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

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CONSONANT CLUSTERS

Consonant clusters are investigated according to the data presented in the dictionary and depending on the availability or absence 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 boundaries are defined as well. Analysis of the data of the dictionary and the text revealed 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 morpheme in the syntagmatic analysis of the sound system of a language is obvious. Analysis of consonant clusters in a word, depending on the morphemic boundaries is very important, as such an investigation is connected with the lexicogrammatical aspect of a language.

A Kazakh language is one of agglutinative languages and the morphological structure of words is limpid. Consonant clusters occur in medial and final positions of words. Two and three member clusters occur in medial position, and in final position only two member clusters are used.

Consonant clusters are found in four morphological positions: 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 boundaries. 27 consonant clusters are intramorphemic, 15 intermorphemic, 116 mixed. Intramorphemic consonant clusters occur in the root and are of low frequency. Their frequency is 86. Frequency 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. Consonant clusters of the mixed type are the most characteristic in lexical units of the Kazakh language, because their frequency is 12222.

Consonant clusters are presented in three grammatical forms: 1) on the boundary of three suffixes, 2) on the boundary of the root and two suffixes, 3) on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix.

Frequency of intermorphemic clusters occurs only in the root of words. The most frequent intermorphemic consonant clusters are observed on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix, and on the boundary of the root and the ending. Average frequency of consonant clusters is observed on the boundary of suffixes in the root, the ending, on the boundary of endings. Consonant clusters of the mixed type are the most frequent on the boundary of the root and the suffix.

2. MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CONSONANT CLUSTERS 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) in the suffix, 4) on the boundary of suffixes, 5) in the ending, 6) on the boundary of the root and the ending, 7) on the boundary of the root and the suffixes, 8) in the ending, 9) on the boundary of the ending and the suffix.

Frequency of consonant clusters is less in the suffix and on the boundary of the end and the suffix.

Consonant clusters are presented in 5 morphological positions 1) on the boundary of three suffixes, 2) on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the ending, 3) on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix, 4) on the boundary of two consonants of the root, and the ending, 5) on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the ending.

Such a great number of morphological positions is explained by the fact, that words in texts are given in different grammatical forms, while words in dictionaries are given in their initial forms.

-23 consonant clusters are intramorphemic, 5 intermorphemic, and 76 mixed. Their frequency is 135, 950 and 4658 respectively. In intramorphemic clusters occur only in the root of words. Consonant clusters on the boundary of two consonants of the root and the suffix are of high frequency. Less frequent are consonant clusters on the boundary 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 9%, 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 according to the text exceeds the quantity of morphological positions according to the dictionary.
2. Final two member consonant 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 medial two member consonant clusters of the mixed type, less characteristic are intermorphemic and the least characteristic are intramorphemic clusters.
6. Both according to the dictionary and the text the most characteristic are medial two member consonant clusters on the boundary of the morphemes, than in the morphemes.
7. 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.
8. According to the dictionary 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, 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.

A. According to the dictionary intermorphemic medial two member consonant clusters 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, in the root of the word the consonant clusters are more probable than in the suffix.