

MORPHONOLOGY IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Morphology deals with a plan for expressing linguistic units and its variation. In natural languages, the appearance of the components from which words and their analogues (morpheme complexes) are built regularly changes depending on positional conditions. Since the variation in form can be of a different nature, it is necessary to immediately determine what exactly the specificity of morphological variation is.

Key words: Russian language, morphology, language units, variation, phonological structure, phonology, morpheme, linguistics.

Closely related to morphemics is the section of linguistics called morphonology (from morphophonology), or phonomorphology (from the Greek. morphē – "form", phone – "sound" and logos – "word, concept, teaching"), as well as morphonemics, or morphophonemics. In this section, morphemes are studied in terms of sound (phonemic) composition. Morphonology is usually defined as "a branch of linguistics that studies the phonological structure of morphemes of different types and the use of phonological differences for morphological purposes", "the use of phonological means in word modification and word formation". In other words, it is "a branch of linguistics that studies the connections between phonology and morphology (more precisely, morphemics – V. N.), which studies the peculiarities of using phonological oppositions to Express morphological differences." As can be seen from the definitions of the concept of morphonology, the latter is usually considered as an independent branch of linguistics. At the same time, some linguists consider it as part of morphemics. Morphonology is directly related to word formation, in connection with which the works of some scientists talk about word-formation morphonology. According to E. S. Kubryakova, morphonology "is considered either as a link between phonology and morphology and as an independent, but not a basic level of the language system, or as part of grammar – "pre-morphology", or as a field of morphology". As can be seen from the previous quotation, sometimes (although very rarely) the term "morphonology" is used to refer to a certain area or level of language, a set of linguistic phenomena studied in this section of linguistics; in this sense, the term "morphonological system" is also used. It seems appropriate to distinguish the use of the linguistic terms in question as follows: the terms "morphonology", "phonomorphology", i.e. complex formations with a finite element-login, save as the names of the section of linguistics, and to designate the corresponding section of the language system studied in this section of linguistics, use the term "morphonemics" ("morphophonemics").

The object of the section of linguistics is called morphonology, first of all, the morphoneme, or morphophoneme, which is considered "the elementary unit of morphonology, the limiting element of the signifying morpheme". In modern Russian linguistics, a morphoneme is a series of alternating phonemes or combinations of phonemes used in different morphemes of the same morpheme, "any number of phonemes that are interchangeable within the morpheme and their combinations, regardless of its origin, synchronous conditionality, or regularity".

The object of morphology is sometimes also considered: "1) phonological (sound and syllabic) structure of morphemes..., 2) phonological variation of morphemes", or: "sound (phonological) the composition of morphemes of different types and ways of their opposition and differences..."; "variation of phonemes in the composition of morphemes of the same morpheme, i.e. their alternation (alternation)" and some other phenomena.

The main, General task of morphology is to study morphemes in terms of their sound, phonemic composition, determining their phonetic, phonological structure, as mentioned above, when explaining the concept of morphonology and its object. In addition, the tasks of this section of linguistics (morphonology) include the study of various "transformations of morphemes when they are combined into morphemic sequences in the processes of form and word formation; ...different phenomena at the junction of morphemes." Special attention in morphonology is paid to the consideration of various phonetic changes occurring at the junction of combined morphemes, which are commonly called morphological phenomena, or morphological changes, morphological transformations. In Russian, for example, there are different types or types of morphological phenomena: alternating sounds (phonemes), truncation of the bases, overlapping morphemes and interfixation. Sometimes they include changing the place of stress.

Alternation of sounds (phonemes), as already known in the section of phonetics, is an interchange of sounds as part of a certain morpheme in different cases of its use, i.e. in different words and word forms. In the Russian language often alternate the final consonant of the base in the case of the accession to office of morphemes: друг – друж-ок – друз-ья, рук-а – руч-ной – прируч-ить, прос-ить – прош-ение, корм-ить – кормл-ение, тороп-ить – торопл-ивый. Vowel alternation in root or affix morphemes is also often observed, including their replacement with a zero sound (compare: говор-ить – разговар-ивать, разб-ирать – разбор-ка, сух-ой – сох-нуть – засых-ать; рож-ь – ржан-ой, солов-ей – соловьи-ный, лис-ий – лис-ья; взлом-ать – взор-вать, оттолк-нуть – отодв-инуть, гуд-ок – гудк-а and others).

Truncation of the bases is the reduction of the base of a word, the separation of its final part when forming a new word or grammatical form, i.e. the use of an incomplete, abbreviated base as part of a derived word or word form (compare; for example: Камчат-ка – камчат-ский, Новосиб-ирск – Новосиб-ирец, можжевел-ьник – можжевел-овый, пальт-о – пальтиш-ко, кенгур-у – кенгур-овый, широ-кий – шири-на – шир-е). Truncation of the bases is also possible

for word structure (basic structure), when forming compound words of different types, for example: **авиационная бомба** – авиабомба, **электрическая лампа** – электролампа, **телевизионная передача** – телепередача, **городской комитет** – горком, **Московский государственный университет** – МГУ and others.

Overlapping morphemes is usually called combining, combining on the morphemic seam of the same sounds or sound combinations that belong to different morphemes of a given word. This phenomenon is also called application (from lat. applicatio – "overlay, application"), interference (cf. lat.inter – "between" and ferens – "carrier"). There is a difference between complete and partial morphemes. The complete overlap of morphemes is the coincidence of the entire affix with a certain part of the base, for example, in such cases: **Брянск** – **брянский**, **Омск** – **омский**, **Малахов** (фамилия) – **Малахов** курган, **Челюскин** (фамилия) – **Челюскин** мыс, **швартов** – **швартовый** и др. Partial overlap is manifested in the fact that not the entire affix coincides with the end or beginning of the base, but only part of it, as in the cases of: **лиловый** – **жиловатый**, **коричневый** – **коричневатый**, **сопрано** – **сопрановый**, **трико** – **триковый**, **такси** – **таксист**; **статья** – **встатья**, **иерей** – **архиерей** and others.

In the composition of complex words, sometimes there is a partial overlap of bases, called haplology. This phenomenon is reflected, for example, in the words: **табакур** (compare. **табак** и **курить**), **муравьед** (compare. **муравей** и **есть**, **едят**), **морфонология** (compare. **морф** и **фонология**) and others.

Interfixation refers to the use of interfixes when combining a word with a service morpheme or (in the broader sense of an interfix) a base with a service morpheme or with another base-as part of a complex word . Sometimes morphological phenomena include changes in the place of verbal stress in the formation of derived words or grammatical forms of words.

Modern scientific achievements in the field of Russian morphology clearly show that unsystematic, at first glance, morphological alternations that need simple memorization actually represent a single and quite logical functional system in which the norms of word construction and the properties of the connected bases are closely related and formants. The study of this system allows us to identify those complex processes of adaptation, synchronization, and desynchronization that occur in the linguistic consciousness and due to which composite units (derived words and word forms) are generated that are convenient for pronunciation and understanding. From this point of view, morphological phenomena provide new material for the study of cognitive processes and linguistic creativity.

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