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THE PARTS OF SPEECH IN ENGLISH AND THE İNTERRELATİON AMONG THEM

SUMMARY

Parts of speech is a category word is assigned in accirdance with its syntactic functions. In English the main parts of speech are noun, pronoum, adjective, determinerverb, adverb, interjection and so on.

In linguistics, morphology is the study of words, hav they are formed, and their relation ship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stenes. Root, words prefixes and suffixes. Morphology also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress and the ways context can change a word's proninciation and meaning. Morphology differs from morphological typology. Lexicology is the study of words and hav they make up a language's vocabulary. While words, along with clitics, are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax. English speakers, a fissional language, recognize these relations from their innate kniwledge of English rules of word formation. Phonological and orthograplric modifications between a base word and its origin moy be partial to literacy skills. Studies have indicated that the presence of modification on phonology.

Morphologically complex words are easier to comprehend when they include a base word. Some languages are isolating, and have little to no morphology. The three models of morphology stem from attempts to analyze languages that more or less match different categories in this typology. Morphology analysis is used in varions fields for example using morphological features is possible to assess data quality. Depending on the preferred way of expressing non-inflectional notions, languades may be classified as synthetic or analytic.

Key words: morphology that, word order, lexis's, languages, sentence, vocabulary.

Linguistics consists of parts speech, words, lexemes, morphemes and sounds. Morphology deals wits parts of speech, their usage and interrelation. Lexical morphology is the branch of morphology that deals with the lexicon, which, morphologically conceived, is the collection of lexemes in a language. As such, it concerns itself primarily with word formation; derivation and compounding. There are three principal approaches to morphology and each tries to capture the distinctions above in different ways; a) morpheme – based morphology, which makes use an item – and arrangement approach; b) lexeme – based morphology, which normally makes of an item – to – process approach; c) word – based morphology, which normally makes use of word – and paradigm approach. While the associations indicated between the concepts in each item in that list are very strong, they are not absolute. In morpheme – based morphology, word forms are analyzed as arrangements of morphemes. A morpheme is defined as the minimal meaningful unit of a language (Current Morphology, Carstairs-McCarthy, Andrew, p. 62-67, London). In a word such as in dependently, the morphemes are said to be in – de, pend, – ent, and – ly; pend is the (bound/root) and the other morphemes are, in this case, derivational affixes. In word such as pens, pen is the root and the –

s is an inflectional morpheme. In its simplest and most naive form, this way of analyzing word forms, called "item – and – arrangement", treats words as if they made of morphemes put after each other ("concatenated") like beads on a string. More recent and sophisticated approaches, such as distributed morphology, seek to maintain the idea of the morpheme while accommodating non-concatenated, analogical, and other processes that have proven problematic for item – and – arrangement theories and similar approaches (Introducing linguistics, Morphology, p. 44-49 (Albert)).

Morpheme – based morphology presumes three basic axioms:

a) Baudoin's "single morpheme" hypothesis, Roots and affixes have the same status as morphemes;

b) Bloomfield's "sing base" morpheme hypothesis: as morphemes, they are dualistic sign, since they have both (phonological) form and meaning;

c) Bloomfield's "lexical morphemes" hypothesis; morphemes, affixes and roots a like are stored in the lexicon.

Morpheme based morphology comes in two flavors, one Bloomfieldian and one ttocketticen (Morphology by itself, stems and inflectional classes, Aronoff, Mark. p. 29-33, London).

Lexeme – based morphology usually takes what is called an item – and process approach. Instead of analyzing a word as a set of morphemes arranged in sequence, a word form is said to be the result of applying rules that alter a word-form or stem in order to produce a new one. An inflectional rule takes a stem, changes it as is required by the rule, an outputs a word form; a derivational rule takes a stem, changes it as per its own requirements, and outputs a derived stem; a compounding rule takes word form, and similarily outputs a compound stem (Morphology by itself stems and inflectional classes Aronoff, Mark, London. p. 59-63).

Word – based morphology is (usually) a word – and – paradigm approach. The theory takes paradigms as a central notion. Instead of stating rules to combine morphemes into word forms or to generate word forms from stems, word – based morphology states generalizations that hold between the forms of inflectional paradigms. The major point behind this approach is that many such generalizations are hard to state with either of the other approaches. Word – and paradigms approaches are also well – suited to capturing purely morphological phenomena, such as morphemes.

Examples to show the effectiveness of word based approaches are usually drawn from fissional languages, where a given "piece" of a word, which a morpheme – based theory would call an inflectional morpheme, corresponds to a combination of grammatical categories, for example "third – person plural". Morpheme – based theories usually have no problems with this situation since one says that a given – morpheme has two categories (Introducing linguistics morphology Bauer, Laurie, 1988, p. 47-53).

Item – and – process theories, on the other hand, often break down in cases like these because they all too often assume that there will be two separate rules here, one for third person, and the other for plural, but the distinction between them turns out to be artificial. The Approaches treat these as whole words that are related to each other by analogical rules. Words can be categorized based on the pattern they fit into.

This applies both to existing words and to new ones. Application of a pattern different from the one that has been used historically can give rise to a new word, such as order replacing elder (Where older follows the normal pattern of adjectival superlatives) and cows replacing kine (Where cows fits the regular pattern of plural formation). Morphology analysis is used in various fields for example, using morphological features it is possible to assess data quality in English language (Current Morphology Carstairs MC-Carthy, Andrew, p. 53-58). A some what

different kind of lexical conditioning can be introduced by means of the prefix re – and its possible allomorphs. This prefix can be added to verbs quite freely, contributing the meaning "again", as in rewrite, reread, reprints, revisit. In these words the prefix has a vowel rather like that of see, and can be represented phonetically as [vi]. But something that lodes very much like the same prefix occurs also verbs revive, return, restore, revise, reverse, this time pronounced with a so-called reduced vowel. Some of the nouns and verbs that to be related do have much to do with each other semantically, one must admit for example, the meaning of conduce (a rather rare verb) has nothing to do with that of conduction, and the noun that scenes most closely related to involve is not involution (another rarity) but the involvement (Gordon E.M., Krylova I.P. A grammar of the Present-Day English M. 1974, p. 22-23).

Some words (lexemes) have more than one word, depending on the grammatical context or on choices that grammar forces us to make (for example, in nouns, between singular and plural). This kind of word-formation affects all words alike, the existence of inflected word forms does not have to be noted in the dictionary; however, the word forms themselves must be listed if they are irregular. Infection affects nouns, verbs adjectives and a few adsorbs, as well miners, auxiliaries and modals. However, the maximum number of distinct inflected forms for any open – class lexeme is s mall. Inflection thus plays a much more modest role in modern English than in German (for example), or in old English. In some languages, a lexeme may have hundreds or even thousands distinct forms. On the other hand, English makes more use of inflection than languages such as Afrikaans, Vietnamese and Chinese which have little or none (Gordon E.M., Krylova I.P. A grammar of the Present-Day English (Parts of speech) M. 1974, p. 26-27).

At the and we have to denote that morphological and phonological rules constrain with sounds words can appear next to each other in a language and morphological rules when applied blindly would often violate these rules by resulting in sound sequences that are prohibited in the language in question (Language Universals and linguistics Typology. Aronoff Mark, p. 38-41< London).

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Ingilis dilində nitq hissələri və onlar arasında əlaqə

Xülasə

Bütün dillərdə olduğu kimi, ingilis dilində də nitq hissələri dilçilikdə əsas yer tutur, bu da əsasən dilin özəyini təşkil edir. Nitq hissələrini morfologiya öyrənir. Morfologiya (yun. – forma, logos – elm) deməkdir. Lingistikada nitq hissələri və onların dəyişmə qaydalarını öyrənir. Morfologiya qaydalarına diolin daxili strukturlarını izah edən sözlər daxildir. Morfologiya sözlərin iç quruluşundakı dil faktlarına bağlı qaydaları öyrənir. Morfologiya qrammatik əsas iki formasından (sintaksis) biri olub, sözün formalarını öyrənir. Onun əsas mövzusu nitq hissələridir. Morfologiyada sözlər nitq hissələri kimi öyrənilir, onların quruluşu və dəyişmə qaydaları araşdırılır.

Qrammatika sözlərin dəyişməsi və onların cümlədə birləşməsi qaydalarının məcmuyudur. Qrammatika bizə nitqimizi düzgün qurmaq, fikrimizi səlis və aydın ifadə edə bilmək, sözləri cümlədə necə dəyişdirmək və işlətmək, onların bir-biri ilə necə əlaqələndirmək, hansı ardıcıllıqla düzmək və s. qayda-qanunlarını öyrədir. Qrammatik qayda və qanunların köməyi ilə sözləri dəyişdirərək əlaqə yaradırıq. XIX əsrdə tipoloji tədqiqatlar morfoloji görüşləri daha da formalşdırmışdır. Tipoloji tədqiqatlar sayəsində dillərin morfoloji quruluşunun fərqləri aşkar edilmişdir. Dünya dilləri morfoloji quruluşundakı fərqlərə görə flektiv inkorporlaşan dillər kimi təsnif edilmişdir. Qrammatikanın keçdiyi dövr 2 mərhələyə bölünür: elməqədərki və elmi mərhələ. Qrammatikanı istər xarici dilçilər, istərsə də azərbaycan dilçiləri çoc rəvan şəkildə oxuculara çatdırır.

Ключевые слова: лингвистика, буква, морфем, звук, морфология, часть речи.

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Части речи в английском языке и связь между ними

Резюме

Часть речи в английском языке – это классы, в котором распределяются слова в соответствии с их грамматическими свойствами. Часть речи, категория слов языка, определяемая морфологическими и синтактическими признаками. Морфология от др – греч. – форма, логос – слова, учение) раздел грамматики, основными объектами которого являются слова естественных языков. В задачи морфологии, таким образом, входит определение слова как особого языкового объекта и описание его внутренней структуры. Морфология, согласно преобладающему в современной лингвистике пониманию ее задач, описывает не только формальные свойства слов и образующих их морфем. Наряду с обозначением некоторой области лингвистики, термин «морфология» может обозначать и часть системы языка именно, ту, в которой содержатся правила построения языка. Морфология вместе с синтаксисом составляют грамматику, но этот последний

термин часто употребляется и в более узком смысле, практически как синоним морфологии. Ряд лингвистических концепций не выделяет морфологию как отдельный уровень языка. Морфология включает в себя: учение о словоизменении в языке, парадигмах словоизменительных типах.

Тесная связь понятий морфологии и слова ставит само существование морфологии в зависимость от существования слов в конкретном языке. Между тем, это понятие является одним из самых противоречивых в лингвистике. Не давая в данном случае точного определения слова, можно указать на то важнейшее свойство, которое составляет его природу. Слово – синтаксически самостоятельный комплекс морфем, образующих жестко связанную структуру.

Слово отличается от сочетания слов тем, что по крайней мере некоторые его элементы не могут употребляться в синтактически изолированной позиции. Склонением называется также класс слов, объединенных общностью словоизменения. Имя числительное – это часть речи, обозначающая количество и выражающая это значение в морфологических категориях падежа и рода. По отношению к категории падежа, все числительные разделяются на склоняемые и несклоняемые.