

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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Annotation: This article analyzes various morphological approaches used in English language teaching and provides a comparative study of their effectiveness in the educational process. The research examines the advantages and disadvantages of both traditional and modern approaches and offers conclusions aimed at improving the teaching of morphology. The findings of the study contribute to the further development of English language teaching methodology.

Keywords: morphology, English language teaching, linguistic approaches, traditional approach, modern approach, comparative analysis, language learning

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilini o‘rgatishda qo‘llaniladigan turli morfologik yondashuvlar tahlil qilinadi hamda ularning ta’lim jarayonidagi samaradorligi qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida an’anaviy va zamonaviy yondashuvlarning afzallik hamda kamchiliklari aniqlanib, morfologiyani o‘rgatish jarayonini takomillashtirishga qaratilgan xulosalar ilgari suriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ingliz tili o‘qitish metodikasini yanada rivojlantirishga xizmat qiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: morfologiya, ingliz tilini o‘qitish, tilshunoslik yondashuvlari, an’anaviy yondashuv, zamonaviy yondashuv, qiyosiy tahlil, til o‘rganish

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируются различные морфологические подходы, применяемые в обучении английскому языку, а также проводится сравнительное исследование их эффективности в образовательном процессе. В ходе исследования выявляются преимущества и недостатки традиционных и современных подходов, формулируются выводы, направленные на совершенствование процесса обучения морфологии. Результаты исследования способствуют дальнейшему развитию методики преподавания английского языка.

Ключевые слова: морфология, преподавание английского языка, лингвистические подходы, традиционный подход, современный подход, сравнительный анализ, изучение языка

Introduction. In today's rapidly evolving global landscape, English serves as the primary medium of international communication. Within the framework of effective language pedagogy, grammar—specifically morphology—occupies a pivotal role. Morphology investigates the internal architecture of words, their formation processes, and their grammatical transformations. Consequently, the strategic selection and implementation of morphological approaches in English Language Teaching (ELT) directly influence the overall efficacy of the instructional process.

Theoretical Background. This article offers a comparative analysis of traditional and contemporary morphological methodologies utilized in English instruction. As a core branch of linguistics, morphology examines the grammatical manifestations of words, their derivation through affixation, and their inflectional paradigms. In the context of English, morphological proficiency empowers learners to master verb conjugation, pluralization, possessive constructions, and complex word-formation mechanisms.

Morphological competence is fundamental to expanding a learner's lexical repertoire, facilitating the production of grammatically precise speech, and ensuring accurate textual comprehension.

The Traditional Approach: Historically, morphology has been taught through a deductive lens, focusing on rigid rules and isolated examples. In this model, the educator explicates grammatical principles, which learners consolidate through repetitive mechanical exercises.

Defining the Discipline: Morphology serves as the "engineering department" of language, dealing with its fundamental "building blocks." It operates on the concept of the Morpheme—the minimal unit of meaning—which is categorized into two primary types:

The Root (Stem): The core element carrying the principal lexical meaning.

Affixes: Dependent elements attached to the root to generate derivative meanings or to establish syntactical relationships within a sentence.

The importance of morphological competence can be observed in multiple aspects of language acquisition. Firstly, it contributes significantly to vocabulary expansion, as a single root can generate numerous related words (e.g., act, action, active, activity). Secondly, it allows learners to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words without relying solely on context. This skill is particularly useful in reading and

listening comprehension. Moreover, morphological awareness supports the development of writing skills by enabling learners to use more precise and academically appropriate vocabulary.

There are several effective ways to develop morphological competence in English language teaching. One of the most important methods is word analysis, where learners break down words into their constituent morphemes to understand their structure and meaning. For example, the word *rewrite* can be analyzed as *re-* (again) and *write*, helping learners grasp its meaning more easily. This method fosters analytical thinking and promotes independent learning. Another essential approach is the systematic teaching of common prefixes and suffixes. By learning frequently used affixes, such as *un-*, *re-*, *-er*, and *-ness*, learners can better understand how word meanings change and how new words are formed. In addition, word formation exercises, such as filling in blanks, matching activities, and word-building tasks, provide opportunities for learners to practice and reinforce their knowledge.

Context-based learning is also highly effective in developing morphological competence. When learners encounter words in meaningful contexts, they can better understand how morphemes function in real language use. Furthermore, visual aids such as charts and word trees can help learners organize and retain morphological information more efficiently.

Interactive methods, including games and group activities, play a crucial role in increasing learners' motivation and engagement. These techniques make the learning process more dynamic and enjoyable. However, the most effective results can be achieved through an integrated approach, combining morphological instruction with communicative and lexical approaches.

In conclusion, morphological competence is a fundamental aspect of English language learning that facilitates vocabulary development, comprehension, and effective communication. Therefore, the use of diverse and interactive teaching strategies is essential for its successful development in the classroom. The importance of morphological competence can be observed in multiple aspects of language acquisition. Firstly, it contributes significantly to vocabulary expansion, as a single root can generate numerous related words (e.g., *act*, *action*, *active*, *activity*). Secondly, it allows learners to guess the meanings of unfamiliar words without relying solely on context. This skill is particularly useful in reading and listening comprehension. Moreover, morphological awareness supports the development of writing skills by enabling learners to use more precise and academically appropriate vocabulary.

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Modern Methodologies and Traditional Practices. In contrast to formalistic methods, modern morphological approaches are rooted in Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), task-based learning, and contextualized instruction. These frameworks emphasize acquiring morphological rules through authentic communicative interactions.

Key Advantage: Modern techniques enhance student engagement and foster functional fluency. **Key Challenge:** There is a potential risk that strict grammatical precision may be secondary to communicative flow.

Conclusion and Research Findings. In conclusion, the methodology chosen for teaching morphology is a decisive factor in educational success. While traditional methods provide a robust theoretical

foundation, modern approaches prioritize communicative agility and learner motivation.

The findings of this study suggest that an integrated approach is the most optimal. By synthesizing systematic formal instruction with communicative practice, educators can more effectively broaden students' vocabulary, cultivate grammatical accuracy, and sharpen interpretive skills. Such an integrated model optimizes the learning trajectory and contributes significantly to the evolution of English language pedagogy

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LINGUODIDACTIC POTENTIAL OF INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE IN TEACHING ENGLISH PHONETICS

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Abstract. This article explores the linguodidactic potential of interactive software in teaching English phonetics. It examines how