

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE STUDY OF GRAMMAR: AN INTRODUCTION TO MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX**Tadjiyeva Umida Faxritdinovna**

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Abstract. This article analyzes the functions of grammar, the objects of study of the sections of morphology and syntax that form the structure of a language system, as well as their role in linguistic processes from a scientific point of view. The processes such as the rules governing the grammatical structure of a language, grammatical categories, word formation, and sentence construction are discussed in detail. The article reveals the theoretical and practical importance of grammar, the interconnection between morphology and syntax, and their significant role in understanding a language.

Keywords. grammar, morphology, syntax, grammatical category, word classes, sentence structure, grammatical rules, linguistics.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada grammatika fanining vazifalari, til tizimini tashkil etuvchi morfologiya va sintaksis bo'limlarining o'rganish obyekti hamda ularning lingvistik jarayondagi o'rni ilmiy nuqtayi nazardan, tahlil qilinadi. Tilning grammatik qurilishini tartibga soluvchi qonuniyatlar, grammatik kategoriyalar, so'z shakllanishi va gap tuzilishi kabi jarayonlar keng yoritiladi. Maqola grammatikaning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyatini, morfologiya va sintaksisning o'zaro bog'liqligi va tilni anglashdagi muhim rolini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar. grammatika, morfologiya, sintaksis, grammatik kategoriya, so'z turkumlari, gap qurilishi, grammatik qonuniyatlar, lingvistika.

Introduction:

The grammatical structure of a language is one of the most important layers that determines its meaning, organization, and rules of usage. Grammar scientifically studies how the units of a language are connected in terms of form and meaning, and what functions they perform in speech. Morphology and syntax are the main components of the grammatical system: morphology focuses on the formation of word forms, while syntax examines the relationships between words and sentence structure. This article aims to highlight the functions of grammar and explain the role of morphology and syntax within the language system.

Main Part: Functions of the Study of Grammar

Grammar is the system of rules in a language that studies the structure of words, their changes, and how they are connected in sentences. Grammar provides the linguistic rules necessary for correct writing and speaking. It is a fundamental branch of linguistics that examines the internal laws governing the organization of a language system. Its main goal is to determine the principles behind

word formation, grammatical categories, word combinations, and sentence construction. Establishing the internal norms of a language also falls within the scope of grammar.

The grammatical system summarizes processes such as the alteration of word forms, their usage in different contexts, the order of sentence elements, and the logical coherence of speech. Moreover, grammatical norms play an important role in maintaining the stability of a literary language and ensuring that the speaker or writer conveys ideas clearly to the reader or listener¹.

In the educational process, grammatical knowledge serves as the foundation for students to write correctly, express ideas logically, and develop fluent speech skills.

For example:

Men boraman – correct (grammatically well-formed sentence)

Men boradi – incorrect (the verb does not agree with the subject)

Grammar is divided into two main branches: Morphology and Syntax.

Morphology is the branch of grammar that studies the structure, formation, and changes of words. Linguistics as a field consists of several branches: phonetics-phonology, morphology, lexicology, and syntax. Each branch examines issues related to the system and development of the language.

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies the form, structure, and grammatical features of words. It focuses not on changes in meaning or sound, but primarily on the construction and form of words. The term “morphology” comes from the Greek words *morphe* (form) and *logos* (word, study). The smallest unit in morphology is the morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest indivisible grammatical unit of a language that conveys lexical or grammatical meaning either independently or as part of a word.

For example:

The word *ishchi* (“worker”) can be broken down as *ish* + *chi*.

The word *paxtakor* (“cotton worker”) can be broken down as *paxta* + *kor*.

Sometimes, morphemes and syllables in a word do not correspond exactly.

For example, the word *a-kam* consists of two syllables, but when divided into morphemes it becomes *aka-m*. In words like *ishchi* and *oshpaz*, syllables and morphemes do match, but this is not always the case.

Moreover, a single morpheme can be expressed through different morphemes. For example, in the words *ishga* (“to work”), *otga* (“to the horse”), *buyruqqa* (“to the order”), the same morpheme appears in various forms. Such morphemes are called variant morphemes or allomorphs. Examples in Russian: *книги, чтения, студенты, паруса* – here, the plural meaning is expressed through different variants: *и, я, ы, а*.

Morphemes exist within words and serve as the basic building blocks of words. They are also important as linguistic signs: in spoken language, they are expressed through sounds, and in written language, through letters².

¹ Rasulov R. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. — Toshkent: “O‘qituvchi”, 2005

² Turniyozov.N. Tilshunoslikka kirish - Samarqand:”Sam DCHTI” nashri,2005 ,s.33-34.

Syntax is the branch of language that studies the order of words within a sentence and how they are connected to each other. Syntax is a part of grammar, which examines the syntactic connections of at least two independent words as well as texts. For this reason, some scholars consider it appropriate, when discussing the subject of syntax, to distinguish between micro-syntax or sentence syntax and macro-syntax or text syntax.

The division of syntax into two parts is associated with the emergence of text linguistics. Until recently, the prevailing view was that the sentence is the largest unit of language. This approach was particularly evident when defining the sentence, as it was interpreted as a unit conveying a complete thought. As other sciences, including linguistics, developed, the idea emerged that a sentence is a stage or link in a chain-like phenomenon and, in turn, serves as a unit that forms a larger whole. An individual sentence does not always convey a complete meaning. The meaning of a single sentence is intrinsically connected to the meaning of other sentences in the text. These issues will be examined in more detail in the chapter on 'Text Linguistics'³.

Conclusion. Grammar is one of the main linguistic disciplines that studies the internal structure of language, focusing on the organization of words, sentences, and texts in terms of form and meaning. The field of morphology examines the forms and grammatical categories of words, as well as the parts of speech and their mechanisms of change. Morphemes, as the smallest meaningful units of language, exist within words and play a central role in their grammatical structure. Syntax analyzes the connections between words, sentence structure, and logical relationships, ensuring coherence and clarity in speech. Micro-syntax studies sentences and word combinations, while macro-syntax focuses on texts and their components. Furthermore, grammar and its branches—morphology and syntax—are closely interconnected, playing a crucial role in fully understanding language and applying it correctly according to literary norms. This knowledge is not only fundamental for linguistics but also has practical significance in learning a language and in the development of both written and spoken communication.

References:

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³ Irisqulov M.T., Tilshunoslikka kirish – Toshkent: "Yangi asr avlodi",2009, s. 129.