

SPELLING OF THE NATIVE LANGUAGE AND IT'S BASIC PRINCIPLES.

Muhlisa Shavkatjonova

Asqaraliyevna Andijon State University
Faculty of Pedagogy " Primary
education" direction

Anatation. Spelling of the native language is based on the principles of phonetic , morphological , historical - traditional , differential (differential and formal) writing principles. Basic rules of spelling in the native language: spelling of letters , spelling of bases and affixes , compound words , rules of word transfer , capitalization , spelling. Sheva and even without taking into account the diversity in the speech of some individuals , as a result of the interaction of oral speech sounds , many changes of different character occur in the word structure. When all of this diversity was reflected in spelling , uniformity could not be ensured in writing.

Keywords: phonetic principle , morphological principle , historical- traditional principle , differential principle , formal principle.

Phonetic principle. In this principle , the phonetic change that occurs mainly as a result of the addition of words is how they are heard in the speech process , so it is written .

The standardization of the stem and suffix you contain according to how they are heard in the recording is called phonetic notation. In literary pronunciation , kalish is accepted as the main form of the future tense. Sometimes this form is pronounced as (- ka) , (-qa) after the sounds (-k), (-q) and is written in this way. For example: poplars , like paint.

Morphological principle. Contrary to the phonetic principle , morphological notation is that morphemes in a language should be written in their original form , not as they are spoken or heard in speech . The morphological notation is the achievement of uniformity on the basis of the fact that the morpheme added to the stem of the word is reflected in the text in full or in part on the basis of a system or by selective writing of one of their warrants.

In modern Uzbek orphography the morphological principle is one of the main and leading principles and is widely used in writing. For example , the form (-di) in the word he said is written as (-di) if it is heard as (-ti).

Historical - traditional principle. There are obvious words and pronounced in oral speech , a certain tradition is followed in their writing. The spelling of word or morpheme in a historical form that does not correspond to the current pronunciation norm based on the rule of historical-traditional writing. For example , in modern Uzbek: the form of the command-- willing inclination (-gil) , (-g'il) : say , strike.

Principle of differentiation. The form and pronunciation of our speech is a rule of writing that requires the distinction between words and morphemes in writing . For example: equestrian- equestrian , equality -- equality , coat--coat , side-- companion.

Formal writing. Writing words on the basis of formal writing is the preservation of the same etymological or graphic state as it is derived from the language or graphics of the people. The lexicon of the Uzbek language includes words from Arabic , Persian--Tajik , Russian , English , which in the pronunciation of the Uzbek people can be applied in a specific way. But according to the rule of formal writing , yes , they are written while retaining the etymology of the language to which they belong. For example : Muhiddin-- Mo'ydin , meat-- meat , happines-- opinion , thought-- judgment , table-- table , station-- station.

Conclusion. From the considered rules of spelling , the phonetic and morphological principles of the Uzbek language and phonetic phenomena as a result of the addition of words , the historical-- traditional and differential principles of how to write some words and suffixes. If so , formal writing only teaches how to

spell a word learned from other languages. But at the same time there is a correlation between the writing rules we are considering, which serve to complement each other.

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