

## ANALYSIS OF THE KARL HEINRICH MENGES'S CONCEPTS ON KARAKALPAK PHONOLOGY

Nurumbetova Gulayim

Scientific advisor

Awezova Kamila

2-year Masters' Degree Student, the Department of English Linguistics at  
Karakalpak State University

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**Abstract.** This article is devoted to investigate the elements and structure of the inventory system of consonant phonemes of the Karakalpak language. This necessity is dictated by the fact that the construction of structural schemes of various systems objectively requires the use of unified procedures for determining the elements of this system. Phonemes are elements of the phonological systems of the language. In systemic phonology, they are defined as functional systems of differentiating features. Currently, analytical procedures of system phonology are developed on the basis of articulatory characteristics of phonological elements.

**Keywords:** language, karakalpak, consonant, generalization, concept, analyze, phonemes, active organs of speech, passive organs of speech.

### АНАЛИЗ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЙ КАРЛА ГЕНРИХА МЕНГЕСА О КАРАКАЛПАКСКОЙ ФОНОЛОГИИ

**Аннотация.** Данная статья посвящена исследованию элементов и структуры инвентарной системы согласных фонем каракалпакского языка. Эта необходимость диктуется тем, что построение структурных схем различных систем объективно требует применения единых процедур определения элементов этой системы. Фонемы являются элементами фонологических систем языка. В системной фонологии они определяются как функциональные системы дифференцирующих признаков. В настоящее время аналитические процедуры системной фонологии разрабатываются на основе артикуляционных характеристик фонологических элементов.

**Ключевые слова:** язык, каракалпакский, согласный, обобщение, понятие, анализ, фонемы, активные органы речи, пассивные органы речи.

#### Introduction

Nikolai Aleksandrovich Baskakov and Kenzhebay Ubaydullaevich Ubaydullayev define the system of consonant phonemes by the active and passive participation of speech organs in the articulation of consonant sounds. Nikolai Aleksandrovich Baskakov mainly notes on the passive organs of speech, while Kenzhebay Ubaidullaev defines the characteristics of consonant phonemes, both on active and passive organs of speech, that is,

- bilabial,
- dental,
- apical,
- forelingual,
- middle-lingual,
- post-lingual, and

- glottal.

We are based on the characteristic of Abatbai Dauletov, since his description of the characteristics of both consonant and vowel phonemes is based not only on subjective characteristics, it is also supported by objective characteristics based on acoustic data from palatographic, spectral, and oscillographic analyses.

Abatbay Dauletov gives general description of the consonant sounds as following:

- labial – bilabial
- labio-dental
- forelingual, apical alveola-dental
- dorsal
- apical
- cacuminal or retroflex
- medio-lingual
- back-lingual uvular
- uvular and glottal
- nasal
- occlusive
- plosive – high-explosive - implosive
- implosive
- affricate
- vibrant
- sonant
- lenis
- fortis
- voiced
- voiceless

Here we try and do comparative analyses with the data of the Karl Heinrich Menges's and Abatbay Dauletov's study

Labial – bilabial

Characteristics by Abatbay Dauletov:

[p]	bilabial	qos-erinlik	губно-губные
[b]	bilabial	qos-erinlik	губно-губные
[m]	bilabial	qos-erinlik	губно-губные
[w]	bilabial	qos-erinlik	губно-губные

Characteristics by Karl Menges:

[p]	labial	erinlik	губной
[b]	labial	erinlik	губной
[m]	labial	Erinlik	губной

In Karl Heinrich Menges's description there is no analogy of the sound [w] at all. May be at that time Karakalpak used sound [v] instead of [w] like Uzbeks, for example in the words 'watan' and 'vakt' instead of modern Karakalpak language words 'watan' and 'wakit'

Labio-dental

Characteristics by Abatbay Dauletov:

[v]	labio-dental	erinlik-tislik	губно-зубные
[f]	labio-dental	erinik-tislik	губно-зубные

Characteristics by Karl Heinrich Menges:

[f]	labial	erinlik	губной
[v]	labial	erinlik	губной

Karl Heinrich Menges describes and include these sounds as 'labial' and he does not mention the teeth that take part in the articulation of these sounds. As we can see Karl Heinrich Menges mention just one organ of speech but not both lips and teeth as labio-dental sounds.

In the articulation of these sounds alveolar does not take an active part and it is better to characterize the sounds [t], [d] and [n], like apical-dental and not alveolar-dental, as Abatbay Dauletov states.

And in the articulation of the sounds [s] and [z], we use tip of the tongue on the alveolar as alveolar-dental but not apical-dental, as Abatbay Dauletov states.

Karl Heinrich Menges mention only teeth as organs of speech that take part in the articulation of phonemes [t] and [d], [s] and [z], and he does not tell about tip of the tongue like apical; he does not mention the tongue as an active organ of speech.

The sounds [ʃ] and [ʒ] are fricative spirant affricates. Karl Heinrich Menges characterizes them as hushing, dorsal, palate-alveolar, unvoiced, spirant and Abatbay Dauletov uses the teeth in the description like dental; in our observation we come to the conclusion that the tip of the tongue is on the alveolar but it does not touch the upper teeth. So we come to conclusion that Karl Menges is right when he tells about these sound as palate-alveolar but not as alveolar-dental.

And now we should analyze the sounds [tʃ] and [tʂ]. First of all, we must say that these sounds are not present in the native Karakalpak language, so they are borrowed from the Russian language and are not found in the literary norm of the Karakalpak language. Abatbay Dauletov gives them a description as fore-lingual, apical alveolar-dental occlusive, voiceless affricate. In our point of view they cannot be dental as the tip of the tongue touches the alveolar and not the upper teeth at all. But the middle part of the tongue snuggles up to the palate, therefore, we tend to call such articulation as palatal-alveolar and not dental. So we agree with Karl Heinrich Menges in this point, but he does not give the description of the sound[tʂ].

The [l] sound is pronounced with the back part of the tongue near the soft palate and that is its main feature, so Karl Heinrich Menges gives his attention to this fact mostly saying that [l] sound is deep-velar and velarized; and Abatbay Dauletov pay attention to the front part of the tongue during this articulation.

As we can see Karl Heinrich Menges doesn't pay attention to the active and sometimes passive organs of speech; he just take one or two main features in making description of the articulation of the sounds, that he thinks as most important. However, we must note that he has good ear in phonetics and he is a brilliant scientist.

All these sounds are lingual, front-lingual, apical, dental [t], [d], [s], [z], [ʈ], [l], [n] and sounds [ʃ], [ʒ] [tʃ], [r] are lingual, front-lingual, palate-dental ones and not alveolar as Abatbay Dauletov states. As we have mentioned earlier we do not find the sound [ʈ] in the description of Karl Heinrich Menges's; may be at that time the Russian had not so much influence on Karakalpak language as it has now, and Karakalpaks did not use this sound at that time.

#### Conclusion

The description of Abatbay Dauletov is more detail than Karl Heinrich Menges's but still we have some useful and important information from his work too and we can say that both scientists complement each other.

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