

MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES AND THEIR ROLE IN SENTENCE FORMATION AND SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES AND THEIR EXPRESSIVE POSSIBILITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study examines morphological categories and their role in sentence formation, as well as the expressive possibilities of syntactic structures in language. Morphological categories such as tense, number, person, case, mood, and aspect function as essential grammatical tools that shape the internal structure of words and determine their relationships within a sentence. Through these categories, language ensures grammatical coherence, semantic clarity, and communicative precision.

The research also analyzes syntactic structures as a means of organizing words into meaningful units. Various sentence types and syntactic patterns provide speakers and writers with expressive resources that allow them to convey emphasis, emotion, stylistic nuance, and logical emphasis. The interaction between morphology and syntax is shown to be central to effective communication, as morphological markers influence syntactic relations and syntactic constructions, in turn, enhance the expressive capacity of morphological forms.

Keywords: morphology, morphological categories, syntax, sentence formation, syntactic structures, grammatical relations, expressive functions

INTRODUCTION

Morphology and syntax are fundamental components of linguistic structure that together form the grammatical foundation of language.

Morphological categories define the internal structure of words and express grammatical meanings such as tense, number, person, case, and mood, while syntax governs the rules by which words are combined into phrases and sentences.

Understanding the interaction between these two levels of language is essential for explaining how meaning is constructed and communicated effectively.

In sentence formation, morphological categories play a crucial role in establishing grammatical relationships between words, ensuring agreement, coherence, and logical consistency. At the same time, syntactic structures provide a framework through which speakers and writers can organize information, highlight important elements, and convey subtle expressive and stylistic effects. Different syntactic patterns allow for

variation in emphasis, tone, and communicative intention, making language flexible and expressive.

MAIN BODY

In mother tongue grammar, morphological categories and syntactic structures form the core system through which meaning, relations, and expression are realized in speech and writing. Morphology deals with the grammatical forms of words, while syntax explains how those words function together within a sentence. The relationship between morphology and syntax becomes especially clear when analyzing the main sentence elements such as the subject, the predicate, the object, and the attribute.

Morphological categories such as case, tense, person, number, mood, and possession determine how words change their form and how they are used in a sentence. These categories allow speakers to clearly express who performs an action, what action is performed, to whom it is directed, and how different elements relate to one another. Without these categories, sentence formation would lack clarity and grammatical accuracy.

The subject is the central element of the sentence and denotes the doer of an action or the bearer of a state. In mother tongue grammar, the subject is most commonly expressed by nouns, pronouns, or nominalized forms in the basic case. For example, in the sentence “The student reads attentively,” the word “student” functions as the subject. Morphologically, the noun appears in its basic form, which allows it to occupy the subject position. Pronouns can also function as subjects, as seen in the sentence “She understands the rule clearly,” where the pronoun “she” expresses person and definiteness through its morphological form.

The predicate expresses the action, state, or characteristic related to the subject and serves as the grammatical center of the sentence. Predicates are most often formed by verbs, whose morphological categories such as tense, person, and number ensure agreement with the subject. In the sentence “The teacher explains the topic,” the verb “explains” functions as the predicate and agrees with the subject in person and number. This agreement is a direct result of morphological categories working within syntactic structure. Nominal predicates are also common, as in the sentence “Knowledge is power,” where the predicate expresses a state rather than an action.

The object is a sentence element that shows the target, result, or recipient of an action. Objects are closely connected to the predicate and are typically expressed by nouns or pronouns in different case forms. In the sentence “The student reads the book,” the phrase “the book” functions as the object. The object’s grammatical role is determined by its morphological form and its syntactic position in the sentence. Indirect objects appear when the action is directed toward a person or entity, as in “The teacher gives advice to the student,” where “to the student” expresses direction and relationship through grammatical structure.

The attribute describes a noun by indicating its quality, quantity, ownership, or characteristic. Attributes are commonly expressed by adjectives, possessive forms, participles, or pronouns. In the sentence “A diligent student achieves success,” the adjective “diligent” functions as an attribute, providing a qualitative description of the subject. Possessive attributes appear in sentences such as “The student’s notebook is on the desk,” where the possessive form expresses ownership and grammatical relation.

PRACTICAL GRAMMATICAL EXAMPLES BASED
ON UZBEK MOTHER TONGUE GRAMMAR:

Sentence in Uzbek	Subject Analysis	Predicate Analysis	Object Analysis	Attribute Analysis	Deep Grammatical Explanation
O‘quvchi kitob o‘qiydi	The noun “o‘quvchi” functions as the subject in the basic case and denotes the doer of the action	The verb “o‘qiydi” is the predicate expressing present habitual action and agrees with the subject	The noun “kitob” functions as a direct object without explicit case marking	No explicit attribute present	This sentence demonstrates a simple sentence structure where the subject in the basic case controls the predicate through person and number agreement
Bilimli o‘quvchi masalani tushundi	The noun “o‘quvchi” is the subject and bearer of the action	The verb “tushundi” expresses completed action and forms the predicate	The noun “masalani” functions as a direct object marked by accusative case	The adjective “bilimli” functions as an attribute modifying the subject	The attribute adds qualitative meaning to the subject, while the accusative case clearly defines the object’s syntactic role
O‘qituvchi o‘quvchiga maslahat berdi	The noun “o‘qituvchi” functions as the subject in the basic case	The verb phrase “maslahat berdi” forms a compound predicate	The noun “o‘quvchiga” functions as an indirect object marked by the dative case	No separate attribute	This sentence shows how the dative case expresses direction and recipient, which is essential in Uzbek object relations
O‘quvchining daftari stol ustida	The noun “daftari” functions as the subject with possessive marking	The phrase “stol ustida” functions as a nominal predicate expressing location	No object present	The possessive form “o‘quvchining” functions as an attribute	Possessive and genitive forms demonstrate how ownership is expressed morphologically in Uzbek grammar

Sentence in Uzbek	Subject Analysis	Predicate Analysis	Object Analysis	Attribute Analysis	Deep Grammatical Explanation
Yangi kitobni o'quvchi diqqat bilan o'qidi	The noun “o'quvchi” functions as the subject	The verb “o'qidi” forms the predicate expressing completed action	The noun “kitobni” is a direct object marked by accusative case	The adjective “yangi” modifies the object	The placement of the object before the subject highlights expressive word order while maintaining grammatical clarity

CONCLUSION

The analysis of morphological categories and their role in sentence formation within the framework of Uzbek mother tongue grammar demonstrates that grammatical meaning and expressive clarity are achieved through the close interaction of morphology and syntax. The subject, predicate, object, and attribute function as core sentence elements whose grammatical roles are defined by morphological markers such as case, tense, person, number, and possessive forms.

These categories ensure logical structure, agreement, and semantic precision in sentences.

Practical grammatical examples show that the subject is most often expressed through nouns and pronouns in the basic case, while the predicate reflects action or state through verbal forms that agree with the subject. Objects gain their syntactic function through case marking, which clearly indicates direction, impact, or relation to the action. Attributes, expressed by adjectives, possessive constructions, or participles, enrich sentence meaning by providing descriptive and relational information.

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