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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF
LEXICAL UNITS RELATED TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION ACCORDING
TO THEIR STRUCTURE****Malika Tilavova**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This research aims to study in detail the characteristics of lexical units related to English language education, to form deep understandings of their structure. In the article, the structural features of the English educational lexicon are analyzed through various examples. In this, you will encounter a storm of analyzes about the morphological characteristics of lexical units related to English language education. Lexical units related to English language education are important in the educational process, they help students to clearly and effectively express their thoughts, acquire knowledge on various topics and systematize knowledge. The main significance of learning the classification of morphological features of lexical units in English language education is that it helps students understand the structure of words and how they are formed. This knowledge allows students to analyze and interpret words more effectively, leading to improved reading and writing skills. In this article, the above ideas have been confirmed in various examples. In general, this article confirms that studying the classification of morphological signs of lexical units improves students' general language knowledge and communication skills.

INTRODUCTION

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and plays an important role in various fields, including education. Lexical units related to English language education are important in the educational process, they help students to clearly and effectively express their thoughts, acquire knowledge on various topics and systematize knowledge. This research work is dedicated to the in-depth analysis of the structure and meaning of lexical units related to English language education. Morphological features of lexical units and their specific features in the process of learning are discussed. This study helps students to understand the characteristics of lexical units related to English language education. Studying the structural features of lexical units related to English language education is the basis of our research work.

The structure of lexical units in the English language is different, and their morphological structure, syntactic function and grammatical features are interrelated. Studying the morphological characteristics of lexical units related to English language education is important for several reasons. Firstly, understanding the morphological structure of words helps learners expand their vocabulary by recognizing patterns and relationships between words. This allows them to infer the meanings of unfamiliar words based on their morphological components. Next having knowledge about word formation. Knowledge of morphological rules and processes enables learners to create new words and understand how words are formed in English. This is particularly useful in academic writing and language production. And also morphological analysis provides insights into the meanings of words by breaking them down into their constituent parts. This helps learners grasp the nuances and shades of meaning in different lexical units. It is really beneficial for improving spelling and pronunciation too. Recognizing morphological patterns can aid in spelling and pronunciation, as learners can identify common suffixes and prefixes that affect the spelling and pronunciation of words.

Next for enhancing reading comprehension: Morphological awareness helps learners decode unfamiliar words while reading, leading to improved reading comprehension and overall language proficiency. And last one teachers can use knowledge of morphological characteristics to analyze language structures and patterns, design effective vocabulary instruction, and help learners develop word-building skills.

Studying the morphological characteristics of lexical units related to English language education is essential for vocabulary development, language production, reading comprehension, and effective language teaching and learning.

MAIN PART

Let's begin the analysis of all the features of lexical units related to English language education.

Morphological characteristics of lexical units

The morphological structure of educational lexical units in English studies their formation, formation of new words by adding suffixes, and changing the grammatical categories of the word.

The main ways of forming words in English are as follows:

A simple word is a basic word that consists of a single morpheme and cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful parts. **Simple words** are typically found in everyday language and do not require any additional affixes or modifications to convey their meaning. These words are fundamental building blocks of language and are easy to understand and use in communication. Examples of simple words include “dog,” “house,” “run,” “blue,” and “happy.” Here you can see examples related to education: *table, chair, book, run, write*.

For creating the structure of simple words related to education and their basic forms according to their structure, you can follow these steps:

1. Identify the root word: Start by identifying the main word that is related to education. For example, the **root word** in “*education*” is “*educate*”.

2. Determine the type of word: Determine whether the root word is a verb, noun, adjective, or adverb. In the case of “*educate*”, it is *a verb*.

3. Add suffixes or prefixes: To form different basic forms of the word, you can add suffixes or prefixes. For example:

- To form the noun “*education*” from the verb “*educate*”, you add the suffix “*-tion*”.
- To form the gerund “*educating*”, you add the suffix “*-ing*” to the verb “*educate*”.

4. Identify the basic forms: Once you have added the suffixes or prefixes, you can identify the basic forms of the word. For example:

- *Educate (verb)*
- *Education (noun)*
- *Educating (gerund)*

By following these steps, you can create the structure of simple words related to education and their basic forms according to their structure.

Compound words: These words are composed of two or more words, which are written together or separated by a hyphen (-). Here are examples for compounding: bookcase, bedroom, whiteboard, homework, etc. Compound words are widely used in the English

educational lexicon. They usually provide a clear, complete expression of concepts and are used in the learning process. When two or more words are combined into a morphological unit, we talk about compound words. The principle of combining two words comes from the natural human tendency to see something similar to something else that already exists and at the same time different from it. Compound words are formed by combining two or more independent words. They represent a whole concept in terms of lexical meaning. For example: "**classroom**", this is a compound word according to the construction of the word, components: "*class*" + "*room*", "**homework**", according to the construction of this word compound word, components: "*home*" + "*work*", "**textbook**", according to the formation of this word, a compound word, components: "*text*" + "*book*".

A derived word is a word that is formed by adding affixes (prefixes or suffixes) to a base or root word, resulting in a new word with a related meaning. The affixes can change the word's grammatical category (part of speech), tense, or meaning. For example, adding the suffix "-er" to the verb "*teach*" creates the noun "*teacher*" and *unhappy* (*un* + *happy*). Derived words are common in English and are used to expand vocabulary and convey nuanced meanings. For creating **derived words** these affixes can change the word's grammatical category, tense, or meaning.

Suffixation: *-er, -ing, -ly, -ment, -tion, -ness, -ful, -less, -al, -ive, -able, -ous*, etc.

Prefixation: *un-, in-, re-, pre-, mis-, dis-*, etc.

Here are examples of derived words related to education:

1. *Educate - education*
2. *Teach - teacher*
3. *Learn - learner*
4. *Study - student*
5. *Test - testing*
6. *Class - classroom*
7. *Knowledge - knowledgeable*

In English, the structure of lexical units determines their grammatical properties, meaning and scope of use.

Studying the morphological structure of words in English helps to better understand their meaning and usage. If we talk about the morphological structure of lexical units, the words in the English educational lexicon mainly consist of simple, categorical, complex and compound words. Simple words are formed from a single morpheme, while compound words are formed by word-forming affixes. Compound words consist of two or more words. Compound words are

formed by combining two words. For example, words consisting of only the stem include *literacy, numeracy, history, science, geography, biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, sociology,* etc. Examples of words formed by adding suffixes are *educator, classroom, teacher, multicultural, knowledgeable, schooling, examination.* Complex words include words consisting of phrases such as *lifelong learning, critical thinking, higher education, special education, early childhood development, inclusive classrooms, individualized instruction, parent-teacher conferences, student-centered learning, distance education,* etc and we can include such words as *classroom, blackboard, workbook, schoolyard, textbook, homework, field trip, high school, study hall, college-bound* to compound words. The morphological composition of lexical units determines their meaning, grammatical and functional properties. These features, in turn, are important for effective use in the educational process.

In English, lexical units related to education can be formed and expressed through various word groups. It should be noted that many lexical units related to education are created using noun and verb word groups. These types of words represent not only objects, but also processes, concepts and events.

Nouns play an imperative part within the English language education. It is the most portion of discourse with a categorical meaning of objectivity. In expansion to the names of different subjects, encompassing reality objects (*book, classroom*), this word gather too incorporates qualities (*obligation*), forms (*discussion*), circumstances (*distraction*), theoretical concepts (*information, instruction*). 42% of all words in English are things. Agreeing to measurements, each 4 words utilized in discourse have a place to the course of things. The words of the noun group are related to concepts such as the subject of discussion, instructive fabric, members of the instructive prepare, and instructive exercises. For illustration, *classroom, understudy, educator, educational modules, reading material, vital, instruction, homework, school, library,* etc. In English, include -tion, -ment, -ness, -ity, -er, -or, -ist, -ism, -hood, -dispatch, -age, to verbs or descriptive words to make things. You'll be able add suffixes like -ance. For case, the postfix -er can be included to the verb "to teach" and gotten to be the thing "teacher". Underneath able to see the basic investigation of words related to the English instructive thing bunch, which are shaped by including additions to the stem.

1. *Education* - root word + suffix -tion (*educate + tion*)
2. *Assignment* - root word + suffix -ment (*assign + ment*)
3. *Openness* - root word + suffix -ness (*open + ness*)
4. *Instructor* - root word + suffix -or (*instruct + or*)
5. *Teacher* - teacher - root word + suffix -er (*teach + er*)

Adjectives have an vital put within the instructive vocabulary in communicating viewpoints such as instructive fabric, instructive handle, and anticipated comes about. They provide the characteristics of the considered concepts, occasions or objects. *Learned, inquisitive, committed, eager, inventive, propelled, curious, quiet, strong, intelligently* are words that are regularly utilized within the instructive handle. You'll include *-ful, -less, -able, -ible, -ic, -ous, -ish, -ive, -al, -ed, -ing* to things or verbs to create descriptive words in English. Underneath ready to see the auxiliary investigation of instructive descriptive words in English, which are shaped by including postfixes to the stem.

1. *Helpful* – root word + suffix *-ful*
2. *Careless* - root word + *-less* suffix
3. *Teachable* - root word + *-able* suffix
4. *Incredible* - root word + *-ible* suffix
5. *Educational* - root word + suffix *-al*

Adjectives can also be formed by joining two words with a hyphen to form a compound adjective. For example, the words *"high"* and *"quality"* are combined to form the compound adjective *"high-quality"*.

The verb gather speaks to each organize of instructive movement within the instructive dictionary. They reflect instructing and learning forms as well as results. English instructors utilize instructive verbs such as *learn, educate, think about, examined, compose, talk about, illuminate, clarify, inquire about, survey* nearly each day. In terms of formal markers, the verb is spoken to by a extraordinary set of word-forming additions (attaches), for illustration: *to enact, to broaden, to classify, to synchronize, to overestimate, to rehash*, etc. The foremost common verb additions are: postfix of Germanic beginning: *-en: to strengthen, to broaden*; Postfixes of Roman beginning: *-fy: to dignify; -ise: to mobilize*. Prefixes *over-, beneath-, re-, dis- / mis-, en-, un-* can moreover be called beneficial: *overestimate, weaken, revive, improve*. There's too a uncommon way of communicating the semantics of a procedural verb, which possesses an middle of the road position between the state: these are called *"phrasal verbs"* comprising of a verb and a post-positive component: *to donate up, to donate in, to stand up, to sit down*. Here you can see some examples:

1. *Unlearn* is made by adding the prefix *un-* to the word *learn*.
2. *Reassign* is formed by adding the prefix *re-* to the word *assign*.
3. *Misunderstand* is made by adding the prefix *mis-* to the word *understand*.
5. *Preteach* is made by adding *pre-* prefix to the word *"teach"*.
6. *Unmentored* - prefix *un-* + root word + suffix *-ed* (*mentor*)

7. *Reinform* – prefix *re-* + root word (*inform*)

Knowing the structure of words helps us to communicate effectively. By understanding how nouns, verbs, and adjectives are formed and used in sentences, we can express our thoughts and ideas clearly and accurately. Understanding the structure of words in these word groups is essential for mastering grammar and syntax. By knowing how to use nouns, verbs, and adjectives correctly in sentences, we can avoid common grammatical errors and improve our overall language skills. Learning the structure of words belonging to the noun, verb, and adjective word group is crucial for effective communication, vocabulary expansion, writing skills, reading comprehension, and mastering grammar and syntax.

CONCLUSION

Learning the structure of words related to education in English is important for academic success, effective communication, reading comprehension, writing skills, and professional development in the field of education. Understanding the vocabulary and structure of words related to education is crucial for academic success. Students need to be able to comprehend and use educational terms effectively in their coursework, exams, and research projects. Being familiar with the language of education allows students to communicate more effectively with their teachers and peers. By understanding and using educational terminology correctly, students can participate in class discussions, ask questions, and seek help when needed. Knowing the structure of words related to education helps students to better understand educational texts and materials. By being able to identify and analyze key terms and concepts, students can improve their reading comprehension skills and engage more deeply with the content.

In accordance with the analyzed theoretical and practical materials, it is important to study the structural analysis of lexical units made in nouns, verbs, adjectives and other word groups related to English language education for several reasons. They are: for understanding the role and function of vocabulary helps individuals use language correctly and effectively. By correctly identifying and using these parts of speech, people can communicate their ideas clearly and precisely; for improving writing skills: nouns, verbs, and adjectives are the main parts of a sentence, and understanding their structure analysis helps individuals to create well-written and grammatically correct sentences. This knowledge improves writing skills and allows people to create more interesting and coherent written content. They are the basic elements of grammar, and understanding their structural analysis is crucial to mastering grammatical rules and conventions. This knowledge helps people identify and correct grammatical errors in their writing, resulting in clearer and more vivid communication.

Learning educational words in these word groups can expand one's vocabulary and deepen one's understanding of language. By learning the different forms and functions of these parts of speech, people can learn new words and phrases, resulting in a rich and varied vocabulary.

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