CONSONANT CLUSTERS AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE KAZAKH WORD

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ABSTRACT

Consonant clusters are investigated according to the data presented in the dic - tionary depending on the availability or absense of morphological boundaries between them.From the point of view of morphemic analysis there may be three syntagmatic types: intramorphemic, intermorphemic and mixed.Peculiarities of consonant clusters in the text in relation to the morpheme are defined as well.Analysis of the data of the dictionary and the text reve - aled features of similarity and difference.

1.MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSONANT CLUSTERS -ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE DICTIONARY

-The importance of such a linguistic unit as a mor - pheme in the syntagmatic analysis of the sound sys- tem of a language is obvi- ous.Analysis of consonant clusters in a word, depen- ding on the morphemic boun daries is very important , as such an investigation is connected with the lexi- co-grammatical aspect of a language.

-A Kazakh language is one of agglutinative languages and the morphological struc ture of words is limpid.

-Consonant clusters occur in medial and final posi - tions of words.Two and three member clusters occur in medial position, and in final position only two member clusters are used.

-Medial two member conso - nant clusters are found in four morphological posi - tions: 1)in the root, 2)on the boundary of the root and the suffix, 3)in the suffix, 4)on the boundary of suffixes.

-It is supposed that there is a certain attachment of consonant clusters to their positions in the morpheme or on the morphemic bounda- ries.27 consonant clusters are intramorphemic, 15-in- termorphemic, 115-mixed.In tramorphemic consonant clus ters occur only in the root and are of low frequency. Their frequency is 86.Fre - quency of intermorphemic clusters is 295.Consonant clusters on the boundary of the root and the suffix are more frequent than on the boundary of suffixes.Conso- nant clusters of the mixed type are the most charac - teristic in lexical units of the Kazakh language, be- cause their frequency is 12222.

-Medial three member conso- nant clusters are presented in three morphological po- sitions: 1)on the boundary of three suffixes, 2)on the boundary of the root and two suffixes,3)on the boun- dary of two consonants of the root and the suffix. Therefore medial three mem- ber consonant clusters are intermorphemic.They are mo- re characteristic on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix and on the boundary of three suffixes than on the boundary of the root and two suffixes, since their frequency is 104,94, 54 res pectively.

-Final two member consonant clusters may be intramor - phemic and mixed.They occur in two morphological posi - tions: 1)in the root, 2)on the boundary of suffixes. They arecharacteristic in the root of the word, where their frequency is 127 and they are not characteristic on the boundary of suffixes where their frequency is 2.

2 .MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSONANT CLUS- TERS ACCORDING TO THE DATA OF THE TEXT

-According to the data of the text medial two member consonant clusters occur in 9 morphological positions: 1)in the root, 2)on the boundary of the root and the suffix, 3)on the boun- dary of suffixes, 4)in the suffix, 5)on the boundary of the suffix and the en - ding, 6)on the boundary of the root and the ending, 7)on the boundary of en. - dings, 8)in the ending, 9)on the boundary of the ending and the suffix.Such a great number of morpholo- gical positions is explain- ed by the fact, that words in textsare given in diffe- rent grammatical forms, while words in dictionaries are given in their initial forms.

-23 consonant clusters are intramorphemic, 37-inter - morphemic, and 76-mixed. Their frequency is 135, 860 and 4658 respectively.In - tramorphemic clusters occur only in the root of words. The most frequent intermor- phemic consonant clusters are observed on the boun - dary of the root and the suffix, and on the boundary of the root and the ending. Average frequency of conso- nant clusters is observed on the boundary of suffixes, on the boundary of the suf- fix and the ending, and on the boundary of endings. Consonant clusters of the mixed type are the most frequent on the boundary of the root and the suffix, in the root, on the boundary of suffixes and on the boundary of the root and the ending.Average frequen- cy of consonant clusters is observed on the boundary of the suffix and the ending, on the boundary of endings, and in the ending of the word.Frequency of conso - nant clusters is low in the suffix and on the boundary of the ending and the suf- fix.

-Medial three member coso- nant clusters are presented in 5 morphological positions 1)on the boundary of three suffixes, 2)on the bounda- ry of the root and two suf- fixes, 3)on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the ending, 4)on the boundary of two conso- nants of the root and the suffix, 5)in the root of the word.Consonant clusters on the boundary of two con- sonants of the root and the suffix are of high frequen- cy.Less frequent are conso- nants clusters on the boun- dary of two consonants of

the root and the ending. In the rest three morphological positions frequency is low.Intermorphemic three member consonant clusters are the most frequent in the text, mixed consonant clusters are less frequent. Intramorphemic clusters occur very rarely.Their frequency is 91%, 8%, 1% respectively.

-Final two member consonant clusters occur in two morphological positions: 1)in the root, 2)on the boundary of suffixes.They are frequent in the root of the word and they have low frequency on the boundary of suffixes.Their frequency is 81 and 2 respectively.These consonant clusters may be intramorphemic and mixed. Their percentage is 81% and 19%

3.CONCLUSIONS

-As a result of the comparison of morphological analysis of consonant clusters according to the data of the dictionary with the data of the text there may be the following conclusions:

1.The quantity of the morphological positions of medial two and three member consonant clusters accor - ding to the text exceeds the quantity of morphological positions according to the dictionary.

2.Final two member conso - nant clusters are presented in two identical morphological positions both according to the dictionary and according to the text.

3.According to the data of the text and the dictionary medial two member consonant clusters may be intramorphemic, intermorphemic and mixed.

4.Medial three member consonant clusters according

to the text may be of 3 syntagmatic types, while according to the dictionary they are only intermorphemic.

5.According to the dictionary and the text final two member consonant clusters may be intramorphemic and mixed.

6.Both according to the dictionary and the text the most characteristic are medial two member consonant clusters of the mixed type, less characteristic are intermorphemic and the least characteristic are intramorphemic clusters.

7.Both according to the dictionary and the text medial two member consonant clusters are preferable on the boundary of the morphemes, than in the morphemes.

8.According to the dictionary intermorphemic medial two member consonant clusters are more preferable on the boundary of suffixes, than on the boundary of the root and the suffix, while according to the text they are more preferable on the boundary of the root and the suffix than on the boundary of suffixes.

9.Medial two member consonant clusters in the root of the word are more characteristic than in the suffix both according to the dictionary and the text.

10.Mixed medial two member consonant clusters according to the dictionary are more probable on the boundary of suffixes, than on the boundary of the root and the suffix, but on the boundary of the root and the suffix they are more probable than in the root of the word, and in the root of the word the consonant clusters are more pro-

bable than in the suffix. According to the text these clusters are more probable on the boundary of the root and the suffix, than in the root of the word, in the root they are preferable than on the boundary of suffixes, and on the boundary of suffixes the clusters are used more widely than in the suffix of the word.

11.Medial three member consonant clusters are productive on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix both according to the dictionary and the text and non-productive on the boundary of the root and two suffixes.According to the dictionary the boundary of three suffixes is characterised by high frequency , while according to the text that position is characterised by low frequency.

12.Final two member consonant clusters are frequent in the root and they are of low frequency on the boundary of suffixes both according to the dictionary and the text.