



**THE MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF A WORD AS A BASIS FOR THE
MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY OF LANGUAGES**

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Abstract : The article is devoted to the analysis of the morphemic structure of a word in the context of the morphological typology of languages. The features of the structure of the word as the basic unit of the language, its components — root and affix morphemes, as well as the types of their connection: agglutination and fusion are considered. The difference between inflectional, agglutinative and amorphous (isolating) languages is highlighted using the example of Uzbek, Russian, Karakalpak and other languages.

Special attention is paid to the concept of a lexeme as a set of lexical meanings of a word. The work is based on a comparative typological approach and aims to identify the relationship between the morphological structure of a word and the typological characteristics of languages.

Keywords: word, morpheme, lexeme, inflection, agglutination, morphological typology, inflectional languages, agglutinative languages, amorphous languages, word formation, grammatical meaning

Introduction.

Language is a complex system of signs in which the word acts as the main unit, possessing both formal and semantic completeness. The study of the structure of a word, as well as the mechanisms of its formation and change, is an important area in linguistics. The morphological features of words reflect the typological characteristics of languages and make it possible to distinguish different language types — inflectional, agglutinative, and amorphous. This paper examines the basic principles of the morphemic structure of a word and its significance for the morphological classification of languages.

Methods.

A comparative typological method was used for the analysis, which makes it possible to study the morphemic structure of words in various languages without relying on their genetic relationship. Examples from the Russian language (Indo-European family, inflectional type), the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages (Turkic family, agglutinative type) and amorphous languages are given as material. The main attention is paid to the analysis of the composition of the word: root and affix morphemes, ways of their connection and the grammatical meanings expressed by them.

Main part.

The word is the main two-sided, fully formed and independently existing unit of the language. A word can include various morphemes: root, suffix. Affixal morphemes are divided into

inflectional and word-formation morphemes. Word-forming morphemes can be different both in their content and in their form, as well as in their position in the word, these prefixes and suffixes.

The ways of connecting morphemes in a word can also be different. This is a method of agglutination, when affixal morphemes are attached to the root or base mechanically, without changing their phonemic composition. The method of fusion, when the addition of affixal morphemes is accompanied by a change in their phonemic composition. The ability of words in a number of languages to attach inflectional and word-forming morphemes to themselves has been the subject of observations and conclusions in the types of languages. In Indo-European languages, a word is capable of attaching inflectional polysemous morphemes containing the semes of number, gender, and case.

In Russian, the morpheme *-a* combines the semes of the nominative case, singular, feminine, for example, машин-а, улиц-а, as well as the semes of the genitive case, singular, masculine or neuter, for example, , город-а, дерев-а, etc. Morpheme *-ем* includes, except for the semes "action" and the semes of the present tense, the semes of the first person, the plural in the word "читаем". This kind of multi-seed affixal morphemes is called inflections or actual morphemes. Languages in which words are changed using inflections are among the actual languages, or languages of the inflectional system.

In addition to the types of word structure discussed above, there are types of words that allow the addition of several nominative morphemes in a linear order. Each morpheme expresses only one grammatical meaning - number, or case, or affiliation. For example, in the Karakalpak language, awil - lar - imiz - da = in our villages. Awil is the base; - lar is the plural morpheme; -imiz is a possessive morpheme; -da is a morpheme of the local case.

The morpheme in this language, including in the Turkic languages, seems to be glued to one another in a linear order. This property of words is called agglutination, i.e. gluing. Languages in which words with the above-mentioned ability exist are called agglutinative languages or agglutinative languages. This system includes the Turkic languages, Mongolian, Tunguso-Manchurian, Finno-Ugric, and Japanese.

There are languages in which words are virtually devoid of the ability to attach any inflectional morphemes. These words turn out to be essentially immutable, amorphous. The languages of this structure are called amorphous or isolating languages. The properties of the word discussed above served as the main criterion for creating one of the first typological classifications, the morphological classification of languages, based not on genetic kinship, but on the commonality of the properties of the word.

The word as the basic unit of the language and as a unit of the vocabulary of the language continue to retain their significance in the typological characteristics of the language, but not as the main and only indicator of its typology, but as one of its main components. As noted above, the word consists purely structurally of a root morpheme and affixal morphemes. But a word is a unity of structure, or form, and content, that is, meaning. Both the root and the derived unit have their own meanings, and moreover, not one. Such a set of meanings of both simple, non-derived, and derived lexical units is called a lexeme. Thus, the word in its totality of lexical meanings constitutes a lexeme.

Results.

1. It has been established that words in inflectional languages (for example, Russian) are characterized by complex morphemes — inflections that combine several grammatical meanings at once.

2. Agglutinative languages (for example, Karakalpak) demonstrate linear addition of morphemes, each of which expresses only one grammatical meaning.
3. In amorphous (isolating) languages, words are usually unchangeable, which indicates the absence of an affixal way of expressing grammatical meanings.
4. The structural and semantic unity of a word is confirmed by the concept of a lexeme encompassing the entire set of meanings of a given linguistic unit.

Discussion and Conclusion.

The results obtained make it possible to more accurately determine the place of a word in the language system and its role in morphological typology. Comparative analysis shows that the morphemic structure of the word reflects not only the internal grammatical patterns of the language, but also serves as the basis for its typological characteristics. Typological differences between languages are expressed in the ways of word formation and inflection, which makes morphological classification a valuable tool for further linguistic analysis. The word, as the main structural unit, remains an important criterion in determining the language type, and its study contributes to a deeper understanding of the structure of the language system as a whole.

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