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STYLISTIC ROLE OF MORPHOLOGY IN SIMPLE TEXTS

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Abstract: This article examines the stylistic role of morphological units in simple texts from the perspective of functional-semantic and text-linguistic approaches. It analyzes the contribution of grammatical categories (tense, voice, person and number, degrees of comparison, and word formation) to the construction of textual meaning, the enhancement of expressiveness, and the establishment of communicative orientation. Special attention is paid to the stylistic potential of morphological means in ensuring textual cohesion, expressing the author's stance, and realizing pragmatic meanings. The findings demonstrate that morphological units function as an essential tool for maintaining the semantic, structural, and communicative integrity of simple texts.

Keywords: morphology, stylistics, simple text, grammatical category, functional approach, textual cohesion, expressiveness, pragmatic meaning.

SODDA MATNLARDA MORFOLOGIYANING STILISTIK ROLI

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada sodda matnlarda morfologik birliklarning stilistik funksiyalari funksional-semantik va matnshunoslik yondashuvi asosida tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda grammatik kategoriyalarning (zamon, nisbat, shaxs-son, daraja va so'z yasalishi) matn mazmunini shakllantirish, ekspressivlikni kuchaytirish hamda kommunikativ yo'nalishni belgilashdagi roli yoritiladi. Shuningdek, morfologik vositalarning matn kohezivligini ta'minlash, muallif pozitsiyasini ifodalash va pragmatik ma'nolarni yuzaga chiqarishdagi stilistik imkoniyatlari ochib beriladi. Natijalar morfologik birliklar sodda matnlarning semantik, strukturaviy va kommunikativ yaxlitligini ta'minlovchi muhim vosita ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: morfologiya, stilistika, sodda matn, grammatik kategoriya, funksional yondashuv, matn kohezivligi, ekspressivlik, pragmatik ma'no.

СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ РОЛЬ МОРФОЛОГИИ В ПРОСТЫХ ТЕКСТАХ

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется стилистическая роль морфологических единиц в простых текстах на основе функционально-семантического и текстологического подходов. Рассматривается влияние грамматических категорий (время, залог, лицо и число, степени сравнения, словообразование) на формирование содержания текста, усиление его экспрессивности и определение коммуникативной направленности. Особое внимание уделяется стилистическому потенциалу морфологических средств в обеспечении текстовой когезии, выражении авторской позиции и реализации прагматических значений. Результаты исследования показывают, что морфологические единицы являются важным средством обеспечения семантической, структурной и коммуникативной целостности простых текстов.

Ключевые слова: морфология, стилистика, простой текст, грамматическая категория, функциональный подход, когезия текста, экспрессивность, прагматическое значение.

INTRODUCTION

In contemporary linguistics, the study of the interaction between grammatical structure and stylistic expression has gained increasing importance, particularly within the framework of functional and text linguistics. Morphology, traditionally viewed as the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure and formation of words, is no longer limited to its purely formal and grammatical functions. Modern linguistic approaches emphasize its significant stylistic potential, especially in the organization and interpretation of simple texts. The choice of grammatical forms, the use of specific morphological categories, and the distribution of word-formation patterns contribute not only to the grammatical coherence of a text but also to its expressive, evaluative, and pragmatic dimensions.

Simple texts, despite their structural and syntactic economy, provide a productive field for analyzing the stylistic role of morphology. Their relatively transparent structure allows researchers to observe how morphological means function as markers of modality, temporality, person, number, definiteness, and evaluation. These grammatical categories influence the communicative intention of the author and shape the perception of the text by the reader. In this context, morphology serves as an important tool for achieving stylistic variation, emphasizing semantic nuances, and creating textual cohesion.

The relevance of this study is determined by the growing interest in the functional approach to language, which considers linguistic units in relation to their communicative purpose. Within this paradigm, morphological forms are interpreted not merely as elements of the grammatical system but as stylistically marked units that participate in the construction of meaning. For example, the alternation of tense and aspect forms may create narrative dynamics, the use of personal pronouns may establish the degree of subjectivity or

objectivity, and diminutive or augmentative forms may express emotional and evaluative connotations.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

Furthermore, in pedagogical and applied linguistics, the stylistic potential of morphology plays a crucial role in the development of students' textual competence. Understanding how grammatical forms function in real texts helps learners to produce linguistically accurate and stylistically appropriate utterances. This is particularly important in the context of teaching foreign languages, where the ability to use morphological means appropriately contributes to communicative effectiveness.

The theoretical foundations of this research are based on the works of scholars in functional grammar, stylistics, and text linguistics, who have demonstrated that grammatical categories are closely connected with discourse and communicative strategies. From this perspective, the stylistic role of morphology can be analyzed through its contribution to textual cohesion, thematic progression, expressive coloring, and pragmatic orientation.

The stylistic potential of morphology becomes particularly evident when grammatical forms are examined not only as structural elements but as functional means of organizing meaning in a text. In simple texts, where syntactic complexity is limited, morphology often performs a compensatory role, carrying a significant semantic and expressive load. The selection of specific morphological categories such as tense, aspect, mood, number, person, degree of comparison, and word-formation models contributes to the creation of textual cohesion, communicative orientation, and stylistic coloring.

One of the key stylistic functions of morphology in simple texts is the expression of temporality. The alternation of tense and aspect forms allows the author to structure the narrative flow and control the dynamics of the text. For instance, the use of the Present Simple in descriptive texts creates an effect of generalization and timelessness, while the Past Simple in narrative texts provides sequential development of events. The Present Continuous may introduce immediacy and vividness, making the text more emotionally engaging.

From a stylistic point of view, tense forms also contribute to the creation of narrative perspective. The consistent use of one tense form ensures textual coherence, whereas intentional shifts between tense forms may serve as a stylistic device for highlighting important information or for creating a contrast between background and foreground events.

Morphological markers of person play a crucial role in establishing the communicative structure of simple texts. The use of first-person pronouns introduces subjectivity and personal involvement, which is typical of autobiographical or reflective texts. In contrast, third-person forms create a more objective and detached tone, characteristic of academic or informational discourse.

The alternation between inclusive and exclusive forms of the first person plural ("we") may also produce different pragmatic effects, either establishing solidarity with the reader or representing an institutional or collective voice. Thus, morphological forms of person function as important markers of authorial stance and interpersonal relations in a text.

The category of number has a significant stylistic value in simple texts. The use of singular forms often individualizes the object of description and focuses the reader's attention on a specific entity, while plural forms may express generalization or typicality. In instructional and scientific simple texts, plural forms frequently serve to present information as universally valid.

Moreover, the use of uncountable nouns and abstract forms contributes to the formation of an impersonal and formal style, whereas concrete countable nouns are more typical of narrative and descriptive texts.

Adjectival and adverbial degrees of comparison represent another important morphological resource for stylistic expression. In simple texts, comparative and superlative forms are often used to convey evaluation and to structure the logical development of ideas. They allow the author to emphasize contrast, highlight key characteristics, and create a hierarchy of features.

From a functional perspective, the use of intensifying forms contributes to the expressive dimension of the text, making it more persuasive and emotionally colored.

Word-formation processes, such as affixation, conversion, and compounding, also play a stylistic role in simple texts. Derivational morphology allows the formation of lexical units that belong to different stylistic registers. For example, abstract nouns formed by means of suffixation are typical of academic discourse, while diminutive forms are more characteristic of informal and emotionally colored texts.

In addition, the use of certain affixes may indicate evaluation, expressivity, or the speaker's attitude toward the object of speech. Therefore, word formation serves not only as a means of expanding vocabulary but also as a tool for stylistic differentiation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In simple texts, cohesion is often achieved through morphological means rather than through complex syntactic structures. Agreement in number and person, the use of consistent tense forms, and the repetition of the same morphological patterns contribute to the unity and coherence of the text. These features create a sense of structural harmony and facilitate the perception of the text by the reader.

Furthermore, morphological parallelism may function as a stylistic device, especially in instructional and publicistic texts, where it enhances clarity and rhetorical impact.

From a pragmatic perspective, morphological choices are closely connected with the communicative intention of the author. Modal forms express obligation, possibility, probability, or evaluation and thus shape the interaction between the author and the reader. Imperative forms in simple texts create directiveness and are typical of instructional discourse, while conditional forms introduce hypothetical reasoning and politeness strategies.

Thus, morphology participates in the realization of different communicative types of simple texts, including narrative, descriptive, argumentative, and instructional.

In the context of language teaching, the stylistic analysis of morphology in simple texts contributes to the development of students' textual competence. It helps learners understand

how grammatical forms function in real communication and how they influence meaning and stylistic appropriateness. This approach is particularly effective in teaching foreign languages, where learners often acquire grammatical forms without understanding their functional and stylistic value.

The integration of morphological analysis into text-based instruction promotes the development of analytical thinking, interpretative skills, and communicative awareness.

The analysis demonstrates that morphology in simple texts performs not only a grammatical but also a stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic function. Morphological forms act as key instruments for structuring meaning, expressing evaluation, organizing the communicative perspective, and ensuring textual cohesion. Their stylistic role becomes especially prominent in simple texts, where the limited syntactic complexity increases the functional load of grammatical categories.

Therefore, the study of the stylistic role of morphology provides valuable insights into the functional nature of language and contributes to a deeper understanding of the interaction between grammar, meaning, and discourse.

The analysis of the stylistic role of morphology in simple texts demonstrates that morphological units function not only as grammatical markers but also as significant means of semantic organization, communicative orientation, and expressive enhancement. In texts with a relatively simple syntactic structure, the functional load of morphology increases, as grammatical categories compensate for the limited use of complex syntactic constructions and become the primary tools for structuring meaning and ensuring textual coherence.

The study confirms that morphological categories such as tense, aspect, person, number, voice, degree of comparison, and derivational patterns actively participate in shaping the stylistic character of a text. Through these forms, the author can convey evaluation, modality, temporal perspective, and interpersonal relations, as well as highlight key semantic elements. The consistent use of certain morphological patterns contributes to textual cohesion, while intentional variation serves as a stylistic device that creates contrast, emphasis, and pragmatic effect.

CONCLUSION

It has also been established that morphology plays an important role in expressing the author's stance and in organizing the communicative type of a simple text. Personal forms introduce subjectivity or objectivity, modal forms express obligation, possibility, and probability, and derivational elements indicate stylistic register and evaluative meaning. In this way, morphological choice becomes closely connected with the communicative intention of the text and the expected response of the reader.

From a functional and text-linguistic perspective, morphological means ensure the semantic integrity and structural harmony of simple texts. Agreement, repetition of morphological patterns, and the use of parallel forms contribute to the clarity, logical development, and perceptual accessibility of the text. These features are particularly

important in educational, informational, and scientific simple texts, where precision and coherence are essential.

The findings also have pedagogical implications. Understanding the stylistic potential of morphology helps learners develop textual competence, as it enables them to use grammatical forms not only correctly but also appropriately according to the communicative situation. This approach enhances analytical thinking, interpretative skills, and the ability to produce stylistically adequate utterances.

In conclusion, morphology in simple texts performs a multifunctional role, integrating grammatical, semantic, stylistic, and pragmatic dimensions. Its study provides deeper insight into the functional nature of language and highlights the importance of grammatical choice in the creation of coherent, expressive, and communicatively effective discourse.

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