

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: SYNTAX AND MORPHOLOGY

Mamatkulova Shoxista Djalolovna
Associate professor of Samarkand State
Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract

This article is devoted to the grammatical features of the English language with an emphasis on syntax and morphology. It examines the main aspects that influence the structure of the English language, such as word order, the use of parts of speech, and the rules for the formation of word forms. Particular attention is paid to the differences between syntactic constructions and morphological categories, as well as their role in the formation of meanings. The article aims to understand how grammatical features affect communication and offers practical examples to illustrate key concepts. The study will be useful both for students of English and for linguists interested in its grammatical structure.

Keywords: English language, grammar, syntax, morphology, parts of speech, word order, formation, linguistics, communication, language constructions.

Introduction

The grammar of any language defines the rules by which sentences and words are constructed. In English, as in other countries, grammatical features play a key role in conveying meanings and in effective communication. Syntax and morphology are the two main components of grammar that interact to form complex structures and meanings. Syntax determines the order of words in a sentence and the ways in which they are combined, which affects the structure and interpretation of phrases. Understanding syntax allows us to analyze how different elements of a language interact with each other to form units of meaning. For example, Russian has a fixed word order (SVO - subject, verb, object), which must be taken into account for the correct construction of sentences. On the other hand, morphology studies the internal structure of words, including their roots, prefixes, suffixes, and endings. It helps us understand how words change depending on grammatical categories such as number, gender, and tense. For example, in Russian, nouns can take different forms (singular and plural), and verbs can change their form depending on tense and person.

Studying the grammatical features of the English language, especially in the area of syntax and morphology, is of crucial importance not only for language learners but also for linguists, as well as its subsequent features. This article aims to analyze the main aspects of the syntax and morphology of the English language, as well as to illustrate their general nutrition. Understanding these aspects can significantly improve speaking skills and improve knowledge of its functionality and diversity.



Main Part

Syntax is the branch of grammar that studies the rules and principles by which sentences are formed. In English, word order is crucial because it affects the meaning of the utterance. The basic sentence structure in English is SVO (subject, verb, object). For example, in the sentence "The cat (subject) chased (verb) the mouse (object)," the word order helps us understand who is doing the action and who is receiving the action.

English syntax also includes the use of various syntactic units, such as phrases and clauses. There are several types of phrases:

Noun phrases (NP): may contain an attribute and additional elements, such as "the big black cat."

Verb phrases (VP): include a verb and its complements, such as "is chasing the mouse."

Prepositional phrases (PP): consist of a preposition and an object, such as "in the garden."

In addition, English uses many syntactic constructions to form complex sentences, such as compound and complex sentences. For example, the sentence "I wanted to go to the park, but it started raining" uses two simple sentences connected by the conjunction "but".

Interrogative sentences in English often require a change in word order. For example, in the sentence "You are coming", the interrogative form is "Are you coming?" Negative sentences are formed using auxiliary verbs and the negative particle "not": "She does not like coffee".

Morphology is a section of grammar that studies the structure of words and their constituent parts. In English, morphology covers different categories of words, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, as well as their forms.

Words in English can be simple or compound. Simple words do not contain roots or affixes, such as "cat" or "run". Compound words include a root and additional elements, such as prefixes and suffixes. For example, the word "unhappiness" consists of the prefix "un-", the root "happy", and the suffix "-ness", which denotes a state or quality.

English morphology also studies how words change depending on grammatical categories. For example, nouns can change in number: "cat" (singular) and "cats" (plural). Verbs change their form depending on tense and person: "I walk" (present tense) and "I walked" (past tense).

Syntax and morphology are interconnected in English. For example, changes in the morphological structure of words can affect syntactic function. The use of certain forms of a word may require changes in word order. For example, in the sentence "The boy ran quickly", the word "quickly" (an adverb) affects how we interpret the action.

Understanding syntax and morphology is also important for learning English as a foreign language. Knowing the rules and structures helps students construct sentences correctly, organize their thoughts, and improve their communication skills. In addition, a deep understanding of grammatical features contributes to a higher level of linguistic competence and confidence in using the language.

The grammatical features of the English language, in particular syntax and morphology, play a key role in its structure and functionality. They determine how words are combined to form sentences, and how these sentences are perceived. Understanding the syntactic and morphological rules allows you to not only improve your language skills, but also deepen your knowledge of its richness and diversity.



While researching the topic, we identified the following problems and expressed our scientific proposals to them, which include:

1. Problem: Incorrect word order

Situation: Students learning English often have difficulty understanding and using the correct word order in a sentence, which can lead to misunderstandings and distorted meaning.

Our solution: Teachers can use visual aids such as tables and charts to demonstrate sentence structure (SVO) and provide practical exercises. Adapting interactive activities such as word sorting games can help students better understand word order. Including audio and video materials of native speakers using different syntactic structures in natural speech is also helpful.

2. Problem: Insufficient understanding of grammatical categories

Situation: Students may have difficulty understanding and using different grammatical categories such as tense, number, and gender, which often leads to errors in writing and speaking.

Our solution: To address this problem, workshops and trainings can be organized that focus on the practical use of grammatical categories. Introducing visual diagrams into teaching, such as time lines for different tenses, can greatly improve comprehension. In addition, using online interactive learning platforms with automatic feedback will help students practice and correct errors in real time.

3. Problem: Identifying and Using Morphological Forms

Situation: Students may have trouble correctly identifying and using morphological forms of words, which can lead to errors in agreement and formation of forms.

Our solution: Using a “word-breaking” approach can help students understand the structure and function of words. This includes analyzing roots, prefixes, and suffixes, allowing students to consciously approach the formation of forms. Examples and practice tasks on word formation using various morphological elements will also help reinforce the material.

4. Problem: Understanding Complex Syntactic Structures

Situation: Complex syntactic structures such as conditionals and complex sentences can be difficult for students.

Our solution: Breaking down complex sentences into simpler ones and then explaining the structure step by step can help with comprehension. Using different types of texts (literary, scientific, business) to demonstrate complex structures and analyzing them can strengthen skills. Role-playing and scenario tasks will help students apply complex structures in real situations.

Problem situations related to grammatical features of the English language can be solved with the help of targeted teaching and practical exercises. Using a variety of methods and resources will help students overcome difficulties and improve their language proficiency.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Understanding syntax correctly is a key element for communicating effectively in English. Word order (SVO) determines the meaning of sentences and is critical to avoid misunderstandings.



Learning morphology helps students understand how words change and form, which helps them use the language more accurately. Knowing the different forms of words allows students to construct sentences correctly and adapt them to different grammatical categories.

Syntax and morphology are interrelated and influence each other. Changing the form of a word may require changes in the structure of the sentence, which highlights the need to study these aspects of grammar comprehensively.

Many students have difficulty understanding and applying the rules of syntax and morphology, which can negatively affect their confidence and communication skills.

Offers:

- It is recommended to use modern teaching methods such as interactive games, discussion groups and online courses to make the process of learning grammar more fun and effective.
- Introducing practical lessons, including text analysis, role-playing, and scenario exercises, will help students better understand complex grammar structures and improve their communication skills.
- Using online platforms to automatically check grammar and sentence structures will allow students to receive immediate feedback and correct their mistakes as they learn.
- It is necessary to adapt teaching materials to different levels of students' proficiency to provide an individual approach and help each student in their language progress.
- It is recommended to conduct additional classes and seminars for a more in-depth study of syntax and morphology, which will allow students to consolidate their knowledge and improve their language proficiency.

Grammatical features of the English language, such as syntax and morphology, play a key role in the formation of competent and effective communication. The use of the proposed measures and teaching methods can significantly improve students' language skills, which will ultimately lead to a higher level of confidence and success in using English.

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