

**RELATIONSHIP OF THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE WITH  
DIFFERENT SYSTEMATIC LANGUAGES**

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**Annotation:** In the article, MASTER A. in highlighting the morphonology of the Uzbek language. Ghulam deep the fact that scientific ideas were of great help, moreover, the morphonological of the Uzbek language the system has also been highlighted that it differs in some features in other Turkic languages.

**Keywords:** phonology, morphonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, Stylistics.

**Introduction** The great achievements of Uzbek linguistics in the present period however, there are also many areas that have not yet been scientifically researched. Including, such areas as phonology and morphonology, Stylistics, linguistic textualism are still enough unexplored. The emergence of phonology is not only in linguistics, maybe it took a big turn in the development of all social sciences. Famous Frenchman K. Levi-Stroess writes: "Phonology in relation to the Social Sciences as much as the novelty has served, in particular, nuclear physics served so much in relation to all Exact Sciences"[4,35]. So, from this point of view phonology can also be among the leading disciplines, and the opposition in it (opposition), correlation (a complex of several oppositions of one type), integration as a whole union) and neutralization (known of the opposition loss of position) not only in linguistics, but also in other social sciences it is found. In general the concepts of phoneme, allophone, and archiphonema are, categories of generality, particularity and isolation in philosophy and dialectical reminiscent of the law of confrontation. Today " phonology leading a classic example of science " [3,5-6]. Was the lowest stage of the language the concepts and terms in phonology, in addition, are the method, style, and law-rules describe other stages of the language, in particular, morphology, syntax, it is also used in the scientific study of Lexicon and Stylistics.

Scientific works on phonology and morphonology Today readers not enough for the masses. But here are some studies on the phonology and morphonology of the Russian language and some other Indian European languages creationism is known to US[5,5-6]. Typical of modern Turkic languages as well as of itself phonology of the Uzbek language, which differs in characteristics from other Turkic languages and the publication of works on morphonology of problems in linguistics it is leading to step-by-step resolution. A.M. Turkic languages of Shcherbak a valuable work on the study of diachronic (historical) phonology ("Sravnitelnaya phonetics tyurkskix yazikov", L., 1970.) great help in the writing of this book gave. Famous turkologist scientist I.A. Historical-typological of the Turkic languages of baskakov it has a deep scientific basis for phonology, morphonology and morphology. it is useful that the ideas in several of his works are applied to the Uzbek language. Of the scientist. in his opinion, " ... word phonology according to its structure, with word morphology has a commonality. This is the common word morphology (word making) ozak converges to the phonology of morphemes, of suffixes and sentences morphology, with proper conjugation of proper morphemes with Affixes annotated " [2,8]. It appears that between phonology and morphonology it will be necessary to look at the link within the framework of the division of words into different parts.

Morphonology"owes" its "birth" to phonology and morphology is. Typically, such are the issues between the two fields of science it will be much more difficult to research and bring new features. Özbek MASTER A. in highlighting the morphonology of his language. Deep scientific ideas of Ghulam helped a lot. The morphonological system of the

Uzbek language is also another Turkic based on the fact that it differs from other Turkic languages in some of its features in languages was awarded.

Attention to the work of the scientist in this regard, until the 90s of the last century unattended. Large-scale studies on morphonology in Russian linguistics after the emergence (works of Miloslavsky, Lopatin, Churganova and others) A. Attention began to be paid to the work of Gulomov in the 60s. Scientist his scientific views on morphonology were described in the 40s of the 20th century as "Internal in Uzbek making a word based on changes", despite stating in his article that written in the 60s of the century, " which takes place in the process of affixation in the Uzbek language in the article "events" (Article 75 pages) to the morphonology of the Uzbek language related issues are widely discussed. In this work, the morphemes are the question of their relationship, we think, is at this level for the first time in Turkology interpreted. The main view of the scientist on etymology is also in this article voiced by: rib-claw, earring-claw-sergi, bite, and dozens of others words. Because most of them are not familiar with this article, and the scientist in this regard due to his ignorance of his thoughts, it was republished in Book 1[2]. A. Gulomov, indeed, it is precisely this fundamental view of morphemics that he holds it is not even known to many that he found his expression in his study (Article Russian written in the language). In Uzbek linguistics, prof. A. Abduazizov's " Uzbek language morphonology", A. Nurmonov's "phonology, morphonology of the Uzbek language" books A. Based on the above - mentioned article-study by Gulomov created.

### Conclusion

Morphonology in flective and agglutinative languages with different properties differ. Morphonological interchange in more acute morphemes in flective languages where it occurs, in agglutinative languages this alternation is the case of proper and affixal morphemes it is formed on the border: wrist-like a wrist, sickle-like a sickle. Of the various morphemes interpretation of conjugation and Unicity using phonological rules "morphonotactics". But the morphonotactic phoneme is the syllable, the stress, and the the morpheme is applied to the meeting position of the corresponding orders. In some horses the antiquity of phoneme A and phoneme o in morphonological alternation the morphoneme a-o is then determined if the yield is taken into account: investigation-investigation (Investigator), thirst-thirst( chi), torture-torture, like-like-like-like. Morphonemes in verbs are also characterized by stand out. Sometimes when a verb is made from an adjective, the q at the end of the stem falls and before the affixal morpheme, I is applied: cold-cool, dry-dry, liquid dilute, dark-like to thicken. In these examples, the morphonemes q, k-l differ. Such morphonological features also appear in adjectives: yellow yellow-yellowish, red-reddish-reddish in the words-iq, -Il morphonemes differ. Compounding in numbers and affixes used to construct ordinal numbers appears when added: fifty-fiftieth, eight-eight, two-two, seven-seven like. In these positions, the-I morphonemes are dropped or with a different vowel alternation is observed.

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