

## IMPORTANT CONCLUSIONS ON THE DEPARTMENT OF MORPHOLOGY

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**Annotation:** *This academic article provides information about the Morphology section, an introduction to morphology and the use of its components, morphemes.*

**Key words:** *etymology, morphology, suffix, effectively, morphological, visual masked priming technique and functional MRI, context affects word*

### INTRODUCTION

The study of morphology examines how morphemes, or the constituents of words, combine or stand alone to convey a variety of meanings. For instance, adding the suffix -s to the morpheme cookie results in the creation of the new word cookies, which has a slightly different meaning than the singular form. Both lexicology, the study of words and their meanings, and etymology, the study of how words arise and evolve, depend critically on morphology. Word fragments known as morphemes are the focus of morphology. The study of morphemes and how they can be combined or divided to form words with various meanings is known as morphological analysis. The plural nouns are the most typical examples. Typically, a noun's root word alone denotes the singular form; for instance, the root word cat for the morpheme cat denotes "one cat." Because English commonly spells plurals with a -s or -es, we use the morpheme cat and add a -s to the end to talk about two or more cats. Morphology includes understanding the connection between the suffix -s, cats, and the cat. Don't worry if you've never heard of morphology; most people haven't either. Like lexicology and etymology, morphology is a branch of linguistics that is primarily researched by linguists and other specialists in language.

### METHODOLOGY

Nevertheless, anyone can communicate more effectively by being able to understand morphological analysis. One way that morphology might help you read more effectively is by illuminating the meanings of unfamiliar words. Inconvenient questions like why some words are spelled strangely or why irregular words defy the rules can also be resolved by morphology. Additionally, learning about morphology exposes you to fresh morphemes, which broadens your vocabulary and teaches you fresh words. Languages differ in their reliance on morphological structure, which is the component of linguistics concerned with the internal organization of words. Therefore, it is unclear whether morphology is a fundamental part of linguistic structure or if it results from systematic patterns between word form and meaning. Using a visual masked priming technique and

functional MRI, we investigated the brain systems level evidence of morphological organization in this study. To find reductions in blood oxygenation level-dependent signal associated to shared form (e.g., corner-corn), shared meaning (e.g., ideation), and shared morphemes (e.g., boldly-bold, which overlapped in both form and meaning), form and meaning relations were altered in a 2 x 2 design. Compared to unrelated pairs (such as ozone and hero), morphologically related items decreased the blood oxygenation level-dependent signal in the left middle temporal gyrus, the left occipitotemporal cortex, and the posterior angular gyrus on both sides. All three priming scenarios resulted in a neural priming effect in the posterior angular gyrus, which may have more to do with reduced attentional demands than actual overlap in linguistic representations. The reductions in the left occipitotemporal cortex and left middle temporal gyrus, on the other hand, correlated with the primary effects of orthographic and semantic overlap, respectively. Our findings imply that morphology develops from the fusion of form and meaning since brain regions sensitive to morphological structure coincided nearly totally with regions sensitive to orthographic and semantic relatedness. In linguistics, the internal structure of words is studied in morphology. The degree to which words can be broken down into their component parts, or morphemes, varies greatly among languages. There are many examples in English, such as "replacement," which is made up of the elements re-, "place," and -ment, and "walked," which is made up of the elements "walk" and -ed. Other languages, like Vietnamese or Chinese, have very little to no morphology. Many American Indian languages are extremely complex. The grammatical functions of inflection and derivation are included in morphology. For example, the word "sings" has a final -s, which is a marker for the third person singular, and the German word "Mannes" is made up of the stem Mann plus the genitive singular inflection "-es." [2,76].

## **DISCUSSION**

A word is derived when it is created from another word; for example, "singer" is derived from "sing" and "acceptable" is derived from "accept." You can inflect derived words as well, such as "singers" from "singer." The study of words, their formation, and their relationships to other words in the same language is known as morphology in linguistics. It examines the composition of words as well as their constituent stems, roots, prefixes, and suffixes. In addition, morphology examines how context affects word pronunciation and meaning, as well as the parts of speech, intonation, and stress. Morphology is distinct from lexicology, which is the study of words and how they contribute to a language's vocabulary, and morphological typology, which is the classification of languages based on how they utilize words. Although it is generally agreed that words and clitics make up the smallest units of syntax, many words in most, if not all, languages can be related to one another by rules that collectively describe the language's grammar. For instance, English speakers are aware of the tight relationship between the terms

dog and dogs, which is only indicated by the presence of the singular plural morpheme "-s" in noun phrases. English speakers are able to identify these relationships since they are naturally familiar with the language's norms for word creation. They naturally assume that a dog is to a dog what a cat is to a cat, and that a dog catcher is to a dishwasher. Classical Chinese, in comparison, has relatively little morphology and nearly exclusively uses unbound morphemes. It uses word placement to express meaning. However, the majority of roots in contemporary Standard Chinese (also known as "Mandarin") words are bound. These are regarded as grammars that depict the language's morphology. The patterns or regularities in the way words are generated from smaller units in the language they are using, as well as how those smaller units interact in speech, are reflected in the rules that a speaker understands. Thus, the field of linguistics known as morphology studies patterns of word formation within and between languages in an effort to create rules that mimic the understanding of those languages' speakers. Literacy abilities may play a little role in the phonological and orthographic changes that occur between a base word and its origin. A lack of modification between a base word and its origin makes morphologically complex terms simpler to grasp, according to studies, while the presence of modification in phonology and orthography makes morphologically complex words harder to understand. Complex morphological words that contain a basic word are simpler to understand. The pioneer of morphological analysis was the ancient Indian linguist Pini, who used constituency grammar to develop the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology in the work *Adhyay*. Morphological analysis was also practiced in the Greco-Roman grammatical system. At least 1200 CE saw the beginning of Mar al-arw and Amad b. 'al Mas'd's studies of Arabic morphology. August Schleicher first used the word "morphology" in language in 1859. The definition of the word "word" is ambiguous. Instead, morphology makes use of the terms lexeme and word-form, which are related. A lexeme is typically a group of inflected word forms that are frequently written with the citation form in tiny capital letters. For instance, the word-forms eat, eats, eaten, and ate are all part of the lexeme eat. Thus, it can be said that the words eat and eats are different word forms that both belong to the word eat. Conversely, since they refer to two distinct ideas, the words eat and eater are distinct lexemes. [3,74]

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