

PRINCIPLES OF THE KARAKALPAK LANGUAGE ORTHOGRAPHY

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Abstract:

This article discusses the formation and improvement of orthographic skills for students studying in higher education institutions to understand the phonetic and grammatical features of the language, the peculiarity of spelling and its special importance to help students to fully and firmly master the Karakalpak language.

After graduating from a secondary school in a foreign language, students must be able to learn the basic rules of the Karakalpak language, be able to communicate their texts orally and in writing. It is also important to know spelling.

Keywords: Spelling, morphology, phonetics, text, princip, oral, written.

Introduction

Wikipedia:WikiProject Encyclopedia of Wikipedia:WikiProject Encyclopedia Jump to search Further development of the literary language will continue due to the improvement of grammatical construction on the basis of internal laws, the enrichment of lesika, the stricter norms of spelling and pronunciation, the expansion of stylistic means of expression. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the Wikimedia Commons.

Orthographic norms reveal the characteristic nature of written speech. To fully master the literary language, it is necessary to know and adhere to the norms of the language. Jump to search For example, the word watch can be pronounced and spelled in different ways, such as spectacle, tomasha, tamosha, etc. Only the first of these follows the orthographic rule. The sound composition of a language is much more complex than its graphic system, writing. Therefore, there will be no complete resemblance between them. Teaching this to students is a much more difficult task, but the more we teach it in this area, the better results can be achieved. Jump to search Jump to search Uzbek orthography, which consists of

a structure of various rules, is divided into four parts: 1. Rules for the letter expression of sounds in words and morphemes. 2. Rules for adding, subseparating and dashing words. 3. Rules for the use of uppercase and lowercase letters. 4. Rules for moving parts of words from one line to another. Each of these parts consists of a rule structure based on a particular principle. Jump to search Jump to search However, the spelling of words is more stable than colloquialism, and often remains the same. Jump to search In this way, some situations that do not comply with the basic rule also happen. **Spelling is based on the phonetic principle, the morphological principle and the traditional principle.**

Jump to search Jump to search For example, when words ending in k, q are added a possessive suffix, the transition of k and q consonants to g (tilak-tilagim, heart-heart, comrade-comrade) or when suffixes beginning with g are added to such words, kg is written as kk rather than qq (door, bored, small), and when word forming and form-forming affixes are added to some words, a vowel in the base is omitted (ulug- ulgai, Jump to search

Jump to search An important feature of this principle is that meaningful parts of words, regardless of how they are pronounced, are always written in the same form. For example, words such as gitdi, chopdi, walkdi, chetdan, dardchil, etc., are always written in the same form, even if they are pronounced in the form of ketti, chopti, yuripti, chettan, darchchil. Jump to navigation Jump to search Jump to navigation For this reason, great importance should be paid to the rules in teaching the rules of linguistics. If students have fully learned the rules, then they will not have problems with written literacy.

Jump to search It should be emphasized that any language is constantly supplemented with new formulations that are used as independent words in the dictionary. Any word that enters our language is accepted and respected by the norms. Jump to search Jump to search Jump to search

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia The importance of using it through exercises in teaching the peculiarities of Karakalpak spelling and improving students' writing literacy is very important, since any practical lesson contributes greatly to the student's independent work and mastery.

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