THE MAIN ISSUES OF KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE MORPHONOLOGY

Qudaybergenov Mambetkerim Sarsenbaevich  
*Doctor of philological sciences, Professor, Karakalpak State University.*

Naurizbayev Kuanishbay Orakbayevich

**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 Orin 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.Berdimiratov, 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.Berdimiratov, 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.Embergenev, 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-
Thoughts of scientists on the concept of morphonema Aydınırıı scientists (A.A. Reformatsky) 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. Abduazizov, 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\[6,69,70\].

Morphology has a submorph fanatic 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 submorphic terms. We agree. The term submorph 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 submorphic 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. Morphonema is the study of the phonological changes of morphemes, such changes cannot be explained only by phonetics or by the morphological order alone.

REFERENCES