

## PHONOLOGICAL CONTRADICTIONS

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### **Annotation:**

Linguistic units, in particular phonological units, also converge on the basis of their common signs in the language system, at the same time as the formation of the phonological system, each member of the phonological system will also have a sign of differentiation and will enter into a conflict relationship with other members of the system to which he belongs.

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Each fragment given to the discussion is compared, compared to another object similar to itself, in addition to being a separate object of analysis. Then his real assessment will be determined. In addition to having common signs, objects that are being compared will have characteristics that are not present in the other, inherent only in the other. It is this specific sign that becomes the basis for distinguishing a particular unit from other units similar to its own. And differentiation creates conflict. Linguistic units, in particular phonological units, also converge on the basis of their common signs in the language system, at the same time as the formation of the phonological system, each member of the phonological system will also have a sign of differentiation and will enter into a conflict relationship with other members of the system to which he belongs. In the coverage of this relationship, N.S.The services of Trubetskoy are recognized. N.S.Trubetskoy, separating the distinguishing signs of phonological units at the phonological level, contradicted one unit to another on the basis of these signs. This resulted in the identification and differentiating signs of phonemes, and the distinction sign was defined as the main criterion for the classification of phonemes. The concept of differentiation dictates the concept of contradiction. N.S.Trubetskoy noted that only when two things contradict each other, a sign of mutual difference is manifested. Just as the sign of sounds also contradicts the sign of other similar sounds, its function of meaning differentiation (distinctive) is manifested. N.S.Trubetskoy interprets the phonological system as a set of phonological oppositions that serve to distinguish between lexical and grammatical

meanings. He emphasizes that the main role in phonology is played by distinguishing characters. In the classification of phonological contrasts, their sign of meaning differentiation and meaning differentiation is important. According to this sign, phonological conflicts are divided into conflicts in which meaning differentiates and meaning does not distinguish. The first contradiction is considered a phonologically important contradiction, which, together with the material formation of morphemes and words, performs the task of distinguishing the meanings of sounds that interact only with their phonologically important signs. So any phoneme will definitely be a member of a certain contradiction. And any real pronounced sound will also have signs that are not phonologically important. Hence, in order to establish an invariant-variant relationship in consonants, it is of great importance to distinguish between their phonologically important and non-essential signs. That is why linguistic contradictions occupy an important place in the differentiation of language units. Such contradictions become the basis for the classification of linguistic units. Consonant phonemes of the Uzbek language are also classified on the basis of three signs that are the basis for mutual contradiction – the role of articulation, the method of articulation, and signs according to the participation of sound and noise. Instead of articulation, consonants are separated into syllables, language and lip consonants.

These, in turn, have internal divisions. According to the method of articulation, consonants are divided into sliding, explosive and explosive ones (mixture). Even according to the participation of sound and noise, consonants are divided into three groups: sonors, consonants and consonants. For consonants in the phonological system of the Uzbek language, the above signs are considered phonologically important and are the basis for their mutual differentiation. For example, the first and second sign of the phonemes [g] and [k] are the same. That is, both of them are tongue-backs, explosive consonants. In the system, a sign that distinguishes them from each other is a sign of voice and noise participation: [g]-resonant, [k] – non – resonant. Or in the case of the ringing of [d] and [j], both phonemes have received language, both are sonorous, and the role of articulation and the signs of the participation of sound and noise are an integrative sign for them. And the sign according to the method of articulation is the basis for the differentiation of these phonemes: [d] – explosive, [j] – mixture (explosive). On the basis of this sign, in the language system, they differ from each other. It seems that these three signs form the basis for distinguishing the consonants present in the phonological system of the Uzbek language from each other. For example, let's look at the opposition of lip consonants: if in the contradiction b-p the sign of soundlessness is a phonologically important sign, in the contradiction b-m the sign of Sonor-sonor is not, and in the contradiction b-f, the signs of explosion-slip are phonologically important signs. It seems that in Uzbek, consonants are contrasted according to three signs. The three signs that form the basis for the opposition are the role of articulation, the method of articulation and the participation of sound and noise.

But the above three characteristics, taken as a basis for classification, are relative and are not enough for the differentiation of some consonants. In particular, both phonemes [s] and [sh] received language instead of articulation, according to the method of articulation, both are non-resonant, according to the participation of sliding, sound and noise.

In such cases, the need arises to analyze the conflict system. N.S.Trubetsky emphasizes the importance of the following three signs in the classification of contradictions: 1) according to the attitude of the conflicting members to the zidalnish system; 2) according to the relationship between the conflicting members; 3) the above three characteristics, taken as the basis for the classification of consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language according to the power of meaning differentiation of the opposing members, make up the signs according to the interaction of the conflicting members. But these signs may not be enough to distinguish each phoneme belonging to the system from another phoneme in the row to which it belongs, in particular, to illuminate the FAQs between [s] and [sh]. In such cases, it will be necessary to take into account the attitude of the conflicting members to the conflict system 52. According to this, contrasts can be one-dimensional and multidimensional. In one-dimensional conflicts, the character that is the basis for the contradiction of the conflicting members is characteristic only for this contradiction and is not found in other members of the conflict system. This indicates that it is a divorced contradiction. A similar type of contradiction can be observed between [l] and [r]. In the phonological system, [l] is distinguished from other phonemes by the sign of "side", and [r] by the sign of "tremor". The contradiction between them is a one-dimensional contradiction, and the signs of "side" and "tremor", which form the basis for their differentiation, are a separated contradiction that is characteristic only for these units, which cannot be repeated in any other unit.

According to the relationship between the members of the conflict, we can divide the contradictions into the following types: 1. Privative conflict. 2. Equipotent conflict. 3. Gradual conflict. 4. Separated conflict. A privative contradiction is a character-based phonological opposition that exists in one and does not exist in the other, and consists of two members: b-p, d-t, i-like it. Hence, in privative contradiction, the correlative sign is the basis. In particular, in the T phoneme at the T ↔ D contradiction, the sign of soundlessness is a correlative sign. Because there is a phoneme D, which has the main signs of this phoneme, but differs from it by the presence of another correlative sign (with the presence of a sign of slang). The remaining signs are considered non-correlative signs in this contradiction. Equipotent conflict are equally valuable phonological oppositions, and conflicting members are logically equal. That is, the signs of conflict of two members entering the conflict are equal. For example, in the contradiction d ↔ v, D – took the language, explosive, resonant; v – lip, circadian, resonant. The characters on which the conflict is based are equal in both. Gradual contradiction is a phonological opposition in the result of an increase in a given sign. For example, the degree

of opening of the mouth in the contradiction  $I \leftrightarrow e \leftrightarrow a$ , or the degree of the sign of lability in the contradiction  $u \leftrightarrow o' \leftrightarrow O$ .

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