www.wordlyknowledge.uz Volume: 1, Issue: 2, 2023

# ANALYSING PART OF SPEECH AND WORD CLASSES

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**Abstract:** This article aims to identify the differences of part of speech and word classes through grammatical and lexical analysis of a range of word classes
**Keywords**: part of speech, word classes, lexical categories, word categories, additional categories.

Part of speech refers to the grammatical category that a word belongs to in a sentence. There are traditionally eight parts of speech in English: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. Each part of speech has specific characteristics and functions within a sentence. For example, nouns are used to name people, places, things, or ideas, while verbs express actions or states of being.

Word classes, also known as lexical categories or word categories, are broader categories that group words based on their shared properties and meanings. Word classes go beyond the traditional parts of speech and can include additional categories such as determiners, numerals, articles, and particles. Word classes are often used in linguistic analysis to study the structural and semantic properties of words. For example, nouns and pronouns belong to the same word class of "noun-like" words because they share similar properties and functions.

Form word classes are further categorized based on their specific properties and functions. For example, nouns can be classified as common nouns (e.g., dog, cat) or proper nouns (e.g., Peter,Tashkent). Verbs can be categorized as transitive verbs (e.g., eat, write) or intransitive verbs (e.g., sleep, laugh).

Function word classes, on the other hand, have specific grammatical roles in a sentence. For example, pronouns replace nouns (e.g., I, you, he), prepositions establish relationships between words (e.g., in, on), and conjunctions connect words or clauses (e.g., and, but).

Understanding word classes is essential for understanding sentence structure and grammar rules. By identifying the word class of a word, we can determine its role in a sentence and how it relates to other words. This knowledge helps us construct grammatically correct and meaningful sentences.

Verbs deal with reflecting the action or state of some person or thing. Its function is to show some event in the present, past or future. It can be regular or irregular, stative or action. Regular verbs are words, which can be used by adding –ed, d in past and past participles, but irregular verbs are different from them in the sense of forming new words in past or past participles.

For example, to play means doing some enjoyable action. It is a regular verb. In the present simple tense, we use it like this; *I play the guitar on Mondays.* In past simple, we should add –ed at the end of the word.

*e.g. I played the guitar last Monday*

The word's root is not changed when we make up past tenses. But irregular verbs have other forms of one word in the past and past participle. e.g. The verb to write means to note some word

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on some sheet of paper with a pen or pencil. *I write messages to my friend every day. I wrote a message to my friend yesterday.*

Nouns are words, which refer to the name of a thing or person. In a sentence, it represents an action, an object, or a place where the action took place.

*For example, a teacher should pay attention to his pupils' condition.*

Nouns can be singular or plural, countable or uncountable. For example, the word 'a book' is singular and countable. We can count on it. The word 'wood' is uncountable, because this word reflects thing that shows material. In English, there are several words, which refer to uncountable nouns due to the impossibility of counting these objects one by one. They can be shown by words such as bread, butter, water, milk, soup, wood, gold, hair, furniture or love. We can use these words in singular with the help of some words showing containers such as tin, glass or words that give meaning to the amount of something. *For example, a piece of paper, a loaf of bread, a bar of chocolate etc*.

Adjectives are words that deal with characterizing of quality of nouns or pronouns giving the question 'How? What kind of?' *for example, a beautiful girl, a green flower, an interesting book, and tall men.* There are degrees of adjectives, such as comparative and superlative degrees. A comparative degree helps us to identify the difference between two nouns or pronouns. It forms by adding –er to regular adjectives that have no more two syllables, such as clever-cleverer, tall-taller

*For example, my car is bigger than my friend's car.*

We use the superlative to show that something is the best or the only one in a group that we want to pay attention to. To construct this degree we should add the suffix -est to the root of the adjective and put the definite article 'the'.

*For example, my friend is the cleverest person that I have seen in my life.*

Irregular adjectives are words, which have comparative and superlative degrees in other unique words. For instance, good-better-the best, bad-worse-the worst

*e.g. she is my best friend.*

Adverbs are used to identify verbs or clauses in a sentence.

*For example, you speak fluently*

*My brother runs fast.*

According to function, it describes how often something happens, or where, position, manner or how something does there are categories of adverbs in English. Such as adverbs of place, manner, time, frequency, and degree.

For example, *my brother will go to Tashkent tomorrow.* ( adverb of time)

*I am very happy to hear about it.* (adverbs of degree)

Prepositions help sentences make sense by defining the relationships between nouns or pronouns and other words. They denote place (for example, in, on), direction (for example, to, from), time (for example, before, after), or way (for example, with, by).

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Conjunctions link words, phrases, or clauses together. They can be subordinating conjunctions (like although, because) that create dependent clauses or coordinating conjunctions (like and, but) that link comparable parts.

Words or phrases used to convey intense feelings or quick reactions are referred to as interjections. They frequently have an exclamation point (such as wow or oh) after them. The determiners the, a, numerals one, three, articles a, an, and other categories can also be taken into account in linguistic analysis in addition to these conventional word classes.

In summary, part of speech is a specific grammatical category that a word falls into, while word classes are broader categories that group words based on their shared properties and meanings.

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