

The Place of Morphology in Morphological Typology of Languages

Khasanov Makhmudjon Abdurakhmanovich

English department of theoretical aspects № 2

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Abstract.

In the simplest terms, morphology is a branch of linguistics which mainly occupies the combinatorial phonic modification of morphemes. Morphology studies the alternations series which serve a morphological function. The sound variations in words, their derivatives and grammatical form words, or known as sound alternations. For example: sing-song-sung, sit-set, long-length, send-sent, advice-advise, live-life.

Morphological alternations are quite common in both the derivational and inflectional morphology of English, Russian and Uzbek languages.

Furthermore, morphology tries to set up rules which apply to phonological elements but only under certain morphological conditions.

Key words: morphology, morphological alternations, morphophonem, ablout, stress alternations, reduce.

Introduction

This article explores morphological alternations in different system of languages comparative- typological point of view. Morphology has its own place in linguistics now. Morphology (also morpho phonemics, morphology)is a branch of linguistics which studies, in general, the interaction between morphological and phonetic process. When a morpheme is attached to a word, it can alter the phonetic environments of other morphemes in that word. Morphophonemics attempts to describe this process. A languages morphophonemic structure is generally described with a series of rules which, ideally, can describe every morphophonemic alternation that takes place in language.

The aim of this article is to present to different approaches to allomorph as regards its phonological implications. After introducing the most important morphological rules of the English language. I will proceed to analysing the “Underlying Representations” on which these rules are based. Thus, following the theories first presented by I.A. Baudoin de Courtany, I will focus on the research of N.S. Trubetzkoy

who defined it as 1) a part of word phonology which studies the phonological structure of morphemes, as 2) a division of grammar, as 3) a linking branch between morphonology and phonology. Among these definitions the first and the third can be accepted. Many phonologists assumed that neutralizing rules generally applied before allophonic rules.

The field learning and functions of morphonology became a wide enough last years. Now there is no doubt that the functions of morphonology who N.S. Trubetzkoy mentioned very wide.

Today, the English language learning is of primary importance in Uzbekistan, as long as it is an international language of communication for more than 2 billion people in the world.

Theory of morphonological alternations is very important in further development of linguistics. It has contributed to the formation of a new Branch of linguistics – morphonology which is defined differently by various linguists. Speech sound i.e. phones representing phonemes are combined in strict order to form words, morphemes, word-combinations and sentences which influence each other, as a result of which their articulatory-acoustic features may be changed and modified. These changes in pronunciation, which depend on the way they influence one another, their position and stress are called combinatory-positional changes.

Morphonological alternations. The types of alternations.

The sound variations in words, their derivatives and grammatical forms of words, are known as **sound alternations**.

It is perfectly obvious that sound alternations of this type are caused by assimilation, accommodation and reduction in speech. For example: the dark [ɫ] in *spell* alternates with the clear [l] in *spelling*. Vowel alternations are the result of the reduction in unstressed positions: e.g. *combine* (n) ['kɔmbain], *combine* [kəm'baɪn] where [ɔ] in the stressed syllable of the noun alternates with the neutral sound in the unstressed syllable of the verb. To approach the matter from the phonological viewpoint, it is important to differentiate **phonemic** and **allophone alternations**. Some sound alternations are traced to the phonemic changes in earlier periods of the language development and are known as **historical**. Historical alternations mark both vowels and consonants, though the alternating sounds are not affected by the phonemic position or context. The sound changes, which occurred in the process of historical development of the language, are reflected in present-day English as alternations of phonemes differentiating words, their derivatives and grammatical forms. The following list of examples presents the types of alternations:

1. Distinction of irregular verbal forms:

[i: – e – e]: mean – meant – meant

[I – V – V]: dig – dug – dug

[ai – @u – I]: write – wrote – written

2. Distinction of causal verbal forms:

[I – e]: sit – set

[ai – ei]: rise – raise

[O: – e] fall – fell

3. Distinction of singular and plural forms of nouns:

[æ – e]: man – men

[U – i:]: foot – feet

[u: – i:]: tooth – teeth

4. Distinction of parts of speech in etymologically correlated words:

[i: – e]: feast – festive

[a: – æ]: class – classify

[Q – e]: long – length

Morphological Alternations of Vowels

Verb-Noun: abide [ə'baɪd] - яшамок - abode [ə'boʊd] - яшаш жойи [ai] - [ou]; live [lɪv] - яшамок-life [laɪf] - хаёт [ɪ] - [ai]; bite [baɪt] - тишламок - bit [bɪt] - кисм [ai] - [ɪ]; imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] - тасаввур килмок - image ['ɪmɪdʒ] - тасаввур [se] - [ɪ]; bleed [bli:d] - конга беланмок - blood [blʌd] - кон [ɪ:] - [ʌ]; lose [lu:z] - loss-йукотмок [los] - йукотиш [u:] - [ɔ]; confide [kən'faɪd] - ишонмок - confidence ['kɒnfɪdəns] - ишонч [ai] - [ɪ]; decline [di'klaɪn] - паствламок - declension [di'klenʃən] - пасайиш [ai] - [e]; dine [daɪn] - тушлик килмок dinner ['dɪnə] - тушлик [ai] - [ɪ]; reach [ri:tʃ] - чузмок - retch [retʃ] - чузиш [ɪ:] - [e]; feed [fi:d] - овкатлантирмок - food [fu:d] - овкат [ɪ:] - [u:]; breathe [bri:ð] - нафас олмок - breath [breθ] - нафас [ɪ:] - [e]; tell [tel] - хикоя айтмок - tale [teɪl] - хикоя [e] - [eɪ]; defreeze ['di:frɪ:z] - музлатмок - defroster [dɪ:'frɒstə] - музлатма [ɪ:] - [ɔ]; bathe

[beɪð] - чумилтирмок - bath [bɑ:θ] - чумилиш [eɪ] - [a:]; deride [di'raɪd] - устидан кулмок - derision [di'riʒn] - кулги [ai] - [ɪ]; gold ['gəʊld] - олтин - gild [gɪld] - олтин билан копламок [ɔu] - [ɪ]; abstain [əb'steɪn] - тиймок - abstention [əb'stenʃn] - тийиш [eɪ] - [e]; accede [æk'sɪ:d] - лавозимга тайинламок - accession [æk'seʃən] - лавозимга утириш [ɪ:] - [e]; know [nəʊ] - билмок - knowledge ['nɒlɪdʒ] - билим [ɔu] - [ɔ]; abound [ə'baʊnd] - куп булмок - abundance [ə'bʌndəns] - мул куллик [au]

Adjective-Verb full [ful]-тулик - fill [fɪl]-тулдирмок [fil] - [ɪ]; hot [hɒt] исик heat [hi:t]- иситмок [C] -[ɪ]; staunch [stɔ:ntʃ]-ишончли - stanch [sta:ntʃ]-содик булмок [ɔ:] - [a:];

Adjective- Noun- hot [hɒt] -исик - heat [hi:t]-иситиш [ɔ] - [ɪ]; deep [di:p]-чукур - depth [depθ] -чукурлик [ɪ:] - [e]; strong [strɒŋ] -кучли - strength [streŋθ] - куч [ɔ] - [e]; wise [waɪz]-доно - wisdom ['wɪzdəm]- донишмандлик [aɪ] - [ɪ]; broad [brɔ:d] -кенг - breadth [bredθ] - кенглик [ɔ:] - [e]; estimable [estɪməbl] - хурматли - esteem [ɪs'ti:m] - хурмат [ɪ] - [ɪ];

Noun- Adjective type [taɪp] -тип - typical [tɪpɪkəl] -типли [aɪ] - [ɪ] nature [neɪtʃə] - табият - natural [neɪtʃrəl] -табий [eɪ] - [æ]

Noun- Other Noun: weft [weft] -газлама - woof [wu:f] -газлама [e] - [u:]; coal [kəʊl] -кумир -collier ['kɒliə] -кумирчи [ou] - [ɔ]; clinch [klɪntʃ] -букмок - clench [klentʃ] -букиш [ɪ] - [e]; cluck [klʌk] -какагкаш - clack [klæk] -савсата [ʌ] - [æ]; incline [ɪn'klaɪn] -кия - inclination [ɪn'kleɪnɪʃn] -киялик [aɪ] - [ɪ]; jab [dʒæb]-уруш - job [dʒɒb] -бирдан уриш [æ] - [ɔ]; pudge [pʌdʒ] -бакалок; - podge [pɒdʒ] -бакалок; [ʌ] - [ɔ]; shade [ʃeɪd] -соя - shadow ['ʃædəʊ] -соя [eɪ]

- [æ]; tyrant ['taɪənt] -тиран - tyranny ['tɪrəni] -золимона хукмронлик [aɪ] - [ɪ];

droop {dru:p} -букчайганлик - drop [drɒp] -пасайиш [u:] - [ɔ]; shard [ʃa:d] - сопол парчаси - sherd [ʃə:d] -чинни парчаси [a:] - [ə:]; slush [slʌʃ] - шалоплаш - slosh [slɒʃ] -сув сепиш [ʌ] - [ɔ]; snath [snæθ] -чалги дастаси — snathe [sneɪð] - белурок дастаси [æ] - [eɪ]; vendor [vendɔ:] -сотувчи — vender [vendə] -сотувчи [ɔ:] - [ə]; visor ['vaɪzə] -соябон - visard [vɪzəd] -соябон [aɪ] - [ɪ]; yolk [jɒlk] -тухум сариги - yelk [jelk] -тухум сариги [ɔu] - [e]; fount [faunt] -манба, чашма - font [fɒnt] - чашма, булок [au] - [ɔ]; firth [fɜ:θ] -этак - frith [friθ] -кесик, новда [ə:] - [ɪ]; griffin ['grɪfɪn] -курикловчи - griffon ['grɪfən] -гриф [ɪ] - [ə]

Morphological Alternations of Consonants

Verb-Noun descend [di'send] -тушмок - descent [dɪ 'sent] -тушиш [d] - [t]; intrude [ɪn'tru:d] -бостириб кирмок - intrusion [ɪn'tru:zən] -хужум [d] - [z]; join [dʒɔɪn] -боглаш - joint [dʒɔɪnt] -богламок [Ø] - [t]; intend [ɪn'tend] - хохламок - intent [ɪn'tent] -хохиш [d] - [t]; preclude [pri'klu:d] -олдини олмок - preclusion [pri'klu:zən]-олдини олиш [d] - [z]; diffuse [di'fju:s] -таркатмок - diffusion [dɪfu:zən]-таркаш, таркалиш[s]; - [z]; wreath [ri:ð] -гулчамбар килмок - wreath [ri:θ] -тукма [ð] - [θ]; defend [di'fend] -химоя килмок - defence [di'fens] -химоя [d] - [s]; refuse [ri'fju:z] -рад килмок - refuse ['refju:s]-рад [z] - [s]; relieve [ri:lɪv] -

енгиллаштирмак - relief [ri:lif] - енгиллатиш [v] - [f]; bounce [bauns] -сакрамок
bound [baund] - сакраш [s] - [d]; evict [1(:)'vikt] -кучириб юбормок - eviction
[l'vikʃən] –кучириш [t] - [ʃ]; grow [grɔu]-усмок - growth [grouθ]-ушиш[∅] - [θ];
speak [spi:k] -гапирмок – speech [spi:tʃ] -нутк [k] - [tʃ]; describe [dis'kraib] -
тасвирламок - description [dis'kripʃn] -тасвир [b] - [p]; smudge[smʌdʒ] кир булмок,
дог булмок -smutch [smʌtʃ] -кир, дог [dʒ] - [tʃ]; complain [kəm'plein] -шикоят
килмок - complaint [kəm'pleint] - шикоят [ɔ]- [t]; conclude [kən'klu:d] -тугатмок -
conclusion [kən'klu:ʒn]-тугаллаш, хулоса [d] - [ʒ]; intend [in'tend] -хохламок -
intention [in'tenʃn] - хохиш [d] - [ʃ]; deceive [di'si:v] -алдамок - deception [di'sepʃən]
-алдаш [v] - [p]

Adjective-Noun: dependent [di'pendənt] -карам, тобе —dependency
[di'pendənsi] -карамлик, тобелик [t] - [s]; direct [di:'rekt] -тугри - direction [di'rekʃn]
– йуналиш [t] - [ʃ]; 'distant [distənt] -узок - distance ['distəns] -масофа, узоклик [t] -
[s]; respondent [ris'pɔndent] -жавобгар - response [ris'pɔns]-жавоб берувчи

[d] - [s]; precise [pri'saiz] аник - precision [pri'si:ʒən] - аниклик [z] - [ʒ]; concise
[kən'sais] -киска —concision [kən'si:ʒən] -кискариш [s] - [ʒ]

The mostly vowels than consonants of morphological alternations take part
within the morpheme in English .

Морфонологик алмашинувларда иштирок этувчи ундошларнинг купчилиги
жарангли - жарангсиз (кучсиз - кучли, lenes - fortes) корреляциясидаги
жуфтлардан ташкил топган. Масалан: descend /di'send/ - 'descent /di 'sent/ /d/ - /t/
пастга тушмок - пастга тушган (ут.з.), bath /ba:θ/ - bathe /beið/ /θ/ - /ð/ «чумилиш
- чумилмок», shelf /ʃelf/ - shelves /ʃelvəz/ /f/ - /v/ «токча - токчалар» каби.

Morphological Alternations in within root morpheme

Инглиз тилида бу хусусият анча кенг таркалган, улардан баъзиларини мисол
келтирамиз: intend [in'tend] -хохламок- intent [in'tent] - хохиш - [d] - [t]; blood
[blʌd] -кон -bleed [bli:d] - конга беланмок - [ʌ] - [l:]; bath [ba:θ] - чумилиш - bathe
[beið] - чумилтирмак - [θ] - [ð]; breath [breθ] - нафас - breathe [bri:ð] - нафас олмок
- [θ]- [ð] ; betide [bi'taid] - содир булмок - betid [bitid] - содир булди - [ai] - [id];
complain [kəm'plein]-шикоят килмок -complaint [kəm'pleint] шикоят-[∅] - [t]; deal
[ˈdi:l] -таркатмок - dealt [ˈdi:lt] -таркатилди, таркалди - [∅] - [t]; decline [di' klain]
пастламок - declension [di'klenʃən] - пасайиш - [ai] - [e]; define [di' faɪn] аникламок
- definite [ˈdefinit] - аник - [ai] - [l]; descend [di'send]-тушмок - descent [di'sent] -
тушиш - [d] - [t]; deep [ˈdi:p]-чукур - depth [depθ] - чукурлик - [∅] - [θ]; dream
[dri:m]-туш курмок - dreamt [dremt] - туш курди -[∅] - [t]; foot [fut] - feet [fi:t] -

[u] - [1:] - оёк-оёклар; goose [gu:s] - geese [gi:s] - [u:] - [1:] - гоз-гозлар; have [hæv] - has [hæz] - [v] - [z] - «бор» феълининг куплик ва бирлик шакли; image ['imidʒ] - imagine [i'mædʒin] - [i] - [æ] - тасаввур-тасаввур килмок; join [dʒɔin] - joint [dʒɔint] - [Ø] - [t] - кушмок-кушма; lead [li:d]-led [led] - [1:] - [e]-«рахбарлик килмок» феълинииг хозирги ва утган замон шакллари; mouse [maʊs] - mice [maɪs] - [au] - [ai] - сичкон- сичконлар; shelf [ʃelf] - shelves [ʃelvz] - [f] - [v] - токча-токчалар; send [send] - sent [sent] - [d] - [t] - «юбормок» феълинииг хозирги ва утган замон шакллари; shoot [shu:t] - shout [ʃaʊt] [u:] - [au] - шовкин килмок-шовкин; shade [ʃeɪd] - shadow [ʃædəʊ] [ei] - [æ] - соя килмок-соя; speak [spi:k] - speech [spi:tʃ] [k] - [tʃ] - сузламок, гапирмок - нутк;

We can established a lot of morphological alternations in word formatin in Russian than English.

Alternations of Vowels in Russian

1. Verb-Noun: счесть-счёт /e/ - /o/
2. Adjective-Verb: глухой-глохнуть /y/ - /o/, сухой-сохнуть /y/ - /o/
3. Adjective-Noun: чёрный-чернь /o/ - /e/
4. Noun-Other Noun горшок-горшечник /o/ - /e/
5. tranzitive – intranzitive Verb : запросить-запрашивать /o/ - /e/, просмотреть-просматривать /o/ - /e/, созвать-созывать /Ø/ - /и/.

Alternation of Consonant in Russian

1. Verb-Noun: бродить-брожение /д/ - /ж/, исказить-искажение /з/ - /ж/, известить-извещение /ст/ - /ш/, светить-свечение /т/ - /ч/, повесить-повышение /с/ - /ш/, править-правление /в/ - /вл/, сватать-свадьба /т/- /д/
2. Noun-Adjective книга-книжный /г/ - /ж/, песок-песочный /к/ - /ч/, пух-пушной /х/ - /ш/, девица-девичий /ц/ - /ч/
3. short form of Adjective - От: ряб-рябь /б/ - /б'/, сед-сечь /д/ - /д'/, гол-голь /л/ - /л'/, дан-дань, герн-гернь /н/ - /н'/, хвор-хворь, стар-старь /р/ - /р'/, желт-желть, крут-круть, нечист-нечисть /т/ - /т'/, дик-дичь /к/ - /ч/, сух-сушь, глух-глушь, тих-тишь /х/ - /ш/

4. tranzitive – intransitive verb: разгладить-разглаживать /д/ - /ж/, разносить-разнашивать /с/ - /ш/, поворотить-поворачивать /т/ - /ч/, заморозить-замораживать /з/ - /ж/, вырастить-выращивать /ст/ - /ш/

5. Noun-Nouns друг-друг /г/ - /ж/, пух-пушок /х/ - /ш/, бык-бычок /к/ - /ч/, ноготь-ноготок /т'/ - /т/, муха-мушка /х/ - /ш/, церковь-церковка /в'/ - /в/

Sound variations in words, their derivatives and grammatical forms of words are known as sound alternations. It is obvious that sound alternations are caused by assimilation, accommodation and reduction in speech. Alternations of consonants are mainly due to contextual assimilations. It will be said to be in their strong position before vowels and in the intervocalic Historical alternations distinguish grammatical forms of words and lexical units in the process of word-building.

Sound alternations are also widely spread on the synchronical level in the present-day English and are known as contextual.

We are interested now in the sound in its weak position. Vowels are said to be in their strong position when they are in stressed syllables and in the weak position when they are in the unstressed ones. Consonants may position; they are in weak positions when they are word final or proceed other consonants.

The so-called morphological school represented by Soviet philologists R.I.Avanesov, V.P.Sidorov, P.S.Kuznetsov, A.A.Reformatsky supported the theory of neutralization of phonemes. The loss of one or more distinctive features of a phoneme in the weak position is called phonemic neutralization. In English, the voicing opposition is neutralized after the initial [s].

The so-called Leningrad phonological school (L.V.Shcherba and his followers L.R.Zinder, M.I.Matusevitch) assert that the phoneme is independent of the morpheme. So [A] in вода belongs to the [a] phoneme while [o] in воды to the [o] phoneme. The supporters of this conception claim that the phoneme cannot lose any of its distinctive features.

N.S.Trubetskoy (the Prague phonological school) arrived at an original solution of the phonemic status of a sound in alternations. To overcome the difficulty he introduced a broader phonological unit than a phoneme and named it an archiphoneme. An archiphoneme is defined as a combination of distinctive features common to two phonemes

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