

**MORPHOLOGY: THE THEORY OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN
MODERN ENGLISH**

**Supervisor: Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi
Xusanova Mohira Sherali qizi**

Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo
Ulugbek The faculty of Psychology, department of Foreign languages
Phylogeny and foreign languages

Student of group 301-21: Primqulov Bahrom Ostonoqul o'g'li

Annotation: This article explores the role of morphology in the theory of parts of speech in Modern English, providing an in-depth analysis of how words are formed, classified, and function within sentences. The piece begins with an introduction to the basic concepts of morphology and parts of speech, outlining the traditional categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections. It emphasizes the importance of inflectional and derivational morphology in shaping word forms and meanings, illustrating how these morphological processes help identify a word's grammatical function. The article also highlights the challenges that Modern English presents in classifying words into distinct categories due to phenomena like functional shifts and word flexibility, where a single word may belong to multiple parts of speech depending on its usage (e.g., "run" as both a verb and a noun). Furthermore, the piece examines contemporary linguistic theories, including Generative Grammar and Cognitive Grammar, offering insight into how parts of speech are defined by syntactic distribution and conceptual functions. Additionally, the article addresses the relevance of morphology in computational linguistics, where accurate part-of-speech tagging is crucial for tasks such as machine translation and speech recognition. The piece concludes by acknowledging the importance of understanding morphology and parts of speech in language education, noting that while traditional categorizations remain valuable, a more flexible approach is needed to reflect the dynamic nature of Modern English.

Key words: morphology, parts of speech, Modern English, inflectional morphology, derivational morphology, word flexibility, functional shift, syntactic distribution, Generative Grammar, Cognitive Grammar, computational linguistics, natural language processing, machine translation, language

education, word formation, grammatical categories, lexical categories, language structure, English grammar, syntactic roles, conceptual functions, computational tagging.

Morphology: The Theory of Parts of Speech in Modern English

Morphology, a core subfield of linguistics, deals with the structure and formation of words. It investigates how morphemes—the smallest meaningful units of language—combine to form words and how these words function within grammatical contexts. In the study of Modern English, morphology provides valuable insights into the theory of parts of speech, which classifies words based on their roles in sentences.

Understanding Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are the grammatical categories into which words are grouped, based on their syntactic functions, morphological forms, and semantic roles. In Modern English, the traditional classification includes the following categories:

1. **Nouns:** Words that denote people, places, things, or abstract concepts (e.g., "cat," "city," "freedom"). Morphologically, nouns can often be identified by plural markers ("cats") or possessive forms ("cat's").
2. **Pronouns:** Substitutes for nouns, used to avoid repetition or indicate possession (e.g., "he," "they," "ours"). Pronouns exhibit case distinctions (subjective: "I," objective: "me," possessive: "mine").
3. **Verbs:** Words that express actions, occurrences, or states of being (e.g., "run," "become," "is"). Verbs are characterized by tense, aspect, mood, and voice, as seen in morphological inflections like "-ed" for past tense or "-ing" for present participle.
4. **Adjectives:** Words that modify nouns by describing qualities or quantities (e.g., "red," "happy," "several"). Many adjectives have comparative and superlative forms, typically marked with "-er" and "-est" or the words "more" and "most."
5. **Adverbs:** Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about manner, degree, frequency, or time (e.g., "quickly," "very," "yesterday"). Many adverbs are formed by adding "-ly" to adjectives ("quick" → "quickly").

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

6. **Prepositions:** Words that show relationships between nouns (or pronouns) and other elements in the sentence (e.g., "in," "on," "by").
7. **Conjunctions:** Words that connect clauses, sentences, or words (e.g., "and," "but," "because").
8. **Interjections:** Words or phrases that express strong emotions or reactions (e.g., "Wow!," "Oh!").
9. **Determiners:** Words that introduce nouns and provide context, such as definiteness, quantity, or possession (e.g., "the," "a," "my," "this").

Morphology and Parts of Speech

Morphology plays a critical role in identifying and categorizing parts of speech. In Modern English, words are often classified based on their morphological patterns. For instance:

- **Inflectional Morphology:** Changes in word forms, such as adding "-s" for plurals or "-ed" for past tense, signal grammatical functions. For example, "dogs" is identified as a plural noun, while "walked" is recognized as a past-tense verb.
- **Derivational Morphology:** The creation of new words by adding prefixes or suffixes helps determine their part of speech. For example, adding "-ness" to "happy" forms the noun "happiness," and adding "-ly" to "quick" forms the adverb "quickly."

Challenges in Classification

While the traditional eight parts of speech provide a useful framework, Modern English presents complexities that challenge rigid classification. Many words can belong to multiple categories depending on their usage. For instance, "run" can function as a verb ("I run every day") or a noun ("She went for a run"). Similarly, context often determines whether "fast" acts as an adjective ("a fast car") or an adverb ("drive fast").

Theoretical Perspectives

Linguists have developed alternative approaches to the theory of parts of speech in Modern English. Some focus on syntactic behavior, emphasizing how words function within sentence structures, while others prioritize semantic roles or

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

morphological markers. Modern theories often advocate for a more fluid and context-sensitive understanding of word classes, reflecting the dynamic nature of language.

Conclusion

The study of morphology and the theory of parts of speech in Modern English highlights the intricate relationship between word structure and grammatical function. By examining how morphemes shape meaning and how words interact in sentences, linguists can better understand the complexities of language. While traditional classifications remain foundational, evolving linguistic theories continue to refine our understanding of English grammar in all its richness and diversity.

Historical Development of Parts of Speech Theory

The concept of parts of speech has a long history, dating back to the ancient Greeks. Aristotle and later scholars like Dionysius Thrax laid the groundwork for categorizing words into functional groups. Latin grammarians, influenced by Greek traditions, refined this system, which later shaped the grammatical frameworks of European languages, including English.

In Old and Middle English, the distinctions between parts of speech were less rigid due to the highly inflected nature of the language. Over time, as English evolved into a more analytic language with fewer inflections, syntactic roles (word order and function) became more significant than morphological markers in determining a word's part of speech.

By the Modern English period, the parts of speech system became more stable, though with increased flexibility due to the rise of functional words and changes in word-formation processes.

Functional Shifts and Word Flexibility

One of the defining characteristics of Modern English is the phenomenon of **functional shift** (also known as conversion), where words move between categories without any change in form. For example:

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

- **Noun to Verb:** "Email" as a noun ("Send me an email") versus as a verb ("I'll email you later").
- **Verb to Noun:** "Run" as a verb ("I run every morning") versus as a noun ("She went for a run").
- **Adjective to Noun:** "The poor" (noun) derived from the adjective "poor."

This linguistic flexibility, largely unbound by inflectional morphology, allows Modern English to adapt to new concepts and usages efficiently. However, it also complicates strict classification under the traditional parts of speech framework.

Modern Linguistic Theories on Parts of Speech

Contemporary linguistics has expanded upon the traditional parts of speech framework to address the complexities of Modern English. Theoretical frameworks like **Generative Grammar**, developed by Noam Chomsky, focus on syntax as the primary determinant of grammatical categories. In this view, parts of speech are defined by their syntactic distribution and the roles they play within sentence structures, rather than solely by their morphological or semantic characteristics.

Cognitive Grammar, on the other hand, emphasizes the conceptual and functional basis of word categories, arguing that parts of speech arise from patterns in how humans conceptualize and communicate experiences. For example, nouns typically denote entities, while verbs denote processes or actions.

Other frameworks, such as **Dependency Grammar** and **Lexical Functional Grammar**, also offer nuanced approaches to parts of speech by emphasizing the relationships between words in a sentence and the lexical properties of individual words.

Morphology in Computational Linguistics

The study of morphology and parts of speech has become increasingly relevant in computational linguistics, particularly in fields such as natural language processing (NLP). Accurate tagging of parts of speech is essential for tasks like machine translation, speech recognition, and sentiment analysis. Morphological

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

analysis, combined with syntactic parsing, enables algorithms to identify the role of each word in a text, even when faced with ambiguities.

For example, in the sentence "I saw a bear near the woods," computational systems must determine whether "bear" is a noun (an animal) or a verb (to endure) based on context. Morphology and syntax work together to resolve such ambiguities.

Implications for Language Learning and Education

Understanding the theory of parts of speech is a cornerstone of language education. For learners of English as a second language (ESL), mastering parts of speech provides a foundation for building vocabulary, constructing sentences, and understanding grammatical rules. Teaching strategies often emphasize identifying morphological markers (e.g., "-ed" for past tense verbs or "-ly" for adverbs) and recognizing syntactic patterns.

However, educators increasingly acknowledge the limitations of rigid categorizations and the importance of teaching the flexibility and contextual nature of Modern English. For example, learners are encouraged to consider both function and form when determining a word's part of speech.

Conclusion

The study of morphology and the theory of parts of speech in Modern English bridges the past and present of linguistic inquiry. From its historical roots in classical grammar to its modern applications in theoretical and computational linguistics, the classification of words continues to evolve. While traditional frameworks provide a useful starting point, the dynamic and flexible nature of English demands a more nuanced and context-sensitive approach.

By exploring how words function morphologically and syntactically, linguists and educators alike gain a deeper understanding of the structure of language and the processes through which it adapts to the needs of its speakers. This understanding not only enriches linguistic theory but also enhances practical applications in fields ranging from language education to artificial intelligence. In conclusion, the study of morphology and parts of speech in Modern English reveals the intricate relationship between word structure, function, and meaning.

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

As English continues to evolve, the traditional categories of parts of speech offer foundational insights into how language is organized, but they also reveal the need for a more flexible approach that accounts for context and word usage. With the rise of computational linguistics and the increasing focus on language technologies, understanding the morphological structure of words is becoming ever more important. Furthermore, in language learning, recognizing the dynamic nature of word classifications enhances learners' ability to grasp the complexities of English grammar. Ultimately, the continued exploration of morphology provides valuable perspectives on both the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications of language, highlighting its adaptability and relevance in a rapidly changing world.

REFERENCES

1. Aronoff, M. (1994). *Morphology by itself: Stems and inflectional classes*. MIT Press.
2. Ахмедова С. Р. Таълим ва тарбия жараёнлари узвийлигининг самарадорлиги //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 9. – С. 369-373.
3. Ахмедова С. Р. и др. Инновацион технологияларни таълим жараёнларига татбиқ этиш йўллари //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 492-496.
4. Axmedova S. R. и др. Masofaviy ta'lim va uning horijiy tillarni o'qitishdagi o'rni //Science and Education. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 10. – С. 608-612.
5. Axmedova, S. R. (2021). Chet tillarni o'rganish va undagi metodlarning ahamiyati. *Science and Education*, 2(11), 1076-1080.
6. Booij, G. (2005). *The grammar of words: An introduction to linguistic morphology*. Oxford University Press.
7. Chomsky, N. (1981). *Lectures on government and binding*. Foris Publications.
8. Croft, W. (2000). *Explaining language change: An evolutionary approach*. Longman.
9. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a global language* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

- 10.Greenberg, J. H. (1963). *Some universals of grammar with particular reference to the order of meaningful elements*. In J. H. Greenberg (Ed.), *Universals of language* (pp. 73-113). MIT Press.
- 11.Hale, K., & Keyser, S. J. (2002). *Projections of arguments: Lexical and syntactic relations*. MIT Press.
- 12.Haspelmath, M. (2002). *Understanding morphology*. Oxford University Press.
- 13.Jespersen, O. (1924). *The philosophy of grammar*. Allen & Unwin.
- 14.Joos, M. (1957). *Readings in linguistics: The development of descriptive linguistics in the United States*. University of Chicago Press.
- 15.Khusanova, M. (2023). HISTORY OF USING TESTS IN MONITORING THE LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION. *Science and innovation*, 2(B7), 17-21
- 16.Mahira, K. (2024). METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS FOR A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHER: MONITORING AND ASSESSING SKILLS. *Multidisciplinary and Multidimensional Journal*, 3(10), 10-15.
- 17.Mahira, K. (2024). TEACHER ASSESSMENT: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH OUTPUT*, 3(11), 45-49.
- 18.Ma'ripov J. K. A BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT TENSES //O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA. – C. 464.
- 19.Tolibovna A. K. et al. Features Of Anthropocentric Study Of Sacred Texts //Open Access Repository. – 2022. – T. 8. – №. 1. – C. 5-10.
- 20.Tolibovna A. K. et al. Functions of Allusion and Allusion as a Marker of Intertextuality and Precedence //European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science. – 2022. – T. 6. – C. 485-487.
- 21.Ma'ripov J. KORPUS HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHA //Центральноазиатский журнал образования и инноваций. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 175-178.
- 22.Ma'ripov J. Antroposentrizm–tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yonalishi sifatida //Инновационные исследования в современном мире: теория и практика. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 28. – С. 62-68.
- 23.Xolmurodova, S., & Khusanova, M. (2023). TEACHING WRITING IN ENGLISH. *Научный Фокус*, 1(1), 1173-1175.

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

24. Iroda, B., & Mohira, H. (2023). EFFECTIVE PRONOUNCIATION TEACHING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 2(19), 700-703.
25. No, P. Didactic Conditions for the Formation of Discussion Competence among Students.
26. Mokhira, K. (2023). HOLISTIC SCORING AS A GRADING METHOD. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 493-495.
27. Mokhira, K. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT SUB-SKILLS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN PARTICIPATING IN A GROUP DISCUSSION. *International Journal of Contemporary Scientific and Technical Research*, 496-499.
28. Qizi, K. M. S. (2022). Learning new content material through cooperative group discussions.
29. Lieber, R. (2009). *Introducing morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
30. Matthews, P. H. (1991). *Morphology*. Cambridge University Press.
31. Pinker, S. (1999). *Words and rules: The ingredients of language*. Basic Books.
32. Radford, A. (2004). *English syntax: An introduction*. Cambridge University Press.
33. Spencer, A. (1991). *Morphological theory: An introduction to word structure in generative grammar*. Blackwell Publishers.
34. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In *МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 409-414).
35. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In *МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ* (pp. 415-420).
36. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE IN TESOL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In *СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ* (pp. 82-84).
37. Хидирова, Д., & Тешабоева, Н. (2022). Pedagogical conditions for the development of the healthy thinking in students. *Zamonaviy innovatsion*

FAN, TA'LIM, TEXNOLOGIYA VA ISHLAB CHIQRARISH INTEGRATSIYASI ASOSIDA RIVOJLANISH ISTIQBOLLARI

- tadqiqotlarning dolzarb muammolari va rivojlanish tendensiyalari: yechimlar va istiqbollar, 1(1), 120-122.
38. Gaybullayeva, N. D. K., & Kizi, T. N. Z. (2022). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING LANGUAGE LEARNERS FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND MAINLY ENGLISH. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(10), 8-10.
39. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi, Jurayev Muhammadrahim Murod o'g'li, & Mamirova Munisa Rajab qizi. (2021). Language Learning Culturally and the Role of Literature in Teaching Process. *Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science*, 2(3), 1-5. Retrieved from <https://www.cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/84>
40. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN PRESENT DAY. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 5(5).
41. Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 5(5).
42. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Adjective word group and its types. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 59-61).
43. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2023, November). Modifications of Consonants in Connected speech. In " Conference on Universal Science Research 2023" (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 7-9).