



ABOUT THE ROLE OF MORPHONOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Along with the great achievements of Uzbek linguistics at the present time, there are still many areas that have not been scientifically researched. In particular, such areas as phonology and morphonology, intonology and textual studies, and semiotics are still not sufficiently studied. Linguistics has a branch known as morphonology, which is sandwiched between the branches such as morphology and phonology. The first science is related to formation and helps to form different meanings.

It is also closely related to phonological forms of morphemes and phonological forms of morphs or individual morphemes. Phonetics and phonology are closely related. « We replace it with the term phonology because phonetics has always been, and should continue to be, the study of the evolution of sounds. » Speech activity is realized through sound or sound system.

A hyperphoneme is not a neutralization of several phonemes, but it can be limited to one phoneme. In later linguistics, paradigmatic neutralization and syntagmatic neutralization are distinguished.

INTRODUCTION

The science of linguistics is one of the advanced sciences of the present time, which is developing more and more, and great works related to it are being carried out. Along with the great achievements of Uzbek linguistics at the present time, there are still many areas that have not been scientifically researched. In particular, such areas as phonology and morphonology, intonology and textual studies, and semiotics are still not sufficiently studied. It is necessary to discuss them in depth in the future and to continue scientific research in this field. Historical research has not lost its importance in a period of radical changes in the field of linguistics. The organizational structure of each language is attracting attention. Linguistics has a branch known as morphonology, which is sandwiched between the

branches such as morphology and phonology. The first science is related to formation and helps to form different meanings. It is also closely related to phonological forms of morphemes and phonological forms of morphs or individual morphemes.

Phonetics and phonology are closely related. Their main object of study is one. The first studies the smallest speech units, and the second studies the different signs of these speech units. Therefore, they differ not in terms of their object, but in that they are different learning aspects of the same object. In particular, F. de Saussure says: "Physiology of sounds is often called phonetics. This term, in our opinion, seems inappropriate. We replace it with the term phonology because phonetics has always been, and should continue to be, the study of the evolution of sounds. Phonetics is a historical science: it analyzes events, changes, moves in time; phonology is timeless because the mechanism of articulation always remains the same." ¹.

In world linguistics, phonology was recognized as a separate branch of linguistics, a field that studies phonemes and their distinctive signs. Speech activity is realized through sound or sound system. Phonetics and phonology are closely related. Their main object of study is one. The first studies the smallest speech units, and the second studies the different signs of these speech units. Therefore, they differ not in terms of their object, but in that they are different learning aspects of the same object. A hyperphoneme is not a neutralization of several phonemes, but it can be limited to one phoneme. In later linguistics, paradigmatic neutralization and syntagmatic neutralization are distinguished. In Turkic languages, especially in Uzbek, voiced consonants are devoiced at the end of the word. In Turkic languages, especially in Uzbek, voiced consonants are devoiced at the end of the word. In this case, voiced and unvoiced consonants have the same differentiation elements, such as /т-д, п-б, к-г/. The voiced-unvoiced sign, which is considered the only element of differentiation between them, disappears. If we are talking only about two voiced and voiceless consonants, the concept of archiphoneme can be used. However, in this case, it is appropriate to use the concept of "hyperphoneme" if the ratio of these two consonants to other consonants is meant, or only the voiceless consonant is devoiced.

It is characteristic that the theory of the Moscow school of phonology is used by N.A. Baskakov in the study of Turkic languages. Some modifications of the theory of the Moscow school by N.A. Baskakov in solving some problems of the phonology of Turkic languages. and enriches with valuable thoughts. For example, the concept of hyperphoneme was considered from a new perspective by N.A. Baskakov. Differentiation of phonemes according to the height of the tongue is considered to be the same for vowels and for consonants as a complementary feature. When this feature applies to vowels, two phonemes are distinguished: 1) open vowel; 2) closed vowel. the differentiation of closed vowels according to labiality depends on the structure of the root morpheme (first syllable) and the differentiation according to the series depending on the nature of the consonants in it depends on the structure of the whole word. If the difference in the height of the tongue is considered as a complementary feature that belongs only to consonants, then in Turkic languages, a single-vowel hyperphoneme performs the function of a hyphenation marker. Its sound characteristic depends on: 1) the structure of the word (front and back line); 2) the structure of the first syllable or stem morpheme and its nucleus (labialization and non-labialization); 3) the character of the consonant representing this syllable (high and low rise). On this basis N. A. Baskakov's clear symmetry of contrasting phoneme representatives with their main features allowed him to determine the existence of one hyperphoneme

¹ Ф де Сессюр. Труды по общему языкознанию. – М., 1977. – С.70.

and shows that it is manifested in the main eight-vowel phoneme types in Turkic languages. The "hyperphoneme" proposed by N.A. Baskakov differs from the concept of the Moscow school, because it performs the function of a syllable boundary. The external similarity between them is seen in the fact that the hyperphoneme includes several phonemes.

A.K. Borovkov, A.N. Kononov, V.V. Reshetov, A.I. Kissen, A.A. Klimenko and others are also based on the physical phoneme theory of the academician L.V. Shcherba in explaining the sound system of the Uzbek language. The reason for this is that in the Uzbek language, attention is paid to distinguish between phonemes and word forms, not morphemes. Because phonemes in the Uzbek language often do not undergo changes in the root morphemes, but occur in additional morphemes.

S.I. Bernstein is the founder of a separate theory of phonology in linguistics. S. who heard the lectures of I.A. Baudouin de Courtesne. I. Bernstein shows that sound structure, which is the object of study of phonetics, is studied in two ways: 1) materially (pronunciation, acoustic, hearing), that is, phonological and acoustic properties, and 2) socially functionally: the first side is called anthropophysics, the second is called multi-phonology, and they are interconnected. , studies a scientific field. The fact that the material and functional aspects do not correspond to each other is due to the variety of phonetic-morphological situations. The basic concept of phonology is phonetic substitution or alternation.

II. N.S.Trubetskoy proposed several rules for distinguishing a phoneme and its variants, as well as an independent phoneme and a combination of phonemes. Let's take a look at some of these rules.

1. If two sounds occur in the same position ("position") and can replace each other without changing the meaning of the word, then such sounds are facultative variants of one phoneme. For example: in Uzbek *tnli*, if we replace a vowel sound, say, /i/ with a long /i:/, the meaning of the word will not change (ip-i:p). However, the long /i:/ sound is stylistically significant. Such a sound is called a stylistic variant of a phoneme. In the Uzbek literary language, the long-short pronunciation of vowels is phonologically insignificant. Prolongation is a phonetic-stylistic sign that shows the emotion of the speaker.

2. If two sounds are in the same position and their interchange can change the meaning of the word, then such sounds are considered phonetically representative of two different phonemes. For example, if the sound /o/ is replaced by /o'/ in the word "chalk", the word "bor" is formed, that is, the meaning of the word changes ("chalk-bor"), so the sounds /o'/ and /o/ in these words are two phonemes / are representatives of o'/ and /o/.

3. If two acoustically (or articulatory) related sounds (for example, ar, аз) never occur in the same position, they are combinatory variants of the same phoneme. For example, in Uzbek, the sound m is voiced between two vowels, and is voiceless in other cases. ²

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is appropriate to consider consonant and vowel phonemes separately in the phonological system of the Uzbek language. Due to the fact that the syntagmatic variation of vowels is very high and it is influenced by consonants, the phonological analysis of consonants and then vowels was given first. - Consonant and vowel phonemes were analyzed paradigmatically and syntagmatically. Analysis of phonemes in the paradigmatic plan allows to determine their developmental and non-developmental signs.

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