

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PARADIGMS AND GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES**

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**Abstract:** Morphological paradigm and grammatical categories are revealed in this scientific article. The process of paradigmization refers to the introduction of new elements into a grammatical category and the changes that occur within this category.

**Key word:** morphological, paragma, grammatical category, morpheme, agreements.

The process of paradigmization means the introduction of new elements into the framework of a grammatical category and the changes that occur within this category. An example of the first type of paradigmization is the historical development of the number category in nouns. In the ancient Turkish language, the words denoting the subject naturally indicated totality and generality. In these periods, there were no strict boundaries between logical and grammatical categories. At first, the indefinite number was contrasted with the definite number through various methods, including lexical means. - during the 11th century) the current grammatical number category was formed with the addition of the plural suffix -lar, now the suffix -lar denotes a limited plural, and its opposite form, the form with zero morpheme, denotes singularity. For example, bola" in general", bola - in the singular form of the number paradigm - "one child" - children - in the plural form means "not too many children, but two or more", the fact that the -s form is not fully included in the number categories, especially the verb Observed in the third person. For this reason, it is possible to construct parallel sentences such as the students sang and the students sang.

The process of paradigmization is a historically regular phenomenon, and its driving force is the meaning changes in the language system. German language researcher M. M. Guchman writes about it: "The process of paradigmization is a long-standing, multi-stage process, the same speed and pace in the Germanic languages not with, but developed in its way within the framework of historical periods. As a result of such changes, a separate affix or an independent word moves away from its meaning and function and falls under the control of a functional-semantic paradigm. So, this process, on the one hand, allows the fusion of two or more affixal morphemes into a new whole, and on the other hand, an approach Based on the principle of (agglutination), creates conditions for the enrichment of paradigmatic lines with new morphemes - simple and compound affixes. In particular, this process is visible when an auxiliary word or an analytical morpheme turns into a synthetic morpheme: the addition of two independent words standing next to each other in a sequence and then developing into analytical constructs.

The transformation of such compounds into morphological units in a synthetic form is much stronger in agglutinative languages. Verbs, which are more specific for predication, are more prone to these processes. That's why analytical forms of verbs are simple and "serve as one of the permanent sources for the enrichment of compound affixes."

It is known that the process of paradigmization is one of the important factors that indicate the continuous progress and development of the grammatical structure of the language.

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