



MORPHOLOGICAL ERRORS IN THE MEDIA OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

In this paper, the norms were considered, mainly morphological errors that were made in the media of Uzbekistan. What do we observe in modern republican newspapers? The picture, to put it bluntly, is bleak. It is enough to open any issue of the newspaper to find a whole scattering of various errors. Of course, errors sharply reduce the quality of the language of the media, but they are not inherent in its nature. Its potential is great. The language of the media in its best examples has an exceptional influence on the literary language and culture in general.

Keywords: influence, mistakes, norms, newspapers, information, analysis.

Introduction

The relevance of the work lies in the need to explore the levels of change in the language norms of the Russian literary language, in particular morphological norms at the present stage of its development in the media.

The main purpose of this study is to reveal the role of the media in the formation of public opinion as a primary source that presents the audience with events presented through the prism of both objective and subjective analysis; in identifying the areas of coverage of this influence on the example of the state of the Russian literary language. It should be noted that the main task of the media is to retain the audience. Sensation, high-profile events, exciting reports - this is something without which neither the press, nor radio, nor television can exist. The desire to firmly hook the reader leads to the fact that the author becomes not particularly picky about the means.

One of the options for such neglect is the violation of language norms. It is obvious that linguistic promiscuity when trying to simultaneously use tracing phrases, neologisms "which are now in trend", colloquial vocabulary and reduced speech turns, inept use of phraseological turns and other figures of speech, lead to the formation of a "linguistic garbage dump", which is becoming the media.





An analysis of the materials in the publication under study showed that, despite the fact that this is one of the leading republican printed publications, unfortunately, it contains the following types of speech errors:

- 1) Derivational;
- 2) Morphological;
- 3) Syntactic;
- 4) Stylistic.

Morphological norms require the correct formation of grammatical forms of words of different parts of speech (forms of gender, number, short forms and degrees of comparison of adjectives, etc.). A typical violation of morphological norms is the use of a word in a non-existent or context-inappropriate inflectional form (reigning (d.b. reigning) orders, victory over fascisms (d.b. fascism). Sometimes you can read such phrases: railway (d.b. railway) rail (d.b. rail), imported (d.b. imported) shampoo, custom-made (d.b. custom-made) parcel.

In these phrases, a morphological error was made - the gender of nouns was incorrectly formed.

Morphological errors are explained by violations of the rules for the formation of various word forms. The largest number of speech errors occurs when using a numeral. In the examples below, the errors are explained precisely by ignorance of the features of the declension of the words of this part of speech.

Journalists make a common mistake by using a noun in the genitive case with the prepositions "according to" and "thanks": according to the order, according to the agreement, thanks to the good weather. That's right: according to the order, according to the contract, thanks to the good weather. The noun in combination with the prepositions "thanks" and "according to" is used in the dative case.

Let's look at a few examples.

"...Yesterday there were about four hundred cameras here" [3] (correctly: "about four hundred"). "Operations will be carried out with fifty percent of the holding's shares" (correctly: "with fifty percent").

"More than eight hundred thousand pensioners can now live with dignity" (correctly: "more than eight hundred thousand pensioners"). [3]

Non-declension or incomplete declension of complex and compound numbers is a violation of the literary norm. Journalists rarely decline the numeral "one and a half". ("Within a day and a half, the city was empty") (correctly: "a day and a half").

Mistakes are also frequent in the choice of the case form of a compound numeral ending in "two", "three", "four" in combination with an animated noun. In such constructions, regardless of the category of animation, the accusative case retains the



nominative form (“The construction of the complex should be completed by two thousand and eleventh year” (correctly: “... by two thousand and eleventh year”), since only the last word is declined in a compound ordinal number).

Morphological errors are made in the following cases:

The erroneous use of the case form, the number form of inconsistency in gender, number, case, form, and other morphological categories:

- 1) ... The consumer used only 6 million 195 thousand somoni - by 52.7 percent (correct - percent).
- 2) Thanks to the directed work of teachers, children have an excellent opportunity to take (correctly - take) participation in regional and republican subject Olympiads, various competitions and sports competitions.
- 3) It is attended by heads of ministries and departments responsible for trade, investment, healthcare, applied arts, food industry, transport and transport communications, chemical industry, furniture industry, tourism, companies and concerns (correctly - companies and concerns).
- 4) The head of our state noted that the priority areas of Uzbek-Chinese cooperation are (correctly) deepening political dialogue, further intensifying joint efforts to strengthen regional security, including within the framework of the SCO, expanding trade, economic and investment cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis.
- 5) Last year, more than 500 hectares of reservoirs were transferred to new fish farms (correctly - transferred), 400 million soums of loans were issued.

There are actually no cases with a violation of the grammatical form of numerals, since they are given in numbers in the texts.

Examples with morphological errors made:

“Power, be it secular or spiritual, since ancient times tend to be mistaken about its greatness and its achievements” (correctly secular or spiritual);

“Two soldiers of our company studied at the conservatory before the war.” (correctly two soldiers from our company);

“It’s as if we are being transferred to the “times of Ochakov and the conquest of the Crimea. (correct subjugation).

In our opinion, such a situation develops as a result of ignorance of the elementary rules of grammar by the writers.

If we talk about morphological errors, then from the point of view of statistics, there are variants of equal rights, equally common - in the city of Turtkul and in the city of Turtkul - and unequal - in Vasilenko and Vasilenko. The subject of editing can only be unequal options, one of which is correct and the other is incorrect. But the difficulty is that there are a lot of transitional cases: locksmiths - locksmiths, one hundred grams





- one hundred grams, in the shop - in the shop, etc. Statistics does not provide a mechanical recipe; a qualitative, stylistic commentary is also needed.

Consider the word "coffee", the question of the use of which causes controversy in linguistics. The correct use of gender, number and case in the words coat, cafe, lady, cocoa, coffee is a serious problem. In the 19th century, the noun coffee had two variants of word usage - coffee and coffee, which were declined, but used in m.r. For example, A. Tolstoy ("Egor Arbuzov"): "Behind another door, a spirit lamp hissed, dishes clinked, there was a smell of coffee and bread." Subsequently, with a change in the alphabetic composition in the modern Russian language, the indeclinable masculine noun coffee becomes the normative form, and the forms of coffee and coffee are outdated. The use of this word as a neuter noun (delicious coffee, strong coffee) has long been considered incorrect (even in colloquial speech). However, in some normative dictionaries published in the 70s-80s of the 20th century, a mark appeared, according to which the phrases "delicious coffee", "strong coffee" are considered acceptable in colloquial speech. In the study of this aspect, the studies of Soviet linguists turned out to be useful, who agree that the given word, which has undergone literal transformations, has retained the signs of gender and number.

Findings

Compliance with speech norms is the most important condition for the accuracy of speech and its correctness. Their violation leads to speech errors. Such errors can introduce a distortion in the plan of content, that is, become a factual error.

If a journalist does not make mistakes in the use of word forms, in their formation, but in the construction of a sentence, we call his speech correct. However, this is not enough. Speech can be correct, but bad, that is, not consistent with the goals and conditions of communication. The concept of good speech includes at least three features: richness, accuracy and expressiveness. Indicators of rich speech are a large volume of active vocabulary, a variety of morphological forms and syntactic constructions used.

The accuracy of speech is the choice of such language means that best express the content of the statement, reveal its topic and main idea. Expressiveness is created through the selection of language means that are most appropriate to the conditions and tasks of communication.

The reason for many of the economic and political difficulties that our country has faced in recent years is the marked decline in the moral level of society. We have lost many concepts of kindness and mercy, of tolerance for other people's opinions. More





than ever, our society needs a spiritual rebirth, moral development, and the establishment of high morality.

This should manifest itself in everything, including in language, in the manner of our daily communication and behavior, in understanding the tasks of constant cultural improvement of each of us.

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