
Karakalpak Language In The Words Phonological Structure

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ABSTRACT: This article examines the phonological changes in morphemes of borrowings of the Karakalpak language. Study shows of the process of penetration of elements of one language into another. Researchers examined some works and prove that the facts about the transformation of foreign language elements exist in Karakalpak.

KEYWORDS: Phonology, Russian linguists, Turkic linguists, theory of morphonology, research of morphonology.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the process of penetration of elements of one language into another and their existence in the borrowing language has not yet acquired a systematic character. To date, researchers have considered a number of interesting facts on the transformation of foreign language elements. V.A.Vinogradov's work is devoted to the synharmonism and phonology of the word, Diouf Aliou considered the morphonology of Russian prefixes and suffixes in his work [1]. The first works concerning the morphonology of the Turkic languages belong to I. P. Pavlov [2], who characterized the phenomena occurring in the Chuvash language. A special contribution to the morphonology of the Turkic languages, including the Karakalpak language, was made by N.A. Baskakov [3], despite the fact that in his works he focused on general issues of morphonology and did not have a clearly directed study in this aspect. In the article by D.A. Salikhov [4], the analysis of the morphonology of the Tatar language, or rather the truncation at the base of the word, is given, as an object of a morphological phenomenon. A special contribution to the study of the morphonology of the Azerbaijani language was made by fr.Jalilov [5]. As an object of research, he identified such morphological phenomena as alternation, truncation, overlap, elision, and haplology of phonemes. A. Aigabylov was engaged

in the issues of morphonology of the Kazakh language, many of his works are devoted to this topic. In Kyrgyz linguistics, the study of morphonological phenomena was carried out by T.Sadykov. The object of his research was the initial forms of morphemes. The morphonology of the Uzbek language is based on the works of A. Nurmanov and A. Abduazizov. In the works of A. Nurmanov, the concept of morphemes, the opposition of language units of the same level and the identification of differences between them are revealed. A. Abduazizov establishes similarities and differences in the phonetic systems of native foreign languages. Authors conduct a comparative analysis of the phonology of diverse languages. As an object of research, the morphology of the Karakalpak language has not been studied properly, but, like other languages, the Karakalpak language has its own phonetic, grammatical structure. Research has also been conducted in the field of dialectology, the history of the language, which can be the basis for the study of morphonology. The only linguist who was engaged in morphonology as the main kind of his activity is considered to be M. Kudaibergenova, who in his works analyzes the morphonological phenomena of the Karakalpak language.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As we can see, the essence of variation is determined by the possibilities of transmitting a single linguistic meaning in several forms or ways. The orthographic variant of borrowing follows from the self-character of the sound system of the donor language and the borrowing language.

It should be noted that when transferring borrowed words to the Karakalpak language, there are discrepancies in their 1) origin, 2) source, 3) spelling and 4) pronunciation.

When investigating the causes of changes in pronunciation, we rely on the overlapping effect of phonological contrasts in the speech flow with phonological oppositions in the language system.

Changes in the phonetic character in the context of the interrelation of languages are reduced to the replacement of some forms by others. They are caused by the presence of foreign phonemes in borrowed words or the incomplete coincidence of sound laws in the two languages. For example, the Karakalpak language is not characterized by a number of combinations of sounds in some words borrowed from the Russian language. Hence, there are fluctuations in their transmission.

However, we are interested in other variants that owe their appearance to the different pronunciation of a foreign word. Here we will talk about the phonomorphological variants that find their expression in the phonetic and morphological dictionaries of such borrowings.

As the analysis of the scientific literature shows, the possibilities for assimilation of foreign language elements in the Karakalpak language are almost inexhaustible, and the specific forms are different. The degree of assimilation is determined by the time of borrowing, the frequency of its use and the method of borrowing. Most of all, such assimilation is observed in early borrowings that penetrated through oral speech. Some researchers have tried to represent assimilation in the form of a linear sequence. However, as the material we have collected shows, these conditions are not always met. Often, the spelling of borrowings was focused on the Russian spelling norm in violation of the existing norms of the native language-Karakalpak. A clear proof of this is the result of writing borrowed words in-tsiya-siua, despite the different composition of the alphabets: examples. Such a transfer of the word persists for quite a long time, which tells us about the tracing of the phonological phenomenon. Due to this, the affix – siya for a native speaker of the Karakalpak language is not a divisible part.

Phonetic or morphological variation is an unavoidable phenomenon of mastering a foreign language word. Russian words' precarious state is determined by the competition between the Russian and Karakalpak language rules. In this case, this is a consequence of the lack of mastering the Russian vocabulary. The reason for this situation is the uneven development of the Russian language, both individually and regionally.

If we consider the phonology of the root Mohanem, you can see two different conflicting trends. Supporters of the first position (V. V. Radlov, N. A. Baskakov, J. Denis) it is believed that the root morpheme consists of CGS (C-consonant phoneme, G-vowel phoneme) syllables, which in turn form syllabic morphemes (C) GC, C G(C), (C)G (C). According to the proponents of the second position (A. N. Kononov, A. M. Shcherbak, B. M. Yunusaliev), the syllable of the root morpheme was open and then these root morphemes were formed from it. To date, linguists have analyzed a considerable number of root phonemes on the material of different languages and provided statistical data accordingly. But some facts suggest the opposite. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the question of the phonemic structure of root morphemes not one-sidedly, but comprehensively.

CONCLUSION

In the Karakalpak language, only in interjections there is a root morpheme consisting of a single phoneme. These are the phonemes /a/, /o/, /a/, which soften when serving the structure of the composition of morphemic phonemes. For example: A, SIZ makeselection (sh.Seitov), Oh, - Dedi atazhanov menin soraganyma...(K. Sultanov).

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