



THE ROLE OF MORPHONOLOGICAL UNITS IN DESCRIPTION OF TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF FUSIONAL LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with issues related to the fusion of the Russian language. According to the author, it manifests itself in such morphonological phenomena as alternation of stress, alternation of phonemes and alternation of affixes. They are units of morphonology that participate in the process of synthesizing the sound image of a word in inflection and derivation of the Russian language. Stress and alternations have been described in works by prof. V.A. Red'kin. An affix as a morphoneme representing variants (allomorphs) of a derivational suffix is considered in the works by S.B. Im.

KEY WORDS: *Morphonology, Morphoneme, Fusion, Agglutination, Alternation.*

INTRODUCTION

Morphonological units express and determine the unity of a word in the Russian language. The use of morphonemes is a necessary condition for the construction of word forms, word recognition in speech and the construction of new words according to the rules of word formation. The phenomenon of fusion in the Russian language is just beginning to be studied. The foundations of morphonology as an independent discipline were laid by N.S. Trubetsky and his followers – members of the Prague Circle. However, the morphonological research of the Prague residents affected only the area of syntagmatics, i.e. laws for constructing sound circuits. Scientists have not touched upon the issues of phoneme alternation and stress classes at the level of inflection. They were described in part by Professor V.A. Red'kin in Academic grammar -70 [9, 425-485; 10]. The issue of alternating phonemes and stress is at a certain stage of research, and the issue of alternating suffixes has not been practically studied, although it is touched upon in the works by S.B. Im.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the work is to study the significance of morphonological phenomena in identifying the fusional nature of the Russian language.

The fusional nature of the Russian language, in contrast to agglutinating languages, in particular Uzbek, is manifested in the alternation of phonemes, mobility of stress in declension, conjugation, and word formation.

The object of our research is the fusion of the Russian language, which is expressed in the alternation of stress, phonemes, and suffixes.

RESULTS

Theoretical justifications for the named 3 types of alternation were obtained in the works of Professor V.A. Red'kin, S.B. Im. However, the description of fusion affects only individual

moments of inflection and Russian nominal word formation [2, 3, 4, 5, 6].

The concept of “morphonology” was first introduced by N.S. Trubetsky. The object of study of morphonology, in his opinion, is alternations of phonemes, i.e. alternations not determined by phonetic position, for example, *lechu – letish'*, where *ch//t*; *myat'- mnu*, where consonant *nu* alternates with vowel *a*, *sokhnut' - sushit'*, vowel alternates with vowel *o//u* [11, 116].

N.S. Trubetsky called the general idea of alternation a morphoneme. This refers to the alternating characteristics of the entire set of word forms. The member of the alternation is named an alternative by N.S. Trubetsky. So, alternation *ch//t'* in pair of words *lechu – letish'*, stress alternation like *vodá - vódu* and alternation of suffixes *zhelíná - zheltizná (- ina // - izna)* were not considered by N.S. Trubetsky [11, 116].

N.S. Trubetsky considered the phenomenon of sandhi, which is phonetic changes that occur at the junction of morphemes, composites, words, as another object of morphonology. In fact, N.S. Trubetsky identified paradigmatic phenomena of morphonology – morphonemes – and syntagmatic ones – sandhi. Subsequently, the ideas of N.S. Trubetsky were developed in «Projet de terminologie phonologique standardisee» [16, 309-326], as well as in the works of a number of American linguists – followers of L. Bloomfield [12, 105; 13, 38-59; 180-181].

systematic approach to the problems of fusion involves resolving questions about the A level status of morphonology. Differences in the interpretation of this issue have already emerged in literature. So, E.A. Makaev and E.S. Kubryakov attribute morphonology to the inter-level tiers of the Russian language, since, in their opinion, the morphonology of the Russian language uses units of phonology (phonemes) and



morphology (morphemes) [7, 114]. N.S. Trubetsky considered morphonology as a branch of phonology [11, 116], and M. Komarek and E. Stankiewicz included it in the morphology section [15, 145-161; 17, 353-356]. Professor A.A. Abduazizov believes “that morphonological alternations are determined by word formation,” but are the object of study of morphonology. “Morphonological series of alternations are quite common in Slavic languages, which is associated with their inflectional structure, while they are not found at all in Turkic languages, which belong to the agglutinative system, according to the morphological (typological) classification of languages” [1, 43].

Professor V.A. Redkin and S.B. Im are allocated an autonomous morphonological level. This level is characterized by its own special units – morphonemes, differential features, correlations and neutralization of correlations, which proves the autonomy of the morphonology level. Currently, there is only one study that describes word-formation categories in terms of morphonemes: alternations of stress, alternation and suffixes as expressions of morphonological units, proving the fusional nature of the Russian language using the example of word formation [2, 63-73; 2, 315-322; 6, 16-30].

Recognition of the status of morphonology gives the right to identify autonomous morphological units that do not belong to either the level of phonology or the level of morphology. This problem was solved within the framework of the Moscow morphonological school, represented in the works of Professor V.A. Redkina.

The basis for the formation of the idea of a morphonological unit is the idea of morpheme identity of the Moscow phonological school: morphemes are considered identical if their differences are expressed in a certain rule. But the rule determining the identity of a morpheme is morphonological. If the identity of the morpheme expresses the unity of the word, then the morphonological rule is a means that expresses and determines the unity of the word. This is the meaning of the further evolution of morphonological views. The initial premise of the Moscow School of Morphology, presented in the works of Professor V.A. Redkin's explanation of morphonological means creates a tendency towards the isolation of morphonology into a special tier of language with its own units. As A.A. rightly notes. Reformatsky, “morphonology has its own positions, but they are not the same as for phonology. This is a very interesting topic, you can write and report about it.” [10, 22].

Based on the description of morphonological units of stress and alternation of phonemes produced by Professor V.A. Redkin, we can give a preliminary definition of the morphoneme as a unit of the morphonological level of language. A morphoneme is a class of DP alternations of stress or phonemes that characterizes a given class of words.

In his doctoral dissertation S.B. He “Morphonological phenomena in the process of synthesis of the sound appearance of a word (based on the material of nouns)” revealed the fact of

alternation of affixes, which showed that the alternation of affixes is a mandatory and universal property of the fusion of the Russian language, at least in nominal word formation. The description showed that the relationship of irreversible predictability in the construction of the sound appearance of a word can go not only from stress and alternation of phonemes to the affix, but also vice versa, then there is a complex system of dependence in which the nature of dominance can change, which reveals the essence of the fusional nature of the Russian language, with in which the stress and class of alternants of the producer predict the allomorph, and the allomorph can predict the alternant of the stress and the alternant of the derivative (variability of the allomorph). An allomorph is understood as a specific manifestation of a variant of a word-forming affix, which, in addition to a segmental element, contains accentual and alternating morphological characteristics interconnected by relations of dominance, then units considered as morphonemes and units considered as an allomorph can be included in a certain, more a wide system of morphonological units. It follows that any structurally significant component, including the affix, can be considered in abstraction from the content plan and be included in the system of morphonological units.

DISCUSSION

Based on this, the work provides formulations of fusion and agglutination that do not contradict generally accepted ones, since the definition of agglutination is based on the same principle of autonomy, and the definition of fusion is based on the principle of interdependence of stress, alternation of phonemes and affixation. Traditional definitions of fusion do not explain the causes of fusion. We tried to reveal the nature of the fusion and how it manifests itself, since in the traditional understanding everything comes down to the morphological isolation of morphemes. At the same time, when determining agglutination, the same principle of autonomy of morphonological components is observed, and when determining fusion, the principle of their interdependence is observed.

Hence, agglutination is a system for constructing the sound appearance of a word in which affixation is autonomous, and other morphonological elements (stress and alternation of phonemes) are subordinate to it.

Fusion is a relationship between stress, alternation of phonemes and affixation in the construction of the sound appearance of a word, in which the non-autonomy of the listed elements, especially affixation, takes place.

Thus, to clarify the fusion of the Russian language, which consists in choosing a morphonological variant of a derived word, morphonology takes into account the paradigmatic characteristics of the producers, representing the stress and consonantal outcome of the stem of the producer, i.e. rules for the alternation of morphonemes in various morphonological positions, and rules for the syntagmatics of morphonological objects within the same sound chain. This solves the problem of an exhaustive description of the morphonological system of



the Russian language within the framework of Ferdinand de Saussure's dichotomy – paradigmatics – syntagmatics.

CONCLUSION

The practical application of the work is determined by the social function of the Russian language as a language of interethnic communication and one of the world languages. To recognize and reproduce the Russian language, skills and abilities in the field of fusional characteristics of the Russian language are required. Which dictates the need for theoretical research concerning the fusion of the Russian language.

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