

TO THE STUDY OF MORPHONOLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN A COMPARATIVE PLAN

(Based on the material of the Russian and Karakalpak languages)

SHAMETOVA YULDUZ MAKHAMATDINOVNA

Assistant-teacher of the Azhiniyaz National Pedagogical Institute,
Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of Russian Language and Literature

ABSTRACT

This article provides an analysis of scientific works and researchers who studied a relatively young science as morphonology. Parallels are drawn between Russian Western and Turkic researchers in the field of morphonological phenomena, who later put forward their point of view and contributed to the formation of morphonology as a separate science.

KEY WORDS: morphonology, Russian linguists, Turkic linguists, theory of morphonology, research of morphonology.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the structure of a word, which is one of the linguistic units, was actually started in connection with the emergence of studies by I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and N.V. Krushevsky. [1] The starting point of their scientific work was a synchronous approach to the study of morphonological phenomena. But in the formation of morphonology as an independent discipline, the role of N.S. Trubetsky is great, who described in particular Russian morphonology. According to the mind, "the complete morphonological theory consists of the following three sections: 1) the theory of the phonological structure of morphemes; 2) theories of combinatorial sound changes to which individual morphemes in morpheme combinations are subjected; 3) the theory of sound alternations that perform a morphological function. Based on Trubetsky's interpretation, it can be noted that, there is a constant comparison of formant characteristics with its functions, and the correlation data reveal a special group of morphophonemes. [2]

Subsequently, representatives of the Moscow phonological school and researchers who rely on the school's ideas in describing morphonological phenomena continued Trubetsky's work. Released in 1975, A.A. Reformatsky's work "Phonetic Etudes" is devoted to the full disclosure of Trubetsky's positional analysis. According to A.A. Reformatskiy, "Morphonology is an independent discipline that acts as a "bridge" between phonology and grammar as a "bridge" between phonology and grammar," Morphonology is an independent discipline, where two main tiers of language get a structural connection, and thus two sections of linguistics : phonology and morphology "[3]

These theoretical provisions were further developed in the scientific research of a number of linguists. V.A.Red'kin notes that the works of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, N.S. Trubetsky, E.D. Polivanov laid the foundation for modern descriptive morphonology. The importance of studying morphonological phenomena was pointed out in his time by F. de Saussure. [4]

As for Western linguists, such great scientists as R.O. Jakobson, E. Stankevich were engaged in the problems of morphonological phenomena. Their work was about the sound segments of words, called phonemes, as well as the differential signs of sounds that make up phonemes. R.O. Jakobson established 12 signs of binary acoustics that make up phonological positions, in his opinion, these signs are linguistic universals that underlie any other language. [five]

Among the Russian linguists who first dealt with the problems of morphonology, we note first of all P.S. Kuznetsov, who studied the problems of alternation in the common Slavic language-based [6], as well as the issues of the emergence and development of sound alternations in the Russian language [7]. In developing morphonological questions, many researchers rely on achievements in phonetics and phonology.

In studies, when characterizing morphonological phenomena based on the material of the modern Russian literary language, modern new methods of language description are used. An example of an original description of alternation is the section in the "Grammar of the modern Russian literary language." The

author of the section is V.A.Redkin, he writes that alternation is understood as "alternation not conditioned from the point of view of the regularities of the phonological system" [8].

VA Vinogradov's work is devoted to the singharmonic and phonology of the word. In his opinion, the task of morphonology is to describe the ways of marking in morphemes, in paradigms, in sentences, and in classes of trees representing these sentences. [nine]

The concepts of the basis of the theory of morphonological alternations of SB Bershtein are summarized by NE Ananyeva [10]. In her opinion, when describing morphonological alternations, it is taken into account that the theory of alternations is an area of studying the specifics of the functioning of alternation in various grammatical categories: in the paradigmatics of the noun and in the paradigmatics of the verb.

Zemskaya E.A. in one of his works on linguistics, he claims that a special place in nonlinear transformations is occupied by the morphological phenomenon of combining morphs at the junction of the motivating base and the formant. [eleven]

E.A. Zemskaya defines morphonology as a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between phonology and morphology, i.e. the use of phonological means in inflection and word formation. The task of morphonology is to establish:

1. Phonemic composition of morphs of different types.
2. The rules for connecting morphs in a word, i.e. conditions for mutual adaptation or variation of morphs when they are combined.
3. The order of the morphs.

Morphonological phenomena in word-formation processes are studied in the works of VV Lopatin and IS Ulukhanov [12], their work describes the morphonological differences in the generating and derived bases, they consider this problem by dividing them into two groups:

Alternations both on the morpheme suture and in the morphemes themselves.

Truncation of the stem of the producing word.

Accent curves.

Diouf Aliu's work "Morphonology of Russian prefixes and suffixes" [13] describes and identifies not only morphological but also phonological differences between Russian prefixes and suffixes, which confirms the typological connection between phonology and morphology in the linguistic structure. He pays special attention to the status of the phoneme and its understanding in various phonological schools. Subsequently, he examines the lexicon of affixes, considering them close to independent words. In his work, he distinguishes eight groups of prefixes according to syllabic structure and phonemic composition and briefly characterizes the method of suffixation and gives a classification of suffixes according to phonemic composition.

Danilina NI made a special contribution to the theory of morphonology of the Russian language [14] who analyzed the morphonological system in synchronicity and diachrony. In her work, she generalized and drew parallels about the current state of morphonology, within the framework of the researchers substantiated the factual basis of comparative morphonology. Analyzed the use of terms in the works of representatives of different directions of morphonology. In her opinion, it is not advisable to divide morphonological positions into strong and weak ones, but to characterize them according to several characteristics.

Along with Russian linguists, Turkic linguists were also engaged in the study of the issue of morphonological phenomena, who, on the basis of the theory of language, developed their own ways of considering this issue.

Agglunative languages, in comparison with inflectional languages, have their own specificity in phonetic change. The ways of occurrence of morphonological phenomena, their nature, as well as their number have a close connection with their type. In flective languages, morphonological phenomena are more common than in agglunative languages, it is for this reason that researchers encounter certain difficulties in studying the issue of morphonology of agglunative languages.

The first works on the morphonology of the Turkic languages belong to I.P. Pavlov [15], who characterized the phenomena occurring in the Chuvash language. The author defined the following tasks of morphonology as the radius of study: 1. the phonemic structure of morphemes, 2. The laws of the addition of morphemes to a word (alternation of phonemes, intermorpheme, truncation, superposition). On the basis of his conclusions,

he analyzed the morphonology of the Chuvash language. In his opinion, the morphoneme is not the main link of morphonology, and phonetic alternations do not relate to historical or phonetic changes.

In the scientific works of Russian Turkologists linguists, morphonology is presented under the term phonomorphology. In some works they are meant as a synonym, in others they are delineated as separate types. The morphonological phenomena of the Russian and Turkic languages attracted the attention of such linguists as N.A. Baskakov, Tenishev E.R., I.P. Pavlov, Zolkhoev V.I. and etc.

E.R. Tenishev studying the grammatical structure of the Saryg-Yugur language, in his work he singled out morphonology as a special direction of science (he considered morphonology as phonomorphology). In his opinion, the instrument of phonomorphology is phonetic and phonological changes, which contribute to word-formation phenomena. As an object of research, he considers the coordination of vowels and consonants, assimilation, as well as the alternation of sounds. The author does not distinguish the positional and historical alternation of phonemes as a special kind. [Sixteen]

N.A. Baskakov made a special contribution to the morphonology of the Turkic languages, including the Karakalpak language, despite the fact that in his works he focused on general issues of morphonology and did not have a clearly directed research in this aspect. In his opinion, morphonology and phonomorphology are two different directions. In his works regarding the study of the Turkic languages, he gives the following interpretation: morphonology is the science that studies the number of phonemes and their relationship, and phonomorphology is the science at the junction of morphology and phonetics, which studies phonetic changes occurring at the morphemic seams. [17]

Nevertheless, at present, Baskakov's research in the field of morpheme and singarema (phonetic syllable) is perceived as a morphonological phenomenon in which he observes the fusion of a vowel and a consonant into one syllable.

At the end of the 20th century, a monograph by VI Zolkhoev was published, dedicated to the study of the morphonology of agglusive languages [18]. This work is devoted to the role of phonemes on the border of morphemes, the system of phonemes and the phonetic structure of morphemes. In the form of examples, they beat, taken Buryat, Mongolian, Kalmyk, Yakut, Tuvian languages. According to the author, the phonology of words contains: a) the study of the role of vowel phonemes at the beginning and end of a word, that is, their merging; b) the study of specific positions of consonants on the border of words. And the phonology of morphemes includes: a) the study of the phonological structure of morphemes; b) studying the softening of consonant phonemes within and at the border of morphemes; c) the study of the alternation of phonemes. Thus, it can be said that morphonology is an integral part of phonology, since the word consists of morphemes, which includes the phonology of morphemes.

In the article by DA Salikhov, the analysis of the morphonology of the Tatar language, or rather truncation at the base of the word, as an object of a morphonological phenomenon is given. [19] In his work, abbreviations of the stem and their reasons are sanctified, which occur when affixes are attached to the stem of the word.

In the grammar of the Bashkurt language, morphonology is presented as a separate direction. The main subject of his research is the agglutination of affixes, phonetic changes occurring at the base of words. In the article of Zakiev M.Z., a morphonological comparative analysis of two different language types (Russian and Turkic languages) is presented, where he includes historical alternations and phonetic alternations of sounds in the Turkic language in the subject of morphonology. [20]

In the Bashkir language, four types of morphonological phenomena can be distinguished: 1) truncation of bases, 2) an increase in morphemes, 3) overlapping of phonemes, 4) alternation of phonemes. Truncation of stems, which is observed during affixation, compounding, reduplication and abbreviation, is considered a productive morphonological phenomenon in the Bashkir language. Vowel and consonant phonemes are truncated; in some cases, phonemic complexes can also be truncated. By building up morphemes, combinations of phonemes that are not typical for the structure of Bashkir words and difficult to pronounce repetitions of the same type of morphemes are eliminated. In the Bashkir language, unlike other languages, not whole morphemes are superimposed, but mainly individual phonemes. The alternation of phonemes in the Bashkir language is considered the most common morphonological phenomenon. Alternations are classified according to the following principle: a) alternation of phonemes in the final position of the stem; b)

the use of affixes (word-forming, form-forming, inflectional) according to the law of harmony in different phonological variants.

F. Jalilov made a special contribution to the study of the morphonology of the Azerbaijani language [21]. As an object of research, he identified such morphonological phenomena as alternation, truncation, superposition, elision and haplology of phonemes. The author does not divide sound alternations into historical and phonetic ones. In the form of a morponeme, he gives a change in sounds in the structure of one morpheme.

In 1984, the "Comparative-historical grammar of the Turkic languages" [22] was published, which covers the issues of morphonology, the laws of syngharmonicities, as well as studies in the field of the structure of words and syllables.

A. Aygabylov dealt with the morphonology of the Kazakh language, many of his works are devoted to this topic. In his opinion, clear boundaries are needed to distinguish between morphological and phonetic phenomena. [23] He believes that the phonetic laws of any language are learned on the basis of the articulatory capabilities of the speaking mentality, and morphonological phenomena do not have articulatory boundaries, they are based only on the phenomena that appear in the process of conversation. A. Aygabylov believes that the morponeme is the main component of morphonology. In his studies, he tried to consider, as a subject of morphonology, such phenomena as dissimilation, metathesis, infix, geminat.

T. Sadykov studied morphonological phenomena in Kyrgyz linguistics. [24] The object of his research was the initial forms of morphemes. By his definition, the main goal of morphonology is to determine the invariant in variants of morphemes. On the basis of his research, he defended his doctoral dissertation.

The morphonology of the Uzbek language is based on the works of A. Nurmanov and A. Abduazizov. A. Nurmanov's works reveal the concept of morpheme, the opposition of linguistic units of the same level, and the identification of differences between them. A. Abduazizov establishes the similarities and differences in the phonetic systems of the native foreign languages. Conducts a comparative analysis of the phonology of heterogeneous languages. [25]

As an object of research, the morphonology of the Karakalpak language has not been properly studied, but, like other languages, the Karakalpak language has its own phonetic, grammatical structure. Also, research was carried out in the field of dialectology, the history of language, which can be the basis for the study of morphonology. Kudaibergenova M. [26], who in her works analyzes the morphonological phenomena of the Karakalpak language, is considered the only linguist who has dealt with morphonology as the main type of her activity. His work highlights the changes occurring in the morpheme suture, considers such subsections as: morphonology and syngharmonicities, models of morpheme, submorphs, morphonological phenomena

At this time, interest in a relatively young science is actively growing, as there is a growing need to comprehend the collected materials and to solve the problem of a uniform inflection of the systemic and functional description of Russian morphonology for word formation. But at the same time, it should be noted that morphonological phenomena are inherent in multi-system languages, remains not fully developed. In this regard, it is of great interest to study the features of the morphonological phenomena of borrowed words in Russian and Karakalpak languages.

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