

MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF A LANGUAGE

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Abstract *This article emphasizes the several features of morphology in a language and presents variety of useful data about it. Some of the studies of other professionals are discussed, analyzed and concluded in the article.*

Key words: *morpheme, morphology, language structure, free morphemes, bound morphemes.*

Morphemic analysis plays an important role in language learning and linguistics, as it is a useful tool for improving vocabulary and language skills. Language development involves a myriad of moving parts, such as learning the types of morphemes, the meanings of words, the blending and decoding of words, and so on. By breaking down words into their component morphemes, learners can gain insight into the structure of words and how they are formed. They then can shift into forming their own words and sentences.

Morphemic analysis is also important in the field of computational linguistics, which involves using computers to analyze and process language data. By studying morphemes within a word, linguists can gain insight into the patterns of word formation and the rules that govern them. This can also be used to study the history of words and the way they have naturally evolved over time. By using natural language processing and computational linguistics, we can improve the performance of language processing systems.

Overall, morphemic analysis is a microscopic view of a larger picture of language and how we use that language. As we grow and develop—and as educators help students grow and develop—we can continually improve the ways we learn by studying where our language has been and where it is going.

Language is a complex and fascinating system of communication that encompasses various elements, including phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Morphology, in particular, focuses on the structure of words and how they are formed from smaller meaningful units known as morphemes[4] Understanding the morphemic structure of language is essential for gaining insight into how words are constructed and how their meanings can be modified through the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of morphemes. In this paper, we will delve into the intricacies of morphemic analysis, exploring the different types of morphemes and their role in shaping the words we use in everyday

communication (Zeige, 2015) Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in language[5]

Morphology is the study of words and their parts. Morphemes, like prefixes, suffixes and base words, are defined as the smallest meaningful units of meaning. Morphemes are important for phonics in both reading and spelling, as well as in vocabulary and comprehension[3]

Teaching morphemes unlocks the structures and meanings within words. It is very useful to have a strong awareness of prefixes, suffixes and base words. These are often spelt the same across different words, even when the sound changes, and often have a consistent purpose and/or meaning.

Morphemes can be either single words (free morphemes) or parts of words (bound morphemes).

A free morpheme can stand alone as its own word

Ex: Gentle ,father, licence, picture, gem

A bound morpheme only occurs as part of a word

Ex: -s as in cat+s,, -ed as in crumb+ed, un- as in un+happy, mis- as in mis-fortune, -er as in teach+er

Many scientists around the world learned the language structure and its special peculiarities a lot . For instance, Daoxin Li and Kathrine Schular investigate the learning mechanism that enables speakers to determine which structures are recursive in a given language. Recursion refers to infinite self-embedding of a particular type of linguistic element or grammatical structure. Many linguists and cognitive scientists agree that the ability for recursion is a crucial part of the language faculty and is universal across languages . However, languages differ regarding the depth, structure, and syntactic domains of recursive structures . Indeed, even within a single language, some structures are more restricted than others. For example, when expressing ownership relation, English allows infinite embedding with the prenominal *s*-possessive, (1a), whereas the postnominal *of*-possessive is much more (Daoxin Li, Kathrin D.Schuler, 2023)[1]

Given the cross- and within-linguistic differences in recursive structures, speakers have to learn from language-specific experience in which syntactic domains the ability of recursion can be applied. Thus, what kind of linguistic experience do they use, and how do they make use of it

Other researchers find out that Second language (L2) learners' beliefs about the nature of language learning, specifically language mindsets, is a recent productive line of L2 research. Researchers argue that language mindsets are key factors for language learning success. However, the association between language mindsets and different language learning

outcomes is inconsistent in the literature, and its overall effect remains unclear. The copious body of quantitative research instigates the need for a synthetic approach to capture an overall view of how language mindsets relate to several outcome variables (e.g., general language achievement, grammar, pragmatics, reading, speaking, and writing). Thus, the present study used multilevel meta-analysis to examine the overall effectiveness of the association between language mindsets and language learning outcomes and to examine to what extent this overall effectiveness might vary as a function of some moderators (i.e., age, proficiency level, and learning context). Through a systematic search and screening, it is clarified that the weighted average correlation between fixed language mindset and the language learning outcomes was found to be significantly negative but weak in size. In contrast, the association between the growth language mindset and the learning outcomes was significantly positive but relatively moderate in size. These associations did not significantly vary as a function of moderating variables. These findings suggest that a higher level of growth language mindsets and a lower level of fixed mindset are important for learners' success in language learning (Majid Shirvan, Ismael S, Robot, 2024)[2].

In conclusion, the study of the morphemic structure of language provides valuable insights into the fundamental building blocks of words and their meanings. By delving into the intricacies of morphemic analysis, we gain a deeper understanding of how words are formed and how their meanings can be manipulated through the use of morphemes. The classification of morphemes into free and bound categories further enriches our understanding of language structure and the ways in which morphemes combine to create meaningful communication. Overall, an appreciation of morphemic structure enhances our ability to comprehend and analyze the richness and versatility of language.

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