same” word introducing linguistics morphology. Syntactic structures may develop, into morphological structures and compound constituents may develop into affixes. Word formation processes may lose their productivity or completely disappear from a language (2, p.12-14). New morphological patterns may arise through the morphologization of once phonological patterns. For instance, the German umlaut, the alternation between back vowels and front vowels was once triggered by the presence of suffixes with high vowels but, can be used in present – day German as a morphological process as in the plural form of the German Water “father”. Water language contact can have all kinds of effects on the morphology of language for example: Germanic languages have borrowed greatly from French in the domain of word formation. Inflectional systems may simplify owing to their being obtained in second language acquisition. Creole languages and their morphology arise through contact between speakers with different native languages. Morphological change may also, occur at the level of the individual word. The inflection of a word, may change (e.g. from irregular to regular) and complex words may lose their morphological transparency (lexicalization). Morphological change functions as a testing ground for various theorems of the nature and architecture of the grammar of natural languages; for providing a framework in which morphological changes can be properly interpreted and explained. The distinction between inflection and word formation is not at all clear cut. There are many where linguists fail to argue whether a given role is inflection or word formation. The next section will attempt to clarify this function. Word formation

is a process where one combines two complete words, whereas with inflection you can combine a suffix with some verbs to change its form to subject of the sentence (3, p. 15-17). Generally morphology plays an essential part in language acquisition and writing development. Editing for morphology ensures that written text is clear and easy to understand while understanding the different types of morphology can help students improve their writing skills. Teaching morphology is vital in language learning enabling to enhance writing skills and become effective communicators. Scientific examples can be used to teach morphology, fostering a deeper understanding of word formation. For instance, examining the word “photosynthesis” breaks down into its morphemes “photo” (light) and “synthesis” (the process of combining) elucidating its scientific meaning. Another approach is exploring word families in scientific terms by learning basic words such as “magnet” and their derivatives (“magnetic, magnetism and magnetize”) that illustrate their interconnection. In the present in definite the verb to change its form with subject the sentence. The use “go” with subject I/we/you/they and plural nouns whereas, for third person singular pronouns (he/it/she) and singular nouns “goes” so this – “es” is an inflectional marker and is used to match with its subject – a further difference is that in word formation, the resultant word may differ from its source word’s grammatical category (4, p. 31-34). There is distinction between two primary kinds of morphological word formation derivation and compounding.

Compounding is a process of word formation that involves combining complete word forms. Derivation involves affixing found forms to existing lexemes, whereby the addition of the affix derives a new lexeme. The word independent, for example is derived from the verb depend. There is also word formation in the processes of clipping in which a portion of a word is removed to create a new one, blinding to which two of different words are blended into one acronyms in which age letter of the word represents specific word in the representation. A linguist paradigm is the complete set of related word forms associated with a given lexeme. The familiar examples of specific word paradigms are the conjugations of verbs and the declensions of nouns. Also arranging the word forms of a lexeme into tables by classifying them according to shared inflectional categories such as aspects, mood, number, gender or case, organize such, for example, the personal pronouns in English can be organized into tables using the categories of person (first, second, third). While words, along with clitics are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax in most languages, many words can be related to other words by rules that collectively describe the grammar for that language for example English speakers recognize words, with their definition. The rules understood by a speaker reflect specific patterns or regularities in the way words are formed from smaller units in the language they are using and how those smaller units interact in speech. In this way morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word formation within

and across languages and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of these languages. As there is very little fusion involved in word formation classical typology mostly applies to inflectional morphology. Depending on the preferred way of expressing non – inflectional notions, languages may be classified as synthetic or analytic.

Phonological and orthographic modifications between a base word and its origin must be shown in morphology. A division of linguistic morphology is the study of the smallest segments of language that carry meaning. Language includes everything from in words. Morphology is the study of these sub-word sounds and how they function to create meaning in language. Morphology deals with words and their make-up. There is an even smaller unit of language than morphemes- phonemes are the distinct components of sound that come together to build a morpheme or word. The difference between morphemes and phonemes is that morphemes carry significance or meaning in and of themselves, whereas phonemes do not. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that have meaning and can't be further subdivided. There are two major types of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. The smallest example is made up of one of each of these types of morphemes. We put together the morphemes *small* (which is a word by itself) and – *est* (which is not a word but does mean something when added to a word). We get a new word that means something different from the word *small*. Compounding process of word formation involves word and forms. Derivation involves affixing bound forms to existing lexemes where by the addition of the affix derives a new lexeme. The word *independent* for example is derived from the word *dependent* by using the prefix *in –* while *dependent* itself is derived from the word *depend*. There is also word formation in the processes of the clipping in which a portion of a word is removed to create a new one blending in which two of different words are blended into one, acronyms in which each letter of the word represents specific word in the representation (4, p. 36-37). The inflectional categories forms into paradigms can not be chosen arbitrarily, they must be categories that are relevant to stating the syntactic rules of the languages. A linguistic paradigm is the complete set of related word forms associated with a given lexeme. The familiar examples of specific word paradigms are the conjugations of verbs and the declensions of nouns. Also arranging the word forms of a lexeme into tables, by classifying them according to shared inflectional categories such as tense, aspects, mood, number, gender or case, organizes such, for example, the personal pronouns in English can be organized into tables, using the categories of person (first, second, third) number (singular vs, plural) gender (masculine, feminine, neuter) and case (nominative, oblique, genitive). Person and number are categories that can be used to define paradigms in English, because English has grammatical agreement rules that require verb in a sentence to appear in an inflectional form that matches the person and number of the

subject. Therefore the syntactic rules of English care about the differences between words. However no syntactic rule for the difference dog and dog catcher or dependent and independent. These are first two nouns and the second two are adjectives. An important difference between inflection and word formation is that inflected word forms lexemes are organized into paradigms that are defined by the requirements of syntactic rules and there are no corresponding syntactic rules for word formation. The relationship between syntax and morphology is called “morphosyntax” and concerns itself with inflection and paradigms, not with word formation or compounding. Morphological rules are described as analogies between word forms: book is to books, as cat is to cats and as dish to dishes. In this case, the analogy applies both to the form of the words and their meaning: in each pair the first word means “one of “X” while the second” two or more of “X” and the difference is always the plural form-s (or-es) affixed to the second word, signaling the key distinction between singular and plural entities. Phonological rules also contain which sounds can appear next to each other in a language and morphological rules, too. Finally, in this article we should the confusion that occurs in the English morphology.

**Abiyeva Valida G.
Safixanova Afət H.**

İNGİLİS DİLİNİN QRAMMATİKASINDA MORFOLOJİ VƏ SİNTAKTİK DƏYİŞİKLİKLƏR XÜLASƏ

Açar sözlər: morfologiya, sintaktika, morfem, cümlə.

Müasir ingilis dilinin qrammatikasında morfologiya əsas rol oynayır. Söz, söz birləşmələri morfoloqların dəyişikliyinə qeyd etmək olar. Müasir ingilis dilində variantlığa müxtəlif dil səviyyələrində rast gəlinir. Bu variantlar bir-birindən morfoloji fonetik, leksik və bəzən də sintaktik cəhətdən fərqlənir. Ümumiyyətlə, variantlıq dilin “qeyri-standart” forması kimi göstərilir. Dildə olan morfoloqlar, və ya sözlər daşdıqları leksik mənaya, onların morfoloji əlamətlərinə, sintaktik funksiyalarına, başqa sözlərlə əlaqəyə girmə xüsusiyyətlərinə və sözdüzəltmə əlamətlərinə görə qruplaşdırılır. Bu qruplar nitq hissələri adlanır. Nitq hissələri nitqdəki roluna görə bir-birindən fərqlənilir. Onların bir qismi qrammatik mənaya malik olduqları halda, digər bir qismi müstəqil leksik mənaya malik olurlar. İngilis dilinin müxtəlif variantlarında fonetik variantlıq təzahür edir. Morfoloji variantlığa əsasən söz sonluqlarında rast gəlinir. İngilis dili tarixən dəyişikliyə məruz qalaraq morfolojiyada, fonetikada özünü biruzə vermişdir. Sözlərə xas olan bu və digər

formalar onların qrammatik mənaları ilə bağlıdır, yəni sözün hər bir forması müəyyən bir qrammatik məna ifadə edir. Sözlərin qrammatik morfoloji forması sintaktik yolla və ya analitik yolla düzəlir.

Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, morfolojiya qrammatikanın əsas sözlərindən biri olub, dildə mövcud olan söz və onun formalarını öyrənir. Sözlərin ünsiyyət prosesində formaca dəyişməsi qaydalarından bəhs edir.

**Ст.преп.Абыева Валида
Преп.Сафиханова Афат**

МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И СИНТАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ

РЕЗЮМЕ

Ключевые слова: лексика, синтактика, морфология, слова, предложения.

Морфология английского языка представляет собой раздел грамматики английского языка, который изучает структуру английского языка, его компоненты и функции, построение слова. Английская морфология изучает корень слова, аффиксы, суффиксы, основы флексии и фонемы. Морфология от древне-греческой формы логос – слова, раздел грамматики, основными объектами которого являются слова естественных языков. В задачи морфологии, таким образом, входит определение слова как особого языкового объекта и описание его внутренней структуры. Морфология, согласно преобладающему в современной лингвистике пониманию ее задачи, описывает не только формальные свойства слов и образующих их морфем. Наряду с обозначением некоторой области лингвистики, термин «морфология» может обозначать и часть системы языка именно ту, в которой содержится правила построения языка. Морфология вместе с синтаксисом составляет грамматику, но этот последний термин часто употребляется и в более узком смысле, практически как синоним морфологии. Тесная связь понятий морфологии и слова ставит само существование морфологии в зависимости от существования слов в конкретном языке. Между тем, это понятие является одним из самых противоречивых в лингвистике. Слово – синтаксически самостоятельный комплекс морфем, образующих связанную структуру. Слово отличается от сочетания слов тем, что по крайней мере, которые его элементы не могут употребляться в синтаксически изолированной позиции. Склонением называется

также класс слов, объединенных общностью словоизменения. По отношению к категории падежа, все числительные разделяются на склоняемые.

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