

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORY TAXIS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract. While English doesn't exhibit a robust morphological system of taxis (also sometimes referred to as "aspect" in certain theoretical frameworks, though distinct from the more commonly discussed aspectual distinctions of perfective/imperfective), the concept still offers a valuable lens for analyzing temporal relationships within the language. Taxis, in its broadest sense, describes the internal temporal structure of a situation, focusing on how an event unfolds over time. This article will explore how English, despite its limited morphological marking for taxis, utilizes various linguistic mechanisms to convey these nuances.

Key words: verbal periphrasis, auxiliary verbs, specific lexical choices, morphological categories, language, units, grammar, parts of speech, morphology, synthetically, analytically.

Аннотация. Хотя английский язык не демонстрирует надежную морфологическую систему таксисов (иногда также называемую «аспектом» в определенных теоретических рамках, хотя и отличающуюся от более часто обсуждаемых аспектуальных различий совершенного/несовершенного вида), эта концепция все же предлагает ценную линзу для анализа временных отношений в языке. Таксис, в самом широком смысле, описывает внутреннюю временную структуру ситуации, фокусируясь на том, как событие разворачивается с течением времени. В этой статье будет рассмотрено, как английский язык, несмотря на его ограниченную морфологическую маркировку для таксисов, использует различные лингвистические механизмы для передачи этих нюансов.

Ключевые слова: глагольная перифраза, вспомогательные глаголы, конкретные лексические выборы, морфологические категории, язык, единицы, грамматика, части речи, морфология, синтетически, аналитически.

Annotatsiya. Ingliz tilida taxisning mustahkam morfologik tizimi (shuningdek, ba'zan ba'zi nazariy asoslarda "aspekt" deb ataladi, ammo mukammal/nomukammalning tez-tez muhokama qilinadigan aspektlaridan farqli bo'lsa-da), kontseptsiya hali ham til ichidagi vaqtinchalik munosabatlarni tahlil qilish uchun qimmatli ob'ektivni taklif qiladi. Taxis keng ma'noda vaziyatning ichki tuzilishini tavsiflab, voqeaning vaqt o'tishi bilan qanday rivojlanishiga e'tibor qaratadi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tili taxislar uchun cheklangan morfologik belgilanishiga qaramay, ushbu nuanslarni yetkazish uchun turli lingvistik mexanizmlardan qanday foydalanishini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: og'zaki perifriza, yordamchi fe'llar, o'ziga xos leksik tanlovlar, morfologik kategoriyalar, til, birliklar, grammatika, nutq qismlari, morfologiya, sintetik, analitik.

1. Introduction

The morphological category is one of the most important characteristics of a part of speech, i.e. a whole class of words. A part of speech is always expressed by a particular word with its lexical meaning. Morphology is understood as a set of morphological oppositions peculiar to the English language, grammatical categories and ways of their expression, including a system of combinations of service words and full-meaning ones functioning in parallel with synthetic forms. The problem of morphological categories is almost central in the science of the grammatical structure of language and one of the most important sections of the general theory of language. Morphological categories can be studied only on the material of a particular language and always reflect the specifics of the national language.

2. Materials and methods

Morphology studies a word from the point of view of a part of speech. In English, the following parts of speech are distinguished: noun, adjective, verb, adjective, pronoun, numeral, adverb, interjection, conjunction, preposition. Parts of speech can be divided into service and independent words. Numerals, verb, noun, adverb, pronoun, adjective refer to independent words. Service words include conjunctions and prepositions, as well as articles. They have no independent meaning and are significant only in combination with the word. Interjections are not classified as either official or independent. This is due to the fact that they have a specific meaning and role. English morphological categories are formed in two ways: synthetically and analytically.

Synthetic or simple forms are those formal elements that are expressed in one word that cannot be separated. This is the verb form in the present and past simple tense in a narrative sentence (sing, sings, sang); imperfect infinitive form, participle I, gerund, participle II (sing, singing, sung); imperative mood (sing!).

Analytical or complex verb forms consist of at least two verbal elements, an auxiliary and a semantic verb; the latter can be represented by a participle I, a participle II or an infinitive. The analytical form of a verb is a combination of the auxiliary and semantic parts of the verb. According to their morphological composition, verbs can be divided into simple, derived, compound and phrasal.

Two types of algorithms are used to increase the quality of morphological analysis in the process of determining the set of polysemous words: statistical-probabilistic and word/code running instructions. Most statistical-probability algorithms are based on 2 sources of information:

1) a dictionary of word forms with explanations of lexical-grammatical affiliation, available in each word form of a particular language. It is also called information about all possible circumstances of lexical-grammatical forms. The bigram, trigram, and quadrigram models differ depending on how this information is reflected;

2) The rule-based algorithm is automatically detected from the language corpus or based on material prepared by experts. Both approaches show the same result. As a result of their use unaccompanied or in various combinations, lexical-grammatical analysis is 96-98 percent qualitative. Even the lexical-grammatical analysis carried out manually, up to 0,5-2 percent of cases of error were observed. It can be said that automatic lexical-grammatical analysis is equal to the level and quality of morphological analysis performed independently by the individual.

We consider taxis as a functional-semantic category (FSC), covering various means of expressing chronological relationships between two or more events within a single time period. FSC taxis correlates with the conceptual category (CC) of taxis, the content of which is defined as "characteristics of the reported fact in relation to another reported fact from the point of view of the transfer of relations of simultaneity and non-simultaneity (precedence or succession), but regardless of the fact of the message". In accordance with the principles of functional grammar, FSC as the

invariant is constituted by a complex of semantic functions (SF), correlating with it as variants of a single semantic content.

One primary way English expresses taxis is through its verbal periphrasis, employing auxiliary verbs and specific lexical choices to convey the temporal contour of an event. Consider the following examples:

"He was writing a letter." This construction, using the past progressive, emphasizes the ongoing nature of the action, presenting it as durative and potentially incomplete. This aligns with the notion of imperfective aspect.

"He wrote a letter." The simple past, in contrast, presents the action as a completed whole, aligning with the notion of perfective aspect.

"He used to write letters." This construction conveys habitual action in the past, indicating a series of completed events distributed over time. This relates to the concept of iterative aspect, a type of taxis focusing on repetition.

"He started writing a letter." This example, using an ingressive verb ("started"), highlights the beginning phase of the action. This is an example of inchoative aspect.

3. Discussions

While these examples highlight aspectual distinctions related to completion and duration, the concept of taxis can be further explored through other linguistic devices in English: Adverbs like "quickly," "slowly," "continuously," and "repeatedly" provide further information about the internal temporal structure of a situation. "He wrote the letter quickly" suggests a short, completed action, while "He wrote the letter slowly and carefully" implies a longer, more deliberate process. The inherent lexical aspect of verbs themselves plays a significant role. Verbs like "run" and "swim" inherently describe activities that unfold over time, while verbs like "explode" and "arrive" depict punctual events. This inherent temporal structure interacts with grammatical aspect to create complex temporal meanings. Words like "while," "during," "before," and "after" contribute to the overall temporal framework of a narrative, clarifying the sequence and duration of events.

It's important to note that the boundaries between aspect and Aktionsart can be blurry, and different linguistic theories offer varying interpretations. However, the core concept of taxis provides a useful framework for analyzing the multifaceted ways in which English conveys temporal information.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, although English lacks overt morphological markers for a rich system of taxis, the language effectively utilizes a combination of verbal periphrasis, adverbials, Aktionsart, and temporal connectives to express subtle distinctions in the internal temporal structure of events. Analyzing these mechanisms provides valuable insight into the complex interplay between grammar and meaning in the expression of time in English.

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