DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATIONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation *First of all, words are divided into certain categories according to their meanings conveyed in English. In addition to their precise meanings, words in language also differ in their grammatical characteristics. The largest groups of words that are distinguished by their overall semantic and grammatical characteristics are called word categories.*

Key words: *linguistics, word categories, English language, morphology.*

While word categories have been studied by linguists for many years, they have not yet reached a definitive conclusion in English. The reason for this variability lies in the subjective methods used to classify lexemes, allowing for various classifications to be proposed. Categories elucidate various perspectives on the classification of words into groups based on criteria such as semantic distinctions and grammatical features. Among scholars, primarily the following questions lead to differing opinions: a) Is it necessary to categorize words into groups? b) How many word categories are there? c) Which word categories are primary (independent) and which are supportive? d) What criteria should be considered when categorizing words? The emergence of such questions is due to: a) the presence of words that are difficult to assign to specific word categories, for example, adjectives that simultaneously exhibit both verbal and adjectival properties; b) the constant transition of words from one category to another; c) the ambiguity of word category markers in certain constructions and phrases. TIME, RELATION, TENDENCY are used for classification. Some word groups (prepositions, conjunctions) are characterized by their immutability. When we talk about tasks, we understand the syntactic functions of words. For example, their combination with other words or their function in a sentence. Among linguists, the classification of word categories varies. The first author of scientific English grammar, G. Suit, divides word categories into two main groups: changeable (declinable) and unchangeable (indeclinable), based on morphological

characteristics. B. Ilyish categorizes word categories into 12 types (6 independent and 6 supportive - prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections). B.S. Khaymovich and B.I. Rogovskaya classify word categories into 14 types (6 independent, 8 supportive - prepositions, conjunctions, particles, modal words, articles, interjections, response words, state words) according to the following 5 characteristics of lexemes: 1) according to lexical-grammatical meaning; 2) according to lexical-grammatical morphemes; 3) according to grammatical categories; 4) according to their combination with other words; 5) according to their function in a sentence. According to Academician A.A. Shakhmatov, the study of word categories in syntax is necessary. Linguist B. Ilyish considers the theory of word categories as an essential part of morphology, also incorporating some syntactic aspects. Linguist E.M. Gordon outlines: "Each word in any language belongs to certain word categories, and each word category has its own characteristics. Word categories differ from each other in meaning, form, and function in a sentence." J. Boronov, M. Boronova, and M. Toshboeva in the book "English Grammar" classify word categories into 14 types: 1. Noun. 2. Adjective. 3. Pronoun. 4. Numeral. 5. Verb. 6. Adverb. 7. State category. 8. Modal words. 9. Preposition. 10. Particle. 11. Conjunction. 12. Interjection. 13. Article. 14. Response Words.In V.L. Kaushanskaya's work "A Grammar of the English Language," word categories are classified into the following: noun, adjective, pronoun, numeral, verb, adverb, category of state, modal words, interjections; supportive word categories: preposition, conjunction, particle, article. Linguists K.N. Kachalova and E.E. Izrailevich categorize words based on the following criteria: 1) according to meaning; 2) according to function in a sentence; 3) according to word formation; 4) according to word modification. In English, word formation and word modification do not hold much significance in distinguishing one word category from another. K.N. Kachalova categorizes word categories as follows: noun, adjective, numeral, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, particle. She assigns nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs to independent word categories based on their role in expressing the subject, attribute, object, action, and adverbial function in a sentence, while prepositions, conjunctions, and articles are categorized as supportive word categories. Interjections do not belong to either independent or supportive word categories because they do not perform any syntactic function in a sentence. Additionally, linguist E.M. Gordon divides words into three main groups: 1) independent words, 2) supportive words, and 3) independent elements. Independent words have specific lexical meanings and perform independent functions in a sentence. They can be the main parts of speech

like verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, and adverbs. Supportive words differ from independent words semantically but help clarify the meaning of other words in a sentence. They do not perform any specific function in a sentence but help determine the meaning of a word. For example, "the" or "a" articles in English belong to supportive word categories. Independent elements are characterized by various meanings and do not perform any specific syntactic function in a sentence. For example, modal words, interjections, particles, prepositions, and conjunctions belong to supportive word categories. Independent elements can sometimes constitute a single word. For example, "Yes," "No," "Alas."Expressive words (Exclamatory words).Affirmation and negation words (Tag questions).

CONCLUSION In English, words are often not clearly categorized morphologically, and transitioning from one class to another (noun, adjective, verb, preposition) is easy (e.g., noun, adjective, verb, preposition). Such words are considered either lexical-grammatical homonyms or words belonging to the same class.In English linguistics, the importance of affixes in categorizing words into groups is somewhat significant. However, this method is not always considered in English because many English words are unchangeable, and therefore, lack affixes.Although internal inflection is not widely used in contemporary English, it still retains its significance. This feature is not specific to the Uzbek language that we are studying as an object.

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