



## Analysis of the Karl Heinrich Menges`S Concepts on Karakalpak Phonology

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**Abstract:** *The Kazakh, Bashkir, Tatar, Kumyk, Kashay-Balkar, and Kyrgyz languages are all part of the Kipshak branch of the Karakalpak Turkic languages. Due to its close closeness to Uzbek, the grammar of the Karakalpak language has been greatly impacted by Uzbek. The Karakalpak language has grammatical characteristics, an agglutinative system, and other traits with numerous Turkic languages. Start-Object-File is the order. The Karakalpak language derives from the Altai language family and is a member of the Turkic language family. The language of the Karakalpak people also evolved together with it. The Nogayl Horde's dispersion in the 14th–16th century marked the emergence of the Karakalpak nation or the word Karakalpak.[1:73]*

*In the Republic of Karakalpakistan, Uzbekistan, the Karakalpak language is spoken. The Karakalpak language is spoken by about 2,000 individuals in Afghanistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, and other diasporas across the world. Back-East and North-West are the two dialects of the Karakalpak language that the ethnologist differentiates. In the province of Fergana, Menges tried to speak this dialect as much as they can. The East-West dialect uses the sounds /sh/ and /tch/. The appeal of the literary language has altered together with the emergence of the Karakalpak national tongue. The bulk of individuals utilize literary language in its charming version as their everyday speech. Two dialects make up the Speaking language, the primary variety of the Karakalpak language.*

*The rear portions of our country had the latest dialectal distinctions, whereas the Turtkul, Elik kala, and Beruniy regions had the first. There are two dialectal variants that define the literary form of Karakalpak. The common Shagatai script used by the Central Asian peoples was the environment in which the Karakalpak script language first developed around the turn of the 20th century. But despite all the changes in the national language and the little contribution of the majority of Karakalpak people, this literary language is a stable literary language. The archaic literary script of the Karakalpak people's written language was used to learn this ancient language. Written literature spans a wide range of genres, including artistic, social-political, scientific-technical, journalistic, educational tools, etc. It was written in the language of literature.*

**Keywords:** *language, karakalpak, Turkic, agglutination, articulation, palatal vowels, velar.*

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## Introduction

Around the end of the 17th century, the first scholars who sought to map the linguistic terrain of interior Eurasia produced a number of wordlists that may be used to pinpoint the start of comparative phonology. By analyzing these wordlists, these early researchers were able to pinpoint the borders of linguistic clusters that looked to be genetically related to one another, such as Turkic, (Karakalpak), and Mongolic. repeating the most important discoveries in temporal order.

The vowel system of Karakalpak, which is common to all rules and exhibits an unusual level of regularity, is thought to have existed in Proto-Turkic and Proto-Altajic. It has four phoneme pairs that are separated into the two main categories of velar (posterior) and palatal (anterior) vowels, which are further split into labial, non-labial, and open, closed vowels, on the basis of articulation. [2:74]

The bulk of human languages, including Uralic, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, and Kazakh, are agglutinative, and the Karakalpak language is no different. These languages only exhibit agglutination through suffixes. As a result, the first syllable of an Altajic word is invariably the word's first stem or root syllable. Generally, suffixal components do not fuse or eventually concretize with stem or root syllables, and when they do, it is because of assimilation and construction laws present in one or the other of the individual languages or branches, , but never in an entire group as typical or regular for that group.

There is still a significant difference between Altajic agglutination and, for example, Indo-European (Latin, Greek) verbal - O', which have a four- or five-fold function, that of the first singular indicative present active, whereas in the agglutinative languages, such as Uralic, Altajic, and many others, each function to be expressed necessitates one suffix. The third and maybe a fourth suffix, which we can suppose to have existed in the agglutinative stage of Indo-European, are no longer discernible, but it is still feasible to conclude that -O'-, which unquestionably arises from contraction, includes two or perhaps three earlier suffixes. For example, Karakalpak forms that resemble the flexiv type for example, in Turkic mostly forms of verbal composition such as the Uzbek praesens example: (islep atirman) “ «I am (just now) doing», (iship atirman) «I am drinking», [3:78]

### Phonology

	Non-labial		labial	
	open	closed	open	closed
Velar	A	Y	O	U
Palatal	A`	i	O`	U`

Since the sound e is only a variant of either a' or I and frequently occurs side by side in the same dialect of a given language, it should not be assumed that it is a Common-Turkic phoneme. For example, the Karakalpak verb ber-bar-bir, which means "to give," is present in all of the aforementioned languages. The Ujyur writings written in Bra'hmi script, the only writing system capable of a comprehensive and quite good replication of the vocalism, have provided peculiar peculiarities of vowel sequence as proof. The vocalism of the southern dialects, spoken in the southern oasis, notably that of Xotan, cannot be attributed to a specific dialect of Ujyur; rather, these characteristics must be attributed to a specific dialect of Ujyur [2:77]. Let's look at the articulation of an [ɹ] kind of articulation in some American and West Country accents is also referred to by some as retroflex approximant. The term 'retroflex' means that the blade and tip of the tongue are curled upwards and backwards to some extent, so that the underside of a part of the tongue forms the relevant articulation. Somewhat inaccurately, we will use [ɹ] for these sounds.

Comparing with English language, none of Turkish words consonants can not be occurred side by side at the beginning of the word unlike English such as think, though, theme and soon. But Russian borrowed words like stakan. Sxema, spirt may be faced with prosthesis or epenthesis, (istakan, isxema, ispirot) which adds sound, syllable at the beginning of a word without changing the meaning or the rest of words' structure.<sup>1</sup>

Instance of –o, –o` in non-first syllables seem to be due to a general uncertainty in the nature of these vowels, apparently easily confused with –u, –u`, as typical of modern Northwestern languages, such as Karakalpak.

## Conclusion

The majority of human languages are agglutinative, including Uralic, Azerbaijani, Uzbek, and Kazakh, and the Karakalpak language is no exception. There are 25 voiceless sounds in the Karakalpak language, and four non-distinct phonemes are preserved in the words.

A a	Á á	B b	D d	E e	F f	G g
Ğ ğ	H h	X x	Í í	I i	J j	K k
Q q	L l	M m	N n	Ň ŋ	O o	Ó ó
P p	R r	S s	T t	U u	Ú ú	V v
W w	Y y	Z z	C c	Sh sh	Ch ch	

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<sup>1</sup> Umida Muratbaeva "Karakalpak learners' Phonological errors in learning English language, their reasons, consequence"