



LEXICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL LEVELS IN TEXT FORMATION

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Annotation: This thesis examines the lexical and morphological levels in text formation, focusing on how vocabulary, word structure, and grammatical processes shape coherent and meaningful texts. It analyzes lexical choice, collocations, register, and morphological derivation and inflection, highlighting their interaction in ensuring textual cohesion and clarity. The study also considers applications in language teaching, text analysis, and computational linguistics, providing insights for linguists and language learners.

Keywords: lexical level, morphological level, text formation, cohesion, derivation.

Introduction.

Text formation is a core subject in linguistics and language studies. It refers to how meaningful, coherent, and academically structured texts are created through linguistic elements and principles. Among various linguistic strata involved in text construction, the lexical and morphological levels are foundational. The lexical level contributes to meaning, vocabulary choice, semantic relations, and stylistic register. The morphological level deals with word structure, grammatical categories, and word-formation processes. This paper analyzes these two levels, explores their interaction, and demonstrates their role in producing coherent texts.

The aim of this study is to provide a thorough theoretical and practical analysis of how lexical and morphological features shape written and spoken texts. The paper is supported by well-established linguistic research and uses authoritative sources for all claims.

➤ The Lexical Level in Text Formation

The lexical level covers vocabulary, semantic meaning, word relationships, and lexical cohesion in texts.

1. Vocabulary and Semantic Choice

Words are the basic units of meaning. Vocabulary selection is not random; it determines how precisely ideas are communicated. Lexical choice influences



clarity, nuance, and reader interpretation. According to Sinclair (1991), words are best understood within the contexts they appear — this is called the lexical approach. Words carry multiple meanings (polysemy) and associations that affect text interpretation.[5]

2. Collocations and Phraseology

Collocations are combinations of words that occur together more often than by chance (e.g., make a decision, conduct research). These units are crucial in making language natural and understandable. Halliday & Hasan (1976) describe lexical cohesion as one of the key coherence devices in text: repetition, synonymy, antonymy, and collocations bind a text together.[4]

3. Semantic Fields and Register

Texts belong to different registers (academic, narrative, technical, etc.). Lexical choice reflects register: analyse vs. look at, acquire vs. get. Register influences lexical precision and formality. Biber et al. (1999) demonstrate that register variation correlates with lexical patterns across spoken and written texts.[3]

4. Lexical Cohesion in Practice

Lexical cohesion represents how words connect text parts. Repetition (same word used again), synonyms (words with related meanings), and lexical chains (chain of related words) help maintain thematic unity. For example, in an academic text about education, recurring terms such as learning, curriculum, and assessment create cohesion.

7. The Morphological Level in Text Formation

The morphological level concerns word structure — how morphemes (smallest units of meaning) combine to make words and how these affect grammar and meaning.

1. Morphemes and Word-Formation

Morphology studies the structure of morphemes: roots, prefixes, and suffixes. Derivational morphology creates new words (e.g., information → informative, agree → disagreement). Inflectional morphology changes form without creating new words but marks grammatical categories (number, tense, case).[1]

2. Inflectional vs. Derivational Processes

Inflectional morphology preserves a word's core meaning and adds grammatical information (e.g., run → runs → running → ran). Derivational morphology changes meaning or word class (e.g., happy → happiness). These processes affect text complexity and readability. [5]



3. Productivity of Morphological Patterns

Certain morphological patterns are more productive (commonly used) than others. For instance, suffixes like -ness, -tion, and -able frequently generate nouns and adjectives in academic writing. Productivity enhances vocabulary expansion and stylistic precision.

4. Morphology and Grammatical Agreement

Morphological markers signal grammatical relations (e.g., tense agreement between subject and verb). For example, The researcher conducts studies (present tense) vs. The researcher conducted studies (past tense). Morphological accuracy supports coherence and reader comprehension.

7. Interaction Between Lexical and Morphological Levels

Lexical and morphological features constantly interact in text formation. Choices about vocabulary affect morphology and vice versa. For instance, in academic writing, authors often derive abstract nouns (examination, investigation) using productive morphological processes. These nouns carry precise meanings suitable for academic discourse.

Files of lexical bundles (e.g., as a result, on the other hand) appear in research writing. Their occurrence shows how vocabulary patterns and morphology together support structure and flow.

Biber et al. (1999) point out that lexical features such as “noun phrases” supported by morphological affixes are far more common in written academic texts than in spoken registers.[3]

7. Practical Implications and Text Analysis

Understanding lexical and morphological roles helps in textual analysis and language learning.

1. Teaching and Learning

Language instructors can teach vocabulary not merely as isolated words but as lexical sets and morphological families. Teaching morphology helps learners decode meanings and generate new words.

2. Computational Linguistics

Modern language technologies (e.g., NLP — Natural Language Processing) rely on lexical and morphological analysis. Tools like part-of-speech taggers and morphological parsers process lexical forms and morphological patterns for text generation and translation.

3. Genre Analysis

Different genres exhibit distinct lexical–morphological profiles. Academic texts have high density of complex nominal forms and derivational



morphology. Narrative texts show more inflectional variation and colloquial lexis.

Lexical and morphological levels are indispensable in text formation. The lexical level provides meaning, vocabulary richness, semantic relationships, and register control. The morphological level structures words, informs grammatical relations, and supports vocabulary productivity. Their interaction is essential for producing coherent, precise, and genre-appropriate texts. Understanding these linguistic strata deepens analysis of texts and improves language pedagogy.

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