



Morpheme Contraction in English

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ABSTRACT

A contraction is a reduced version of a word, syllable, or word group generated by omitting internal letters and sounds from the spoken and written forms. Contractions are abbreviated words that combine two words into one with the use of an apostrophe. Contraction is something you hear in conversation and see in writing. Understanding how to use contractions correctly can assist you in mastering the English language. In linguistic analysis, contractions should not be confused with crasis, abbreviations, and initialisms (including acronyms), with which they share some semantic and phonetic functions, despite the fact that the term "abbreviation" is used interchangeably to refer to all three. In this article discusses about information and some grammar rules morpheme contraction in English.

Keywords:

English language, learning grammar, morpheme contraction, shortened version, contraction in speech, teaching methods.

Contraction is distinct from morphological clipping, which involves the omission of beginnings and endpoints. There are a variety of contractions in English, most of which include the omission of a vowel (which is substituted by an apostrophe in writing), such as I'm for "I am," and occasionally additional alterations, such as won't for "will not" or ain't for "am not." These contractions are frequent in informal writing and speech, although they are rarely used in professional writing (with the exception of the obligatory form of "o'clock").

What is the definition of a contraction? A contraction is a condensed version of a word (or a collection of words) that omits letters or sounds. In most contractions, an apostrophe stands for the missing letters. The most common

contractions are made up of verbs, auxiliaries, or modals attached to other words: He would=He'd. I have=I've. They are=They're. You cannot=You can't. Contractions are prevalent in speech—so common, in fact, that we don't always take the time to pronounce them correctly, which can lead to a specific contraction mistake made by authors who aren't paying attention. Could've, should've, and would've are frequently pronounced similarly to "could of," "should of," and "would of" in speech. However, you should never use the phrases "could of," "should of," or "would of." Remember that could've, should've, and would've are contractions for could, should, and would have, respectively.

Contraction is a sort of elision that simplifies pronunciation by lowering (dropping or shortening) the number of consonants in a set of words. The contracted negative forms behave as if they were auxiliaries themselves in subject-auxiliary inversion, swapping places with the subject. The interrogative form of He won't go is Won't he go?, but the uncontracted counterpart is Will he not go?, with the subject not being followed. When should you use contractions? Contractions are absolutely acceptable, but they're frequently regarded as informal. If you're writing something really professional, you might want to avoid using them unless the complete sentence (of the clock) truly applies.

When writing, use contractions. Anyone who tells you that contractions should never be used in writing is incorrect. In most writing, including journalism, fiction, and directions, contractions are completely acceptable. In reality, employing contractions can make your writing easier to read and understand. If you're writing an academic paper or something else official, though, you might wish to avoid contractions. If you're writing for school, you should check with your teacher to see if contractions are acceptable. Because the word contract means "to squeeze together," it only makes sense that a contraction is two words that have been made shorter by adding an apostrophe where letters have been removed.

If you combine "is" + "not" to form "isn't," you remove the "o" from "not" and replace it with an apostrophe. One common exception to this rule is the word "won't." It is a shortened form of "will not," but you can see the word "will" is not in the contraction at all. Although contractions are useful in written English, many experts advise against using them

in official discussion. Contractions are generally improper for academic research papers, corporate presentations, and other sorts of official correspondence since they provide a light and informal tone to your work.

Because the word contract means "to squeeze together," it only makes sense that a contraction is two words that have been made shorter by adding an apostrophe where letters have been removed. When you understand the general concept for making contractions, writing a contraction is simple. You replace the letters that were removed from the original words with an apostrophe when you make the contraction. If you combine "is" + "not" to form "isn't," you remove the "o" from "not" and replace it with an apostrophe. One common exception to this rule is the word "won't." It is a shortened form of "will not," but you can see the word "will" is not in the contraction at all.

In written English, contractions aren't technically required. It is always grammatically proper to use the full version of a term. Contractions, on the other hand, serve a stylistic purpose for a variety of reasons. Contractions make your writing appear more approachable and friendly. They offer the impression that you're "speaking" to your reader. Contractions are useful when creating dialogue in a novel or play because they resemble how a character actually speaks. When writing commercials, slogans, and other brief and to-the-point written works, contractions assist conserve space. Contractions are informal "shortcuts" that we often take in our everyday speech. Instead of saying "Do not tease the dog," we shorten it to "Don't tease the dog." Those same shortcuts can be used in informal writing when we want our writing to reflect our way of speaking. In

formal writing, however, it's best to avoid contractions.

Use a rubber band to teach the notion of expanding and contracting to your learner. The rubber band swells when stretched, and contracts when released. When we contract words, we're simply making them smaller. Write he is on a sheet of paper or use letter tiles if you have them to demonstrate the concept of contractions. Remove the I and insert an apostrophe in its place. To demonstrate how the pronunciation changes from he is to he's, read the new word to your learner. Explain what an apostrophe is and how it differs from other punctuation marks. One of its responsibilities is to assist us in forming contractions. Many kids, on the other hand, put the apostrophe in the wrong place, as in aren't. Understanding that the apostrophe must always replace the omitted letters can help you avoid making mistakes like this. She'll write or construct the words herself. Cross out the w*i* and insert an apostrophe in their place. Explain to your learner that she'll is a contraction for they'll. Remove the apostrophe from the contraction they'll to emphasize the importance of the apostrophe.

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