



THE MAIN ISSUES OF KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE MORPHONOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to important problems of morphonology of Karakalpak language. In these morphological phenomena researched differences of phonetic and morphological phenomena and morphonological unities.

KEYWORDS: *phonology, phonetics, morphology, morphonology, morphological, phenomena, morphonemy, submorph.*

DISCUSSION

The transformation of the Karakalpak language into an object of scientific research began later than other Turkic languages. It should be noted that scientific works on the Karakalpak language have been written since the 30s of the 20th century. Nevertheless, today the Karakalpak language has a well-known origin in Turkology. In achieving this result in the rapid development of Karakalpak linguistics N.A.Baskakov, S.E.Malov, E.D.Polivanov, S.Majidov, N.Davkarayev, Q.Ayimbetov, A.Kidirbayev, K.Ubaydullayev, A.Esemuratov, K.Berdimuratov, D.Nasirov, J.Aralbayev. As well as being the founders of Karakalpak linguistics, they also paid special attention to the training of future specialists in the Karakalpak language. As a result, E.Berdimuratov, G.Esemuratova, M.Davletov, E. Davenov, B.Kutlimuratov, H.Hamidov, A.Davletov, A.Najimov, who has been searching for the Karakalpak language since the 60s of the 20th century. A.Dospanov, M.Bekpergenov, O.Qalenderov, R.Embergenov, Sh.Abdinazimov, M.Ayimbetov and other scientists. Accordingly, the phonetics, lexicology, morphology, syntax, dialectology, history of language, and other fields of linguistics have been studied in detail. In addition to these achievements, there are many unorganized issues in linguistics. One of these is the issue of morphology. Morphonology is a small field of linguistics that began to take shape in the 1930s. The first work on the morphology of the Turkic languages began in the 70s of the 20th century.

According to T. Sadikov, who conducted research on the morphonology of the Kyrgyz language, the morphology of the Turkic languages is now in the process of formation. Even then, the subject and tasks of research in morphology, the interrelationship of phonology and morphology, the unity of morphology and other issues have not yet been sufficiently defined. V.N.Yarseva's idea that morphology is left to phonetists and grammarians in the organization of morphology has been left to phonetists (2.10). For example, elysium is studied in both phonetics and morphology. Turkic languages, including it, are agglutinative languages. In agglutinative languages, when morphemes are joined together, they do not have a different sound change, which is accepted in linguistics as one of their characteristic features. However, this sign is a puzzle arising from the comparison of agglutinative languages, including Turkic languages, with inflected languages. Research on the morphology of the Chuvash language conducted by I.P.Pavlov in Turkic linguistics. emphasizes the possibility of the emergence of new phonemes and gives examples of evidence for it. In fact, in the structure of morphemes in the language, when affixes are added to primitive morphemes other than the exchange of phonemes, which are historical developments (in all), there are phonetic changes that are difficult to explain for phonetic reasons, as well as phonetic changes[3,3].

For example: s-sh, g-k similarity in wind and wind gelle and kelle and other words; the appearance of the phoneme t in the suffix when the possessive suffix is added to the word dos (dos-



dosti); the reduction of base vowels when the possessive suffix is added to murin, belly, and other words; the appearance of n in the suffix when some horses and diamonds are seplengend: bu + da = bunda and other. In addition, in the process of word formation in the language qq, various phonetic changes occur in morphemes. For example: jila + yk = jilauyk and others. When suffixes are added to some base morpheme, various changes occur in the base: kizil + gish = kyzgysh and others. This means that when morphemes are added in Turkic languages, other changes appear in the syngormanian changes. Until recently, such changes were organized in the phonetics and morphology departments of the Turkic languages. However, they did not fully describe the types of changes in these sections. To date, several articles, monographs and dissertations on the morphology of Turkic languages have been written. However, the unity of research objects of morphology, the nature of morphological structures, the role of morphology in linguistics and other issues have not been clearly agreed upon by many.

According to N.S.Trubetskoy, morphology means the morphological use of phonological tools. Morphology Morphology, as a link in phonology, has a special place in the grammar of any language. Only languages with morphology may not have morphology. The founder of morphology, N.S.Trubetskoy. The term morphology, its objects also describe the goals and objectives of Used and marked by N.S.Trubetskoy himself [4,115].

N.S.Trubetskoy developed a theory of morphology. They are: 1) about the phonological structure of morphemes; 2) The theory of combinatorial sound change that occurs when morphemes are joined; 3) The theory of the exchange of sounds as a morphological function.

The morphemes of each language have phonological changes The phonological structure of morphemes has been studied as an important issue in morphology in written works on morphology.

The second theory According to N.S.Trubetskoy, it is an important part of the morphology of agglutinative languages. However, some scholars consider this issue to be phonetics. Later, N.S.Trubetskoy's theory gives rise to all sorts of ideas and views. The third theory is related to the morphological function and the exchange of sounds has been endorsed by most scholars in both Russian and Turkish morphology.

Another novelty N.S.Trubetskoy added to morphology was his theory of morphonema. The term morphonema was first introduced to linguistics by the Polish scholar P.Ulashin, who wrote: the term sound means the sound of nature; phoneme means the sounds of speech; the term morphonema means the service sound that separates me[5,58].

Thoughts of scientists on the concept of morphonema Aydirim scientists (A.A. Reformatzky) means a morpheme. Some consider the phoneme to be a unit of morpheme morphology of phonology. Morphoneme is a complex of interchangeable sounds in the construction of a morpheme. In the Uzbek language department, according to A.Abdurazizov, many scientific articles show that it is convenient to use the term "morphoneme" instead of a word sequence for the exchange or change of phonemes in a morpheme. A morpheme is a formal concept higher than a phoneme[6,69,70].

Morphonology has a submorphemic together with morphonema. In the construction of some words, there is an element that has little or no main meaning, but only an additional meaning. In Karakalpak linguistics such elements are called submorphemic terms We agree. The term submorphemic means two words sub higher than the Greek morph form bb above the morpheme bb. If one form of some phonemes is a morph in speech, it undergoes changes in historical developments for various reasons. It is expedient to call children, which occur in the construction of some words equivalent to a morpheme, in the form higher than the morpheme in terms of meaning and function. However, it is used as a submorphemic when the red book is called an interesting book. Thus, morphology-phonology between morphology and its devices can be used to learn language perfectly. It studies the exchanges of sounds in morphemes, the change of place, the re-emergence of sounds, and the decline of sounds. Morphonology is the study of the phonological changes of morphemes, such changes cannot be explained only by phonetics or by the morphological order alone.

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